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THE

# WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

## OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

# UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. ARMY,
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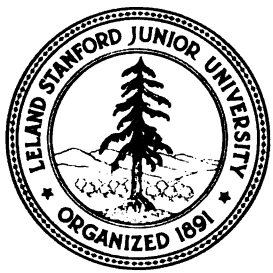


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CHAPTER LXIV.

# OPERATIONS IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, WEST FLORIDA, AND NORTHERN GEORGIA.

## SUPPLEMENT

EMBRACING DOCUMENTS FOUND OR RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN VOLUMES 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 26, 30, 31, 32, 38, 39, 45, AND 49.

**January 1, 1861–June 30, 1865.**

## PART I.*

[The number in brackets at the lower left hand of each document indicates the volume to which it properly belongs.]

### JANUARY 6–AUGUST 31, 1861.—Operations in Florida.

*Report of Capt. Montgomery C. Meigs, U. S. Corps of Engineers, of the occupation of Fort Jefferson, Tortugas.*

FORT JEFFERSON, HARBOR OF TORTUGAS, U. S.,
*January 19, 1861.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday morning the steamer Joseph Whitney landed at this place the company of Maj. L. G. Arnold, Second U. S. Artillery, who, under the instructions of the general commanding, assumed the command of this fortress. I am happy to state that, though without guns or ammunition, the works for which the Engineer Department is responsible are in a state of entire efficiency and, with this garrison, secure against any surprise or escalade. For the small supply of ammunition brought by the company I have already sufficient magazine space, well sealed and bomb-proof. The arches with their concrete backing are four feet and a half

* Embraces the Union and Confederate reports and the Union correspondence, etc. Part II contains the Confederate correspondence, etc.

thick, and I had some days since had commenced depositing upon the magazine arches a cargo of bricks as fast as unloaded. The interruption by the mails and the reports rife in Key West of surprises of Southern fortifications so long neglected by the Government had caused me to feel some anxiety for the retention of this work by the United States. My letters of 15th of November last to Captain Brannan, commanding the artillery company at Key West, and to Captain Craven, commanding the naval forces of the United States on these waters, were communicated to the Engineer Department by my letter of same date. I now inclose for the information of the Engineer Department a copy of a letter which I addressed, immediately on arriving here, to the lieutenant-general commanding the Army. Captain Craven, upon the receipt of my communication of the 15th of November, directed Captain Stanly to remain in the harbor of Key West with the U. S. steamer Wyandotte; and himself touching at Havana for news repaired to this place, where he lay until I received the acknowledgment by the Engineer Department of the receipt of my letter, and he himself received from the Secretary of the Navy orders to return to his cruising ground, as the Navy Department had no information in its possession to induce it to think his remaining at this place desirable. Left thus without means of holding the work against any serious assault, with only laborers and mechanics and slaves, of whose fidelity to the General Government I had no assurance, and who were under no obligation to risk their lives in the protection of the work, I applied myself to putting the work in such condition that surprise should be impossible, and that if the Government shook off the palsy which seemed to possess it the smallest garrison it might send here would be able to make a good defense.

Within the present month reports began to come in of surprises and successful assaults upon fortifications on the southern coast. A naval officer brought to Key West information that Fort Morgan had been seized, and that while he was in Mobile Harbor a dispatch had arrived to the effect that the forts at Pensacola, with the steamer Wyandotte, which was on the dry dock at the navy-yard, had also been taken possession of by the disaffected. Fort Taylor had been put, by the efforts of Captain Brannan and by Captain Hunt, of the Engineers, into a state of efficiency, though their letters appealing for instructions remained unanswered, and the Mohawk, I believe, would be found in case of need within call of Key West, which was her port of supply and information. But after the positive orders to abandon this port given to her commander, Captain Craven, by Secretary Toucey, I could not ask him to come here, and contented myself with doing my best as an engineer to have this work ready for any event. The people of Key West, some of the U. S. officials at which place are reported disloyal, believed that the Wyandotte had been captured and would shortly visit Fort Jefferson. At last it was reported to me by the fishermen in the harbor that the sheriff and an officer of Florida had arrived with instructions from the authorities of Florida to arrest and carry to Key West one fishing vessel—a schooner—and the master of another, under a law unconstitutional, and even if constitutional, thus attempted to be enforced out of the jurisdiction of the State. I was also informed that the State convention had passed the ordinance of secession, and that the Governor had seized all the U. S. property within his reach, and that another vessel was off the buoy, supposed to have come to assist the sheriff in seizing the vessels and citizens, lying under what ought to

have been the protection of this fortress. Under these circumstances, having in the course of the day assured myself from the crews of the fishing vessels in the neighborhood I could in case of actual attack obtain the assistance of thirty men loyal to the Union, I chartered a fast-sailing smack and dispatched her to Key West with the letter to Captain Brannan, dated the 17th instant, of which I inclose a copy. I knew that he had in Fort Taylor a surplus of field artillery and more heavy guns than he could possibly need for defense.

The next morning a large steamer coming from the west and showing no colors hove to off the reef and sent in a boat. It was a relief to most persons on the key to find that the boat contained an officer of the U. S. Army, announcing the arrival of a company of artillery, instead of a summons to the fort from the party who with two steamers and 700 men are reported to have seized Fort Morgan. The work is now secure to the United States, and I trust that its flag once raised upon these walls will never again be lowered. As my late dispatches to the Department have been sent by chance opportunities via Havana, I inclose a copy of my last letter, dated 15th instant, which may reach the Department earlier by the return of the Joseph Whitney than via Havana. A considerable portion of the appropriation yet remains available, and I propose, unless differently instructed, to expend it in such constructions as will increase the efficiency and security of this work, and not to attempt at present the erection of the section of barracks embraced in the project of operations of Captain Woodbury. I presume, too, that in the present state of the Treasury a moderate rate of expenditure will be wise, and that no considerable increase of force would be proper. For the present garrison I have made provisions in some of the frame buildings erected within the fort as quarters, storehouses, &c., and some few days' work will accomplish all that is necessary for their healthful and comfortable accommodation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
*Captain of Engineers.*

Brig. Gen. J. G. TOTTEN,
*Chief Engineer, Washington, D. C.*

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FORT JEFFERSON, HARBOR OF THE DRY TORTUGAS, FLA.,
*November 10, 1860.*

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
*Commanding U. S. Army, New York:*

DEAR SIR: As the only engineer present on duty upon the fortifications in this vicinity, I feel compelled to address you on a subject of importance to the public service, and yet one upon which I do not feel at liberty to write a formal official letter. Pardon the liberty or irregularity, and make such use of the views which I present as your own opinion of their value and importance may require. I have just assumed command of this work. I left Washington on the 22d of October. I traveled by the way of Lynchburg, via Knoxville, Tenn., Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., to Pensacola. There I took the mail steamer, and, touching off Apalachicola, Saint Mark's, Cedar Keys, and Tampa, I reached Key West on the 7th and this place the next day. I found on some parts of the route a very strong feeling of hostility to the Union. I heard from men reputed to be sober, careful, conscientious citizens, expressions of regret for the danger to the Union, but of

belief that its preservation for many years was impossible, and of a feeling that if a struggle was to come they would prefer its coming now. About Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., I gather that this feeling of disloyalty to the Union is particularly rife. I wish to speak only of that portion of the South through which I myself have passed. Between Montgomery and Pensacola are extensive pine forests remote from market, to the tillers of whose unfertile soil the questions of negro labor are not vital. Among these, I think, secession and disunion find no favor. At Pensacola the majority of the people are loyal. At Key West the question has been discussed as to the effect of a demand by the Governor of Florida for the possession of the U. S. public works. This is enough to show that such a demand is regarded as within the range of possibilities. Resistance to the inauguration or to the administration of a Republican President has been openly discussed. Having only a semi-monthly mail, we do not yet know the result of the late election. I believe that the temper of the South is excited—is dangerous. I do not think that any concerted plan is agreed upon, but Southern Senators are reported to intend resigning if Mr. Lincoln is elected. A wise discretion and preparation on the part of the authorities, I think, would prevent any such general outbreak as would require the active use of military force.

There is danger, however, that a few ardent, desperate men, seeing the great fortifications of Pensacola, of Key West, of this harbor—the key of the Gulf—unoccupied by troops, may emulate the fame of Ethan Allen, and by a much less dangerous blow secure for themselves distinction with their party as seizing some of these undefended posts. The enterprise is easy and safe. That leaders and men are to be found, Walker's numerous expeditions prove. The Barrancas, Fort McRee, and Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, are armed, but I doubt whether more than one man is to be found at either of them. The few troops occupy the barracks, which are without the walls. Fort Taylor is partly armed. A clerk or draughtsman and perhaps a few laborers live within the ramparts. A single company of artillery is quartered in pasteboard barracks two miles distant. At this place, Fort Jefferson, there is not a single gun, and I doubt whether among the seventy or eighty persons, white and black, employed or permitted on the island half a dozen fowling pieces could be found. The embrasures of the lower tier are ready for their guns. Magazines exist for ammunition. The walls are thirty feet in height, and the armament of the flanks by a few carronades or howitzers and the placing of one or two heavy guns on each curtain, with a proper supply of ammunition and small-arms, would enable a single company of artillery, with the aid of the volunteers who could be gathered from the wrecking and fishing fleet in these waters and from the workmen and others here employed, to hold this extensive and important work against any such expedition, and the fact that the work was thus prepared would be sufficient to prevent any attempt upon it. At present both this place and Fort Taylor are at the mercy of a party which could be transported in a fishing smack. What a disgrace such an assault, if successful, would inflict upon our Government. How easy to prevent all hostile attempts, and how much better than to suppress them. I think that Fort Taylor should be quietly occupied, and that a few guns and a small garrison should be sent to this place. The climate is such that troops could encamp in the casemates with shelter from sun and rain in greater comfort than in the barracks of a colder climate. For the officers of a small garrison the quarters already erected would suffice until others could

be prepared. The commanders at these exposed posts should be men carefully selected, known to hold their allegiance to a State or section subordinate to that due to the General Government, whose commissions they bear.

Trusting that you will not consider this letter intrusive, I remain, general, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
*Captain of Engineers.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

FORT JEFFERSON, FLA.,
*January 15, 1861.*

Lieut. Col. R. E. DE RUSSY,
*Comdg. Corps of Engineers, Engineer Dept., Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I inclose the usual monthly report* for December, giving in detail the operations upon this work. I returned this morning from Key West. No mail has arrived there, but I learn from papers to me, 4th instant, received there by a transport vessel, and from reports brought from Mobile by the U. S. steamer Crusader, that the attacks upon the unoccupied Southern fortifications of which the Department was long since forewarned have been made and made successfully at Mobile, Pensacola, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans. It is believed in Key West that the other forts in Florida will soon be objects of attack. The company of artillery at Fort Taylor will, I presume, be able to hold that work for some time. Here I have closed nearly 200 openings in the scarp wall, taken up several bridges which gave easy access to the work, put up a draw bridge and a gate at the postern, and brought the work into a condition which would enable a small force with guns and supplies to hold it. The upper arches, not being yet covered with earth, are not bomb-proof. I shall proceed to cover some of them with bricks or other materials so as to make bomb-proof a magazine and some shelter for a garrison. Early in November I made the Department acquainted with my views in regard to the defense of these works, and succeeded in inducing the naval forces on this station to protect this work and Fort Taylor until the return of mail brought me a simple acknowledgment that my letters had been received, and the next mail brought to the commander of the naval forces the order of the Secretary of the Navy to leave this post and return to his cruising ground. The result of this action has been the capture by the U. S. steamer Mohawk of a bark and a brig fitted out in New Orleans for the slave trade, and if the reports just received at Key West be true, the capture by the people of the Southern States of the forts commanding the harbors of New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and Savannah, of part of the forts at Charleston, and of a U. S. steamer, the Wyandotte, at Pensacola.

Should the War Department under its new head adopt a new policy, it is hardly necessary for me to remind the Engineer Department that the location of a proper force, military and naval, at the Tortugas Harbor would effectually close the ports of the Gulf coast, and that no more convenient point for collecting the duties due upon goods entering the ports of Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida exists. Unless it is soon occupied by the United States in proper force I have no doubt that it will be seized by the parties who have shown so much more energy and promptness than those who have controlled

* Omitted.

the Army and Navy of the United States. There are educated military engineers residing on the Gulf coast, and one of them, late an officer of our corps, is said to have headed the expedition which has captured the Tombigbee Arsenal. Others will emulate his fame.

I remind the Department that it has not remitted me a dollar since my arrival at this post, and that the estimated expenditures were at the rate of $8,000 per month. The work has not been done without incurring liabilities, and I respectfully request as early a remittance as possible. In the present condition of the offices and officers of the Treasury Department all funds to my credit should be placed in New York. Drafts upon New Orleans may be now as worthless as those upon the collector at Charleston.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
*Captain of Engineers.*

I forward this letter by way of Havana, as Cuba still permits a mail to pass through her sea-port.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

FORT JEFFERSON, *January 17, 1861.*

Captain BRANNAN,
*U. S. Artillery, Commanding Fort Taylor, Key West:*

SIR: The fishery commissioner of Monroe County, Fla., is reported to have arrived here this evening with the sheriff to collect from the fishing smacks in this harbor license fees for the State of Florida. Several smacks with masters, citizens of other States than Florida, have been compelled to pay fees amounting to $210 for each smack over thirty tons. These fees were exacted when the smacks called at Key West to clear in the U. S. custom-house. The exaction the fishermen believe to be illegal. Certainly it is an invasion of the jurisdiction of the United States for any officer of Florida to attempt to execute process in the Tortugas, which have been ceded by the State of Florida to the United States. As commanding officer of these islands, and as a U. S. commissioner, it is my duty to protect these vessels from seizure or molestation while lying in this harbor. But without guns, ammunition, or men I have no means of affording this protection. The reported seizure of the Wyandotte makes a visit from that vessel with a crew of the same men who have taken possession of Forts Morgan, McRee, and Pickens and the Tombigbee Arsenal altogether probable. It is time to expect her. Under these circumstances I send a special messenger to you to ask the loan of six flanking guns, probably best field pieces, and of six heavy casemate guns, with their implements and ammunition. The vessel which carries this letter can bring back the small guns, and one of those about the fort could doubtless be chartered to bring the others. Dispatch or do nothing. I have satisfied myself that I can now man these guns, and with one heavy gun and a light gun on each front of this work hold it against any attack likely to be made before our rulers at Washington send us the instructions we have so often vainly asked. If the Mohawk is ready for sea, I should be most happy under the circumstances to see her here at once. If she comes, let her hoist a Spanish flag, that we may not mistake her for the Wyandotte.

I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
[1.] *Captain of Engineers, Commanding Fort Jefferson.*

**FEBRUARY 12–16, 1862.—Siege and capture of Fort Donelson, Tenn.**

*Report of Maj. Gen. Charles F. Smith, commanding Second Division.*

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE,
*Pittsburg, Tenn., March 29, 1862.*

SIR: I present to the major-general commanding the district the following as the report of the operations of my division during the attack on Fort Donelson:

The First Brigade, commanded by Colonel McArthur, Ninth [Twelfth] Illinois, consisting of the Ninth, Twelfth, and Forty-first Illinois Infantry, was detached during almost the entire period of our three days' operations, and hence its service did not come under my personal notice, save to a very limited extent. It is well known to me, however, they did gallant service; and as no official notice has been taken of this, so far as I am aware, I take pleasure in transmitting herewith the reports of the regimental commanders, with a list of the casualties in the brigade, amounting to 70 killed and 340 wounded.* The Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Morgan L. Smith, of the Eighth Missouri, consisting of his own regiment and the Eleventh Indiana, was in like manner detached, and, as the report of General Wallace indicates, performed most distinguished service. Company C of the Second (Captain F[arrand]) and I of the Fourth Regular Cavalry (Lieutenant Powell)—the squadron commanded by the former—belonging to the division, were detached from it from before the fall of Fort Henry until after the fall of Fort Donelson. It is within my knowledge they did gallant and effective service, for which they have thus far received no credit. I take pleasure, therefore, in transmitting with this the report of Lieutenant Powell† (Captain F[arrand] being absent on account of ill health), and commending both officers to the favorable notice of the Government.

* That part of the division under my immediate orders was organized as follows: The Third Brigade, commanded by Col. John Cook, Seventh Illinois, consisted of his own regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock; Fiftieth Illinois, Colonel Bane; Twelfth Iowa, Colonel Woods; Fifty-second Indiana, Colonel Smith, and Thirteenth Missouri, Colonel Wright. The Fourth Brigade, commanded by Colonel Lauman, Seventh Iowa, consisting of his own regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Parrott; Second Iowa, Colonel Tuttle; Fourteenth Iowa, Colonel Shaw; Twenty-fifth Indiana, Colonel Veatch, and Sixteenth [Fourteenth] Missouri (commonly called Western Sharpshooters), Lieutenant-Colonel Compton. The Second Battalion, First Missouri Light Artillery, commanded by Major Cavender, consisting of three batteries of four Parrott guns each—10 and 20 pounders—commanded, respectively, by Captains Welker, Richardson, and Stone. Arriving on the evening of February 12 at short distance from the out-work of the enemy on his right, the investment of the place was partially commenced by throwing the Fourth Brigade on our left and the Third Brigade on its right, joining the First Division on the right with the First (McArthur's) Brigade in reserve, with a battery in advance on the road leading to Dover and Fort Donelson. Early on the following morning (13th) the regiments were posted in order of investment in easy cannon-range of the enemy's line of defense from the west—his extreme right—to the south, a somewhat central position with reference to that line, going as far as possible to the left of the First Division. The ground covered

* For reports of McArthur, Chetlain, and Pugh, see Vol. VII, pp. 215–218, and for that of Mersy, see p. 11, *post*.

† Report not found.

by the division was thickly wooded and exceedingly hilly and broken. The enemy's works were on the highest ground in the vicinity. He had an infantry breast-work in front of his main line (vaguely called rifle-pits), crested with logs, from under which they fired, the whole strengthened by a wide abatis from felled timber of large size. Ignorant of the ground, we had to feel our way cautiously. As soon as the regiments were measurably in position, orders were given to brigade commanders to cover our front of attack with as many skirmishers as possible, well supported by their regiments, keeping a strong reserve; to press forward as steadily and rapidly as the ground would admit, and, if the opportunity offered, to assault with the bayonet.

During this time Major Cavender's batteries, by sections or pieces, were posted to the best apparent advantage, well supported, with orders to open on the enemy. This was handsomely done and quick response made. Our pieces were shifted from time to time, and served with good effect, better, as we afterward knew from the enemy, than was suspected; their long ranges sending shells into the fort and causing sharp loss and great moral effect. Our casualties were numerous on this day. The reports of the different commanders, partially confirmed by my personal observations, satisfied me that an assault on almost any part of the entire front covered by us was not practicable without enormous sacrifice of life. At nightfall the skirmishers were recalled and the troops ordered to remain in position, but from necessity without fires, as the night was very inclement—rainy, snow, sleet, and cold—and the discomfort of the men was very great. On the next day (14th) the same system of annoyance was kept up, but, under the orders of the commanding general, to a more limited extent. At nightfall the advance parties were recalled as before. Our casualties on this day were not so numerous as on the day before. The night inclement as before, with the same discomfort. During the course of this day I made a personal reconnaissance of the ground on our extreme left and satisfied myself that the only apparent practicable point of assault was in that quarter, the enemy's extreme right being protected by an impassable slough, which fact was communicated to the commanding general. Under the orders of the commanding general the division remained quiet on the next day (15th), except to keep up the annoyance by skirmishers and slow artillery fire, until toward 3 o'clock p. m., when I received the general's personal order to assault the enemy's right, a half mile or more from my habitual position. On the receipt of the order the artillery was ordered to open heavily and the brigade commanders to press forward with large numbers of skirmishers, and make a dash at any available opening, whilst the Second Iowa, supported by the Fifty-second Indiana (belonging to the Third Brigade, but which had been posted to guard the left), Twenty-fifth Indiana, Twelfth Iowa, &c., was ordered to lead the assault. The regiment was ordered to rely on the bayonet and not to fire a shot until the enemy's ranks were broken. Right gallantly was the duty performed. The left wing of the regiment, under its colonel (Tuttle), moved steadily over the open space, down the ravine, and up the rough ground, covered with heavy timber, in unbroken line, regardless of the fire poured into it, and paused not until the enemy broke and fled. It was quickly followed by the other wing, under Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, in the same manner, the united body pursuing the enemy through their encampment and toward the enemy's works just above, where they skirmished for a considerable time. The movement of this regiment was a very handsome exhibition of soldierly conduct.

The Fifty-second Indiana, ordered to follow and support the Second Iowa, from the nature of the ground and want of tactical knowledge, instead of going to the left, as I had intended, came up [in] confusion, and instead of moving forward, remained behind the earth-work just taken, from where, and from some unexplained cause, fired a number of fatal shots into their friends in front. They remained in this position until ordered to reform in the rear. The Twenty-fifth Indiana, following in order, moved in advance to the support of the Second Iowa, and covered it when that regiment, for want of cartridges, retired behind the intrenchments just taken from re-enforcements of the enemy. As soon as the out-work was taken I sent for a section of Stone's battery, which soon arrived and opened upon the enemy with happy effect, silencing a heavy gun (24-pounder). Meantime the regiments of the Third (Cook's) Brigade arrived, but as it was getting late I deemed it better to dispose of the troops for the night and be in readiness for a renewed assault on the morrow, the crest of the enemy's works being only some 400 yards distant and the ground more or less favorable. Increasing the artillery on the ground just taken by a couple of 20-pounder Parrott guns, the Fourth Brigade was disposed to guard the position, with the Third Brigade in reserve several hundred yards in rear. The Ninth and Twelfth Illinois (First Brigade) having reported at this time, the latter was thrown forward around the base of the hill toward the enemy's main work, the Ninth remaining in reserve. The night very cold, but without the cruel storm.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
*Hdqrs. District of West Tennessee, Savannah, Tenn.*

[The foregoing is a true copy of the original pencil draft of General C. F. Smith's report, unfinished and unsigned. General Smith died April 25, 1862.]

[7.]

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*Report of Col. Jacob G. Lauman, Seventh Iowa Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade, Second Division.*

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIV., U. S. ARMY,
*Fort Donelson, February 18, 1862.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following movements of the Fourth Brigade, Second Division:

We left Fort Henry on the morning of the 12th instant, arriving near Fort Donelson the same evening. Immediately on our arrival I received your order to move the Seventh Iowa Infantry to the front to support a battery of Major Cavender's rifled 20-pounder Parrott guns, which were placed in a position to command a portion of the rebel works. I obtained permission from you to associate the regiment of Birge's Sharpshooters in the movement, and placed the two regiments in position, where they remained during the night.

In accordance with your orders on the morning of Thursday, the 13th instant, I moved the left wing of my brigade, consisting of the Fourteenth Iowa (Colonel Shaw) and Twenty-fifth Indiana (Colonel Veatch), from their encampment toward the enemy, who were intrenched about a mile distant therefrom. The advance was made steadily and in as good order as the nature of the ground would admit of until we reached the ravine at the base of the hill on which were the enemy's fortifica-

tions. Here we halted until the line could be formed, when the Twenty-fifth Indiana, under Colonel Veatch, moved steadily up the hill and toward the intrenchments under a most galling fire of musketry and grape, until their onward progress was obstructed by the fallen timber and brushwood. Having, however, succeeded in gaining an advantageous position, they held it unflinchingly for more than two hours, and until ordered to fall back out of range of the enemy's fire. The loss of this regiment in killed and wounded was very severe. The Fourteenth Iowa advanced at the same time and took position on the right and across a ravine, and did good execution. Whilst these two regiments were taking the above positions, the Seventh Iowa Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Parrott, came up in fine style and took a position in the center, between the Twenty-fifth Indiana and the Fourteenth Iowa. The First Regiment Sharpshooters, Western Division, Lieut. Col. B. S. Compton, were posted on the hill to the extreme right, except a detachment of about sixty who were deployed as skirmishers, and rendered most effective service in that capacity, and proving by their deadly aim that they are a most valuable arm of the service. We held this position until night, when we fell back to the position occupied in the morning. On the following day we remained in camp, skirmishing with the rebels during the day and night. On Saturday, the 15th instant, at about 2 o'clock, I received your order to advance with my whole brigade and assault the heights on the left of the position attacked by us on the previous Thursday. The brigade was promptly in motion in the following order: The Second Iowa, Colonel Tuttle, led the advance, followed by the Fifty-second Indiana (temporarily attached to my brigade), who were ordered to support them. This regiment was followed closely by the Twenty-fifth Indiana, the Seventh Iowa, and the Fourteenth Iowa. The Sharpshooters were previously deployed as skirmishers on our extreme right and left. Colonel Tuttle led the left wing of his regiment in line of battle up the hill, supported by the right wing, advancing at a distance of about 150 yards in the rear. So soon as he came within range of the enemy's fire he led his men forward, without firing a gun, up to and charged into the rebels' works, driving the enemy before him and planting his colors on their fortifications. He was closely followed by the other regiments in the order of advance before named. The enemy was closely pursued and driven behind their inner works. Night coming on, we held the position we had gained, and remained under arms until morning, intending at dawn of day to recommence the attack. In this engagement the Second Iowa suffered terribly. Captains Slaymaker and Cloutman fell just as they entered the fortification. Cloutman was instantly killed; Slaymaker died gallantly, shouting to his men to go forward and consummate the work.

In the morning, as day dawned, we were attracted to the inner fortifications by the sound of a bugle, and saw the rebels displaying a white flag. I instantly dispatched Lieutenant-Colonel Parrott to ascertain the intent of it, who reported that an officer wished to see me. I repaired to the spot and received from him offers of capitulation, which I at once forwarded to you. The result is well known. It would afford me much pleasure to particularize the various instances of personal bravery displayed on the occasion by officers under my command, but when all behaved so well it would be invidious to particularize; but I cannot refrain from mentioning in this connection the bravery of Colonel Tuttle, Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, and Major Chipman (who received a severe wound in the thigh), of the Second Iowa; Colonel

Veatch and Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana, and Colonel Shaw, of the Fourteenth Iowa; also Lieutenant-Colonel Parrott and Major Rice, who led the Seventh Iowa, and to whom I return my warmest acknowledgments for the gallant manner in which they led their regiment into the engagement on the 13th and 15th. They did all that men could do, and well sustained the reputation of the Seventh Iowa. For the kindness, attention, and skill manifested by the surgeons and assistant surgeons for so many consecutive hours toward the unfortunate wounded I return my most sincere thanks.

The total loss in killed and wounded is as follows: Second Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers—Killed, 41; wounded, 157; total, 198. Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers—Killed, 14; wounded, 101; total, 115. Seventh Regiment Iowa Infantry—Killed, 2; wounded, 37; total, 39. Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry—Killed, 3; wounded, 23; total, 26. First Regiment Sharpshooters—Killed, 1; wounded, 3; missing, 1; total, 5. Recapitulation—Whole number killed, 61; whole number wounded, 321; whole number missing, 1; total, 383.

I herewith append the reports of the colonels of regiments attached to my brigade, to which I invite your particular attention.*

With sentiments of high regard, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. LAUMAN,
*Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade, Second Division.*

Brig. Gen. C. F. SMITH,
*Commanding Second Division.*

[7.]

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*Report of Col. August Mersy, Ninth Illinois Infantry.*

HDQRS. NINTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
*Camp near Dover, Tenn., February 19, 1862.*

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 2, dated February 17, 1862, from headquarters Second Division, I submit the following report of the movements and operations of my command since February 4, 1862:

February 4, in obedience to orders of brigadier-general commanding forces at Paducah, Ky., five companies of the regiment, viz, A, B, C, D, and E, under command of Col. A. Mersy, embarked on board the V. R. Wilson with all their baggage and five days' rations at about 5 p. m. of the said day. The boat moved up the Tennessee River at about 6 p. m. February 5, the boat arrived at Bayley's Landing at about 10 a. m. to-day, when the companies immediately disembarked. The colonel commanding reported to Brigadier-General McClernand, commanding the forces, by whose order we were temporarily assigned to Colonel Wallace's brigade, who ordered us to go into camp about half a mile from the river at about 3 p. m. In compliance with verbal orders from General McClernand we embarked on board the W. H. B. and crossed the river and rejoined the balance of the regiment that came up from Paducah this morning on the W. H. B.; went into camp for the night. February 6, in obedience to order of Colonel McArthur, commanding brigade, the Ninth Regiment placed their baggage on

* See Vol. VII, pp. 227-231.

board the Keystone and took up their line of march in the direction of Fort Henry at about 12.30 p. m. in rear of the column. Arrived at Fort Heiman, opposite Fort Henry, at about 8 p. m., and encamped for the night in the vicinity of a former rebel encampment. February 7, in compliance with order of brigade commander, the regiment left camp and marched to the bank of the river and there awaited the construction of a bridge required to enable them to embark on a boat to cross the river. The bridge not being finished, the regiment went into camp near the river. February 8, the orders for crossing the river being countermanded, the regiment, in obedience to orders of brigade commander, moved on the ridge to the rear of our camping ground on the night of the 6th instant and went into camp; brought our baggage from the boat and pitched tents. February 12, in obedience to orders of brigade commander, the Ninth Regiment, with two days' rations, embarked on board the Hannibal and crossed the river to Fort Henry, where we disembarked and marched in the direction of Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River; marched to within two miles and a half of the fort and went into camp; removed our camp about one mile and a half to the right at about 11 o'clock at night. February 13, in compliance with orders of brigade commander, the regiment moved forward to support a battery which was planted on the main road to the fort. At about 11 a. m., by order of brigade commander, the regiment moved about one mile and a half to the right to cover, if need be, the retreat of McClernand's division. Remained here until about 6 p. m., when, in obedience to orders of brigade commander, the regiment moved farther to the right to support Taylor's battery. At 10 o'clock at night the regiment moved the camp a half mile in advance. February 14, in obedience to orders of brigade commander, the First Brigade took position on the extreme right, the Ninth Regiment on the left of the Forty-first Illinois Regiment, and encamped for the night. Pickets were thrown out in front of our camp. February 15, at daylight, a sudden and spirited attack was made by the enemy on the right of the regiment. After a hard-fought and bloody contest of two and a half hours' duration the regiment was compelled to fall back, our ammunition being exhausted; when, in obedience to orders of brigade commanders, Colonels McArthur and Oglesby, the regiment withdrew from the field of battle in good order. The colonel commanding desires to express his high appreciation of the conduct of all the men of this command, and cannot, without injustice, designate cases of individual bravery, as the bearing of all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men was such that it would have done credit to veterans. I annex a list of all the killed and wounded officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.*

AUG. MERSY,
*Colonel, Commanding Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.*

J. BATES DICKSON,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Indorsement.]

But eight companies of the Ninth Illinois Regiment participated in the within mentioned action, Company H being detached as provost guard at Paducah, Ky., and Company A detached the day previous to the action to support a battery.

[7.]

*Embodied in table, Vol. VII, p. 168.

*Report of Maj. John S. Cavender, First Missouri Light Artillery.*

HDQRS. SECOND BATTLN., FIRST MISSOURI LIGHT ARTY.,
*Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 18, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Second Battalion, First Missouri Light Artillery, in the engagement of the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, which resulted in the surrender of Fort Donelson, Tenn.:

Captain Welker's battery (H) was brought in position and commenced firing early on the 13th opposite the center of the enemy's field-works, but had continually to change position on account of the heavy fire from the rebel guns. At about 11 a. m. one piece, under command of Lieutenant Tannrath, was ordered to take position in the road leading to the fortifications, for the purpose of finding the enemy's guns and drawing their fire. Five guns opened upon the piece, and after firing five shots and losing one man killed, the piece was withdrawn and joined its battery. On the 14th the battery moved farther to the right, joining Colonel McArthur's brigade; was masked, and, after a successful fire upon the rebel batteries and columns, withdrawn to its former position, having no infantry to support them. On the evening of the 15th three pieces were ordered on our extreme left, to cover the storming party, and came in battery inside of the intrenchments, where they remained all night. Two horses were shot on the 14th. Captain Richardson's battery (D) was placed in position on the morning of the 14th facing an out-work of the enemy, distant about 1,400 yards, and during the day engaged with one section a battery of the enemy. After firing about fifty rounds, was compelled to move on account of the enemy's concentrating the fire of several batteries upon that section. On the 15th only occasional shots were fired, the opposite batteries not answering. One hundred rounds were expended during the engagement. Captain Stone's battery (K) remained in reserve during the 13th and 14th. On the morning of the 15th one section was ordered in position to drive back the enemy making an attack on our right wing. The firing appeared to be very effective at a distance of one mile and a quarter. About 3 p. m. the section was ordered to our left to cover General Smith's advance, and was the first placed in the enemy's intrenchments. The pieces opened fire with great effect, driving the rebel skirmishers back and silencing one of their guns; all this under a heavy fire of grape and canister from the enemy, and losing three horses killed and getting one man wounded. All the officers and men behaved gallantly. First Lieut. Thomas Hynes is particularly to be mentioned for his gallantry in bringing the first gun inside the rebel intrenchments and commencing action under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns. First Lieut. Charles Green, my adjutant, behaved with great gallantry, being much exposed, carrying orders to the different batteries, frequently under heavy fire. Lieut. Thomas D. Witt, quartermaster, was very efficient in providing everything for men and horses that could possibly be procured. Private John Bernhard, Company H, was killed by a 6-pounder solid shot, shattering his left shoulder and arm, and cutting his left breast. Private William F. Casey, Company K, was slightly wounded in the leg.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. CAVENDER,
*Major First Missouri Light Artillery, Comdg. Second Battalion.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
*Second Division, Army in the Field, Fort Donelson, Tenn.*

**MARCH 28–JUNE 18, 1862.—Cumberland Gap (Tenn.) Campaign.**

*Reports of Brig. Gen. James G. Spears, U. S. Army, of operations April 23–25, and May 26.**

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Boston, April 25, 1862.*

SIR: On to-day I am able to report as to the result of the expedition under Colonels Shelley and Cooper to Woodson's Gap and Powell's Valley, East Tenn.:

The forces under Colonel Cooper, 300 strong, and under Colonel Shelley, of 200 strong, marched to Woodson's Gap. The former marched his force across into the ridges as directed. Colonel Shelley took position in the gap to protect his retreat, if necessary. At 9 a. m. 23d instant Colonel Cooper arrived in the ridges of the mountain, and remained there until 9 a. m. next day and returned. No rebel enemies were found in arms. Rumor that a brigade was in Big Creek Gap ascertained and believed to be untrue. The expedition ascertained the fact that 427 of the Union fugitives endeavoring to get to this army were taken by the rebel cavalry to Knoxville, and from thence to Tuscaloosa, Ala.; 200 made their escape to this army; 3 killed and 11 wounded, 6 of whom the expedition brought over. There is one regiment of rebel troops at Clinton, or near there, out of which there is 165 effective men, infantry, and 100 cavalry, and no further re-enforcements at Cumberland Gap that could be heard of. Information of the expedition preceded Colonels Cooper and Shelley, and must have made its way through the public speech of Mr. Thornburgh at Boston. The people of Powell's Valley are very anxious for the Federal army to march over into the valley. Colonel Cooper arrested and brought into camp ——— Shadwell, a notorious rebel, and who, as there is abundance of evidence to show, has been, up to his arrest, almost daily guilty of treason, and was in the habit of giving the rebel army information as to our whereabouts and movements, which rebel, together with ———, who has come into our camp under suspicious circumstances, who can give no satisfactory account of himself, and refuses to volunteer, I send in charge of Colonel Cooper to your headquarters for further order on your part.

By order of Brigadier-General Spears:

Very respectfully,

D. C. TREWHITT,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Capt. CHARLES O. JOLINE,
*Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Seventh Division, Army of the Ohio.*

[10.]

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HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Camp Pine Knot, May 26, 1862.*

The expedition of to-day under Colonel Houk has not yet returned. The signal officer, Lieutenant McKinsey, has arrived in camp and reports that beyond Gaylor's he and the cavalry, being in advance, were fired upon by the enemy, but in what numbers he is unable to report.

* See also Vol. X, p. 69.

They were infantry and in the brush. Our advance was driven back, the signal officer losing his cap. When our main force got up they fired upon the enemy. The enemy then retreated. What subsequently transpired I am unable to state for want of information, save that our men captured a pick and some other articles, indicating that they are removing the blockade. Reliable information shows the enemy's strength now on Big Creek Gap to be 8,000 strong, with at least four pieces of artillery, and they positively declare their intention to invade Kentucky at this point. They are greatly exasperated, our pickets having killed one of theirs on yesterday. They are said to have 1,500 cavalry coming from toward Knoxville and down from Cumberland Gap. The blockade is now so far removed that it can all be moved and cleared away to Powell's Valley in one day. I have waited patiently here a good while, with an enemy threatening me in front of three times at least of those under my command. They have artillery; I have none. I do think the time has come that some action must be taken, and now is the time to move. You have the artillery and men, and at this point there is no mistake. If reliable information can be relied on, they (the enemy) intend to make the fight. I trust something will be done speedily. The enemy is now in the exact position he was when the former contemplated move was put on foot. Why not now advance? Such move would prevent them from re-enforcing the gap, and we could attack them in detail successfully; after which being done, if deemed advisable, we could move our whole force on Cumberland Gap and fortify out of reach of their cannon, and compel them to fight us from under their cover, or starve them out and compel them to surrender. I have been directed by you to be ready to advance or retreat at a moment's warning. I am sorry to have to say it is an impossibility to comply with the instructions, as we have to subsist and forage ourselves. The transportation is very weak indeed. Much of our forage and subsistence we have to haul twenty miles, and the transportation is frequently gone for two days at a time on foraging and subsistence purposes, so that often if called on to advance or retreat we would have no means of transportation, and the result would be our ammunition, tents, and camp equipage and all would be left, and perhaps lost and fall into the hands of the enemy. I earnestly call your attention to my condition in this repect that such action may be taken as will prevent any great injury resulting on any move that may be made under instructions yet in force relative to my command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
*Brigadier-General.*

Capt. CHARLES O. JOLINE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

P. S.—Since writing the above Colonel Houk has arrived. He is pretty well satisfied that the enemy is removing the blockade, and that the enemy who fired on our advance was merely the advance of the rebel force in removing the blockade. No one on to-day was killed or wounded.

JAMES G. SPEARS,
*Brigadier-General.*

[10.]

## APRIL 6-7, 1862.—Battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn.

*Organization of the Union Army at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862.*

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

*First Brigade.*

Col. ABRAHAM M. HARE.*
Col. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER.

8th Illinois:
Capt. James M. Ashmore.*
Capt. William H. Harvey.†
Capt. Robert H. Sturgess.
18th Illinois:
Maj. Samuel Eaton.*
Capt. Daniel H. Brush.*
Capt. William J. Dillon.†
Capt. Jabez J. Anderson.
11th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William Hall.
13th Iowa, Col. Marcellus M. Crocker.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. James P. Timony.

*Second Brigade.*

Col. C. CARROLL MARSH.‡

11th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Thomas E. G. Ransom.*
Maj. Garrett Nevins.*
Capt. Lloyd D. Waddell.
Maj. Garrett Nevins.
20th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Evan Richards.*
Capt. Orton Frisbie.
45th Illinois, Col. John E. Smith.
48th Illinois:
Col. Isham N. Haynie.*
Maj. Manning Mayfield.

*Third Brigade.*

Col. JULIUS RAITH.§
Lieut. Col. ENOS P. WOOD.

17th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Enos P. Wood.
Maj. Francis M. Smith.
29th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles M. Ferrell.
43d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Adolph Engelmann.
49th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Phineas Pease.
Illinois Cavalry Company, Capt. Eagleton Carmichael.

*Unattached.*

Stewart's Company Illinois Cavalry, Lieut. Ezra King.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Edward McAllister.*
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. George L. Nispel.
Ohio Light Artillery, 14th Battery, Capt. Jerome B. Burrows.*

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. L. WALLACE.§
Col. JAMES M. TUTTLE.

*First Brigade.*

Col. JAMES M. TUTTLE.

2d Iowa, Lieut. Col. James Baker.
7th Iowa, Lieut. Col. James C. Parrott.
12th Iowa:
Col. Joseph J. Woods.*
Capt. Samuel R. Edgington.
14th Iowa, Col. William T. Shaw.

*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.*
Col. THOMAS MORTON.

9th Illinois, Col. August Mersy.
12th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Augustus L. Chetlain.
Capt. James R. Hugunin.
13th Missouri, Col. Crafts J. Wright.
14th Missouri (Birge's Sharpshooters), Col. B. S. Compton.
81st Ohio, Col. Thomas Morton.

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* Wounded.
† Killed.
‡ Also in command of the Third Brigade April 7.
§ Mortally wounded.

*Third Brigade.*

Col. THOMAS W. SWEENY.*
Col. SILAS D. BALDWIN.

8th Iowa, Col. James L. Geddes.†
7th Illinois, Maj. Richard Rowett.
50th Illinois, Col. Moses M. Bane.*
52d Illinois:
Maj. Henry Stark.
Capt. Edwin A. Bowen.
57th Illinois:
Col. Silas D. Baldwin.
Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Hurlbut.
58th Illinois, Col. William F. Lynch.‡

*Cavalry.*

2d Illinois, Company A, Capt. John R. Hotaling.
2d Illinois, Company B, Capt. Thomas J. Larison.
2d United States, Company C, } Lieut. James Powell.
4th United States, Company I, }

*Artillery.*

1st Illinois Light, Battery A, Lieut. Peter P. Wood.
1st Missouri Light, Battery D, Capt. Henry Richardson.
1st Missouri Light, Battery H, Capt. Frederick Welker.
1st Missouri Light, Battery K, Capt. George H. Stone.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. LEWIS WALLACE.

*First Brigade.*

Col. MORGAN L. SMITH.

11th Indiana, Col. George F. McGinnis.
24th Indiana, Col. Alvin P. Hovey.
8th Missouri, Lieut. Col. James Peckham.

*Second Brigade.*

Col. JOHN M. THAYER.

23d Indiana, Col. William L. Sanderson.
1st Nebraska, Lieut. Col. William D. McCord.
58th Ohio, Col. Valentine Bausenwein.
68th Ohio,§ Col. Samuel H. Steedman.

*Third Brigade.*

Col. CHARLES WHITTLESEY.

20th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Manning F. Force.
56th Ohio,§ Col. Peter Kinney.
76th Ohio, Col. Charles R. Woods.
78th Ohio, Col. Mortimer D. Leggett.

*Artillery.*

Indiana Light, 9th Battery, Capt. Noah S. Thompson.
1st Missouri Light, Battery I, Lieut. Charles H. Thurber.

*Cavalry.*

11th Illinois, 3d Battalion, Maj. James F. Johnson.
5th Ohio, 3d Battalion, Maj. Charles S. Hayes.

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* Wounded.
† Wounded and captured.
‡ Captured.
§ At Crump's Landing.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.

*First Brigade.*

Col. NELSON G. WILLIAMS.*
Col. ISAAC C. PUGH.

28th Illinois, Col. Amory K. Johnson.
32d Illinois, Col. John Logan.*
41st Illinois:
Col. Isaac C. Pugh.
Lieut. Col. Ansel Tupper.†
Maj. John Warner.
Capt. John H. Nale.
3d Iowa:
Maj. William M. Stone.‡
Lieut. George W. Crosley.

*Second Brigade.*

Col. JAMES C. VEATCH.

14th Illinois, Col. Cyrus Hall.
15th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Edward F. W. Ellis.†
Capt. Louis D. Kelley.
Lieut. Col. William Cam.
46th Illinois:
Col. John A. Davis.*
Lieut. Col. John J. Jones.
25th Indiana:
Lieut. Col. William H. Morgan.*
Maj. John W. Foster.

*Third Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JACOB G. LAUMAN.

31st Indiana:
Col. Charles Cruft.*
Lieut. Col. John Osborn.
44th Indiana, Col. Hugh B. Reed.
17th Kentucky, Col. John H. McHenry, jr.
25th Kentucky:
Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Bristow.
Maj. William B. Wall.*
Col. John H. McHenry, jr.

*Cavalry.*

5th Ohio, 1st and 2d Battalions, Col. William H. H. Taylor.

*Artillery.*

Michigan Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Cuthbert W. Laing.
Missouri Light, Mann's Battery, Lieut. Edward Brotzmann.
Ohio Light, 13th Battery, Capt. John B. Myers.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.*

*First Brigade.*

Col. JOHN A. MCDOWELL.

40th Illinois:
Col. Stephen G. Hicks.*
Lieut. Col. James W. Boothe.
6th Iowa:
Capt. John Williams.*
Capt. Madison M. Walden.
46th Ohio, Col. Thomas Worthington.
Indiana Light Artillery, 6th Battery, Capt. Frederick Behr.†

*Second Brigade.*

Col. DAVID STUART.*
Lieut. Col. OSCAR MALMBORG.§
Col. T. KILBY SMITH.

55th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Oscar Malmborg.
54th Ohio:
Col. T. Kilby Smith.
Lieut. Col. James A. Farden.
71st Ohio, Col. Rodney Mason.

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* Wounded.
† Killed.
‡ Captured.
§ Temporarily commanding.

*Third Brigade.*

Col. JESSE HILDEBRAND.

53d Ohio:
Col. Jesse J. Appler.
Lieut. Col. Robert A. Fulton.
57th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Americus V. Rice.
77th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Wills De Hass.
Maj. Benjamin D. Fearing.

*Fourth Brigade.*

Col. RALPH P. BUCKLAND.

48th Ohio:
Col. Peter J. Sullivan.*
Lieut. Col. Job R. Parker.
70th Ohio, Col. Joseph R. Cockerill.
72d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Herman Canfield.†
Col. Ralph P. Buckland.

*Cavalry.*

4th Illinois, 1st and 2d Battalions, Col. T. Lyle Dickey.

*Artillery.*

Maj. EZRA TAYLOR.

1st Illinois Light, Battery B, Capt. Samuel E. Barrett.
1st Illinois Light, Battery E:
Capt. Allen C. Waterhouse.*
Lieut. Abial R. Abbott.*
Lieut. John A. Fitch.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS.‡

*First Brigade.*

Col. EVERETT PEABODY.†

12th Michigan, Col. Francis Quinn.
21st Missouri:
Col. David Moore.*
Lieut. Col. Humphrey M. Woodyard.
25th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Robert T. Van Horn.
16th Wisconsin, Col. Benjamin Allen.*

*Second Brigade.*

Col. MADISON MILLER.‡

61st Illinois, Col. Jacob Fry.
16th Iowa:
Col. Alexander Chambers.*
Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders.
18th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Isaac V. Pratt.‡

*Cavalry.*

11th Illinois (eight companies), Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

*Artillery.*

Minnesota Light, 1st Battery:
Capt. Emil Munch.*
Lieut. William Pfaender.
Ohio Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Andrew Hickenlooper.

*Unattached Infantry.*

15th Iowa, Col. Hugh T. Reid.
23d Missouri:
Col. Jacob T. Tindall.†
Lieut. Col. Quin Morton.‡
18th Wisconsin, Col. James S. Alban.†

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* Wounded. † Killed. ‡ Captured.

UNASSIGNED TROOPS.

15th Michigan, Col. John M. Oliver.
14th Wisconsin,* Col. David E. Wood.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Axel Silfversparre.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Edward Bouton.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Relly Madison
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. John W. Powell.†
Ohio Light Artillery, 8th Battery, Capt. Louis Markgraf.

## ARMY OF THE OHIO.

Maj. Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL.

### SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER McD. McCOOK.

*Fourth Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

6th Indiana, Col. Thomas T. Crittenden.
5th Kentucky, Col. Harvey M. Buckley.
1st Ohio, Col. Benjamin F. Smith.
15th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Peter T. Swaine. } Maj. John H. King.
16th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Edwin F. Townsend. }
19th United States, 1st Battalion, Maj. Stephen D. Carpenter.

*Fifth Brigade.*

Col. EDWARD N. KIRK.†

34th Illinois:
Maj. Charles N. Levanway.‡
Capt. Hiram W. Bristol.
29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn.
30th Indiana:
Col. Sion S. Bass.◊
Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Dodge.
77th Pennsylvania, Col. Frederick S. Stumbaugh.

*Sixth Brigade.*

Col. WILLIAM H. GIBSON.

32d Indiana, Col. August Willich.
39th Indiana, Col. Thomas J. Harrison.
15th Ohio, Maj. William Wallace.
49th Ohio, Lieut Col. Albert M. Blackman.

*Artillery.*

5th United States, Battery H, Capt. William R. Terrill.

### FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON.

*Tenth Brigade.*

Col. JACOB AMMEN.

36th Indiana, Col. William Grose.
6th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Nicholas L. Anderson.
24th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Jones.

*Nineteenth Brigade.*

Col. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

9th Indiana, Col. Gideon C. Moody.
6th Kentucky, Col. Walter C. Whitaker.
41st Ohio, Lieut. Col. George S. Mygatt.

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*Temporarily attached to Fourteenth Brigade, Army of the Ohio.
† Wounded.
‡ Killed.
◊ Mortally wounded.

*Twenty-second Brigade.*

Col. SANDERS D. BRUCE.

1st Kentucky, Col. David A. Enyart.
2d Kentucky, Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick.
20th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hanson.

*Cavalry.*

2d Indiana,* Lieut. Col. Edward M. McCook.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.

*Eleventh Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH T. BOYLE.

9th Kentucky, Col. Benjamin C. Grider.
13th Kentucky, Col. Edward H. Hobson.
19th Ohio, Col. Samuel Beatty.
59th Ohio, Col. James P. Fyffe.

*Fourteenth Brigade.*

Col. WILLIAM SOOY SMITH.

11th Kentucky, Col. Pierce B. Hawkins.
26th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Cicero Maxwell.
13th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Hawkins.

*Artillery.*

1st Ohio Light, Battery G, Capt. Joseph Bartlett.
4th United States, Batteries H and M, Capt. John Mendenhall.

*Cavalry.*

3d Kentucky,* Col. James S. Jackson.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.

*Twentieth Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

13th Michigan, Col. Michael Shoemaker.
64th Ohio, Col. John Ferguson.
65th Ohio, Col. Charles G. Harker.

*Twenty-first Brigade.*

Col. GEORGE D. WAGNER.

15th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Wood.
40th Indiana, Col. John W. Blake.
57th Indiana, Col. Cyrus C. Hines.
24th Kentucky, Col. Lewis B. Grigsby.

[10.]

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*Report of Surg. Christopher Goodbrake, Twentieth Illinois Infantry, Acting Brigade Surgeon, Second Brigade, First Division.*

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
*In Camp near Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of Sunday, the 6th instant, the day on which the rebels attacked our position, I was with the brigade until formed in line of battle. I then took pains to see that the hospital effects of the Twentieth Regiment were all properly

* Not actively engaged.

stowed away in our hospital wagon and taken to the rear. I next collected as many of the surgeons of this brigade as I could find, and took possession of a ravine in rear of General Oglesby's encampment, where we remained about one hour, dressing a great number of wounded, until we were forced to retire by the enemy's shot and shell. We then went in the direction of the river landing, taking our wounded with us. At a house in a fine open field on the right of the road we made another stand, and here again a great many wounded men were brought to us, who were all temporarily dressed and sent to the boats; but in a little while we were again compelled to leave, and all went to the landing. Twice after this I made the attempt to find my brigade, but was each time compelled to retire. I remained at the landing until Monday evening, and did all in my power to relieve the wounded. On the evening of the second day, after the rebels had been repulsed, General Grant recommended me to ride out to our encampment to relieve the sufferers, and about this time I received orders from yourself to return to camp, which I immediately obeyed, and for several days I was very busily engaged in attending to the wounded, both Union and Confederate. I have, in addition to a great number of minor operations, performed six amputations. Only one of the latter was performed on our own men—an amputation of the thigh upon Private Hummel, of Company A, Twentieth Regiment.

I presume it is unnecessary for me to enumerate the casualties of the brigade, as you will obtain that information from a different source. Suffice it to say that in my opinion one-half of those seriously wounded on our side will die, and about two-thirds of those on the secesh side.

So far as I know all the surgeons of the Second Brigade behaved nobly, and deserve great credit for their untiring efforts in relieving the poor wounded soldiers. Assistant Surgeon Young, of the Forty-eighth, and the assistant surgeon of the Forty-fifth, were both wounded while dressing their wounded men on the field. To Surgeon Kittoe, of the Forty-fifth, and to Assistant Surgeon Hunt, of the Eleventh, I am under especial obligations for valuable assistance rendered me since our return to camp. I am also proud to say that my hospital staff performed their duties to my entire satisfaction, especially E. P. Fraser, Flaught, and King, and in regard to Rev. C. Button, chaplain of the Twentieth, I can only repeat my report of him at Fort Donelson. He is a man every inch of him. He is humane, kind, and attentive to the sick and wounded on all occasions.

Hoping that we will not soon again be required to recount the casualties of the Second Brigade, I will subscribe myself, your humble servant,

C. GOODBRAKE,
*Acting Brigade Surgeon, Second Brigade.*

Col. C. C. MARSH,
*Commanding Second Brigade, Illinois Infantry.*

[10.]

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*Report of Capt. James P. Timony, Battery D, Second Illinois Light Artillery.*

HDQRS. BATTERY D, SECOND ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY,
*April 11, 1862.*

SIR: I submit the following report of the engagement of April 6:

About 7 a. m. I received an order to form in half batteries; one half near the former headquarters of the First Brigade, and the other near

our camp. Soon after, I received an order from Major Taylor to advance upon the enemy, which I did, and formed in battery in the open space to the west of division headquarters, under directions of Major Taylor. Scarcely had we taken up our position when the enemy appeared in force in front and on our right flank, deceiving us by their flags and uniforms until within eighty yards in front and about fifty yards on our right flank, when they opened a terrible fire along their whole line, compelling the supporting infantry to retire, when Major Taylor gave the order to fire, which was obeyed, and with terrible effect. After firing several rounds and suffering severely in horses and men, I was about giving the order to retire when I was struck by three shots, stunned by the explosion of a shell, and borne senseless to the rear. Where all did their duty nobly it is difficult to discriminate, yet I must commend the conduct of every officer of my command. Lieut. H. C. Barger fully sustained the reputation he so nobly won at Fort Donelson. Lieut. J. D. W. Whitall, by his daring, constancy, and coolness did much to save us from utter ruin. He was one of the last to leave the field. Lieut. C. S. Cooper did all that could be expected of a good officer and brave man, and was untiring in his exertions to save us from defeat and follow up the victory. Lieut. George A. Dunlap was truly one of the bravest of the brave and proved himself worthy of the cause and his position. Lieut. T. D. Tozer helped to work his own gun and was killed at his post. Sergeants Hockman, Gregg, Grant, and Allen, and Acting Sergeant Dyer all did their duty nobly. Our loss is as follows: Killed, 4; wounded, 20. Horses missing, 50; wounded, 3. Guns lost, 4; caissons, 5. We have captured one smooth-bore gun, four caissons, one limber, and a quantity of smooth-bore ammunition. By the capture of our camp my men lost all their spare clothing, blankets, &c.

Respectfully,

JAMES P. TIMONY,
*Commanding Battery D, Second Illinois Light Artillery.*

Lieut. C. CADLE, Jr.,
*Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, First Division.*

[10.]

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*Report of Maj. Ezra Taylor, First Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Fifth Division.*

BATTALION HDQRS., IN THE FIELD, FIFTH DIVISION,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL SHERMAN COMMANDING,
[*April* —, *1862.*]

COLONEL: Having been assigned to this division for duty, I have to report that I proceeded to organize my command on the 5th instant, consisting of Batteries B, E, and H, First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, and Morton's (Indiana) battery, Capt. F. Behr commanding. Being very busily engaged during the 5th getting those batteries into position, I had made arrangements to make a thorough survey of the country in front of my position on the 6th, ordering an early breakfast, with a view of losing no time in making myself acquainted with the position. My horse was scarcely saddled when the approach of the enemy was discovered. I immediately had Batteries B and E put in position, where they did excellent service until the infantry support had ingloriously deserted them on the left and the enemy had opened a terrible flank fire of musketry in addition to their batteries in front, killing and wounding the men and horses. I deemed it prudent to retire

the batteries to a new position, but owing to the horses and drivers of Battery E not having sufficient drill they were unable to "limber up" all their pieces in time to save them from capture. I am proud to say, however, that both officers and men of this battery behaved most gallantly, serving their guns coolly and with great execution against the enemy, and I do not hesitate to state that I believe with a proper infantry support they could have held their position and driven the enemy from the field. Company H was not able to report to this field on account of some deficiencies in horses and equipage, but I am informed did good service at or near the landing. I inclose copy of my report to J. H. Hammond, assistant adjutant-general Fifth Division, U. S. forces, Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman commanding; also reports of commandants of batteries, all of which I trust will meet with your approval.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EZRA TAYLOR,

*Major and Chief of Artillery, Fifth Division, U. S. Forces.*

Lieut. Col. C. H. ADAMS,

*Commanding First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery.*

[10.]

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*Report of Lieut. Peter P. Wood, Battery A, Chicago Light Artillery.*

HDQRS. COMPANY A, CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY,

*Pittsburg, Tenn., April 9, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor of reporting to you the part taken in the action of the 6th and 7th instant by Company A, Chicago Light Artillery:

After the commencement of the firing on the 6th, as ordered, I reported with command to Major Cavender, and was shortly after ordered into a position to support the division of General Hurlbut on the left. Opened fire about 9 a. m., and was successful in silencing the enemy's batteries twice, with two changes of position, when we immediately moved, taking position on a ridge near the extreme left, and opened on the enemy's infantry posted on ridge opposite, about 500 yards distant. This position we held for over an hour, fighting both infantry and artillery, when our support was retired, and we were forced to follow to avoid being flanked and cut off. Taking position again 300 yards in the rear, we were again, after a short fight, forced back, our support this time leaving us in disorder. A new line being formed, we went into battery, opened, were entirely abandoned by the new support, and were obliged, reluctantly, to fall back on the reserve, taking off one of our guns with but one horse and the cannoneers. One empty caisson was left for want of horses to draw it off, and afterward recovered. Retiring inside the reserve, I marched the battery to steamer Rocket for a supply of ammunition, filled the boxes, returned to the line, and reported for duty before the last desperate attack on our position was made, but was not again ordered into service on that day. We were engaged during the day seven successive hours, firing 838 rounds of ammunition. Loss, 4 men killed and 26 wounded, and a loss of killed and disabled horses of 48. On the morning of the 7th instant, as ordered, I reported to General Sherman with three pieces,

* See also report, Vol. X, p. 272.

all I had men to serve; was given a position on his left, engaged a battery, silenced it; shelled the enemy's line of battle until they gave way; advanced with our troops, opening during the advance four times, and remained in the engagement until the enemy broke and fled, firing during the day 334 rounds of ammunition. On this day met with no loss. To you, sir, and all who know the men, few words of mine are necessary in praise of the coolness and gallantry of Lieuts. John W. Rumsey, George McCagg, and Fred. W. Young; Staff Sergeants Briggs and Poole, and every non-commissioned officer and man in the company. In war he is blessed who has such men to command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. WOOD,

*Lieutenant, Commanding Company A, Chicago Light Artillery.*

I annex hereto a list of casualties* and losses: Property lost in action—Spongers and rammers for 6-pounders, 6; tube pouches, 2; fuse gauges, 4; water buckets, leather, 1; gunners' haversacks, 2; thumbstalls, 8; lanyards, 3; tar buckets, iron, 1; powder-flasks, 1; horses disabled, 5; revolvers, navy, 8; revolvers, army, 1; sets harness for wheel horses, 3; sets harness for lead horses, 9; McClellan saddles complete, 2; horses killed, 37; horses wounded (will recover), 6; sabers, 15.

P. P. WOOD,

*Lieutenant, Commanding Company A, Chicago Light Artillery.*

Maj. EZRA TAYLOR,

*First Battalion, First Regiment Illinois Artillery.*

[10.]

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*Report of Capt. Edward Bouton, Battery I, First Illinois Light Artillery.*

HEADQUARTERS BOUTON'S BATTERY,
*Pittsburg, Tenn., April 13, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you a statement of the proceedings of Captain Bouton's battery during the battles of Sunday and Monday, April 6 and 7:

Sunday morning, April 6, we went into action with 143 men for duty, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates. The casualties of Sunday and Monday, April 6 and 7, were as follows: Wounded, Sergeant Tibbits severely, and Sergeant Goodwin slightly; Corporal Moon slightly; Privates Campbell and Russell severely, and Mills slightly. Missing, 1; loss in horses, 28 killed. On Sunday, 1 gun disabled; Monday, 3 limbers and 2 caissons completely destroyed, 8 sponges and rammers, 4 sponge buckets, 8 tar buckets, 8 McClellan saddles, and horse equipments, 10 wheel and 20 lead harnesses lost and destroyed; also lost 7 revolvers and 12 sabers. Expended in the two days' action, 740 rounds of ammunition. Sunday morning, April 6, at 8 o'clock, the battery was on board the steamer Crescent City, at Pittsburg Landing, when we were ordered on the field. We immediately disembarked and took the battery up the bluff by hand, our horses not being sufficiently trained to assist us. At 10 o'clock we were on the field ready for action. Opened battery at 12 o'clock. After firing forty rounds, drove the rebels from a ravine on our right. Changed our line of fire to the front, and with 100 rounds again repulsed the enemy, who were forming in line to charge the battery. A 6-pounder battery then opened on us on

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 killed and 26 wounded.

our left at 300 yards distance, which we quickly silenced. A heavy battery came to its support, which we opened on, and after expending the remainder of our ammunition (540 rounds), we were compelled to retire, which we did in good order, taking off one gun by hand and two others with but two horses each. On Monday, at 12 o'clock, we were posted on the extreme right of our line of battle, when a rebel battery opened upon us, supported by a heavy body of infantry, which subjected us to a severe cross-fire. After firing sixty rounds, dismounting two of their guns, we were obliged to retire, having exhausted our supply of friction-tubes. Several horses being killed, creating confusion among them (they not having been drilled sufficiently to stand fire), we were compelled to leave two guns behind, but returned and brought them off as soon as the others were placed out of range. The battery is newly organized, and never had the advantage of drill. Our horses never had been harnessed, and our first gun was fired at the enemy. The officers and men are deserving of credit for the manner in which they handled the guns, having on Sunday fired 300 rounds after being abandoned by our infantry support. All the officers, with two exceptions, had their horses shot. The orderly-sergeant on Monday had two horses shot under him in the space of ten minutes.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

E. BOUTON,

*Captain, Comdg. Bouton's Batty., Company I, First Illinois Arty.*

Maj. EZRA TAYLOR,

*Chief of Artillery.*

[10.]

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*Organization of the Confederate Army at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn., April 6–7, 1862.*

**ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.**

General ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON.*
General G. T. BEAUREGARD.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CLARK.†
Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

*First Brigade.*

Col. ROBERT M. RUSSELL.

11th Louisiana:
Col. Samuel F. Marks.†
Lieut. Col. Robert H. Barrow.
12th Tennessee:
Lieut. Col. Tyree H. Bell.
Maj. Robert P. Caldwell.
13th Tennessee, Col. Alfred J. Vaughan, jr.
22d Tennessee, Col. Thomas J. Freeman.†
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Smith P. Bankhead.

*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

13th Arkansas:
Lieut. Col. A. D. Grayson.*
Maj. James A. McNeely.†
Col. James C. Tappan.
4th Tennessee:
Col. Rufus P. Neely.
Lieut. Col. Otho F. Strahl.
5th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Calvin D. Venable.
33d Tennessee, Col. Alexander W. Campbell.†
Mississippi Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Stanford.

* Killed. † Wounded.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.*

*First Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.*
Col. PRESTON SMITH.*

Blythe's Mississippi:
Col. A. K. Blythe.†
Lieut. Col. David L. Herron.†
Maj. James Moore.
2d Tennessee, Col. J. Knox Walker.
15th Tennessee:
Lieut. Col. Robert C. Tyler.*
Maj. John F. Hearn.
154th Tennessee (senior):
Col. Preston Smith.
Lieut. Col. Marcus J. Wright.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Marshall T. Polk.‡

*Second Brigade.*

Col. WILLIAM H. STEPHENS.
Col. GEORGE MANEY.

7th Kentucky:
Col. Charles Wickliffe.‡
Lieut. Col. William D. Lannom.
1st Tennessee (battalion):
Col. George Maney.
Maj. Hume R. Feild.
6th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Timothy P. Jones.
9th Tennessee, Col. Henry L. Douglass.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. Melancthon Smith.

*Cavalry.*

1st Mississippi, Col. Andrew J. Lindsay.
Mississippi and Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. Richard H. Brewer.

*Unattached.*

47th Tennessee, Col. Munson R. Hill.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG.

ESCORT.

Alabama Cavalry, Capt. Robert W. Smith.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES.

*First Brigade.*

Col. RANDALL L. GIBSON.

1st Arkansas, Col. James F. Fagan.
4th Louisiana:
Col. Henry W. Allen.*
Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Hunter.
13th Louisiana:
Maj. Anatole P. Avegno.‡
Capt. Stephen O'Leary.*
Capt. Edgar M. Dubroca.
19th Louisiana:
Col. Benjamin L. Hodge.
Lieut. Col. James M. Hollingsworth.

*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON.

1st Florida Battalion:
Maj. Thaddeus A. McDonell.*
Capt. W. G. Poole.
Capt. W. Capers Bird.
17th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Charles Jones.*
20th Louisiana, Col. August Reichard.
9th Texas, Col. Wright A. Stanley.
Confederate Guards Response Battalion, Maj. Franklin H. Clack.
Washington (La.) Artillery, 5th Company, Capt. W. Irving Hodgson.

*Third Brigade.*

Col. PRESTON POND, Jr.

16th Louisiana, Maj. Daniel Gober.
18th Louisiana:
Col. Alfred Mouton.*
Lieut. Col. Alfred Roman.
Crescent (La.) Regiment, Col. Marshall J. Smith.
Orleans Guard Battalion, Maj. Leon Querouze.*
38th Tennessee, Col. Robert F. Looney.
Alabama Battery, Capt. William H. Ketchum.

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*Wounded. † Killed. ‡ Mortally wounded.

*Cavalry.*

Alabama Battalion, Capt. Thomas F. Jenkins.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS.

*First Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. ADLEY H. GLADDEN.*
Col. DANIEL W. ADAMS.†
Col. ZACH. C. DEAS.†

21st Alabama:
Lieut. Col. Stewart W. Cayce.
Maj. Frederick Stewart.
22d Alabama:
Col. Zach. C. Deas.
Lieut. Col. John C. Marrast.
25th Alabama:
Col. John Q. Loomis.*
Maj. George D. Johnston.
26th Alabama:
Col. John G. Coltart.*
Lieut. Col. William D. Chadick.
1st Louisiana:
Col. Daniel W. Adams.
Maj. Fred. H. Farrar, jr.
Alabama Battery, Capt. Felix H. Robertson.

*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.

5th Mississippi, Col. Albert E. Fant.
7th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Hamilton Mayson.
9th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. William A. Rankin.*
10th Mississippi, Col. Robert A. Smith.
52d Tennessee, Col. Benjamin J. Lea.
Alabama Battery, Capt. Charles P. Gage.

*Third Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN K. JACKSON.

17th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Robert C. Fariss.
18th Alabama, Col. Eli S. Shorter.
19th Alabama, Col. Joseph Wheeler.
2d Texas:
Col. John C. Moore.
Lieut. Col. William P. Rogers.
Maj. Hal. G. Runnels.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Isadore P. Girardey.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.†

*First Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS C. HINDMAN.‡
Col. R. G. SHAVER.

2d Arkansas:
Col. Daniel C. Govan.
Maj. Reuben F. Harvey.
6th Arkansas, Col. Alexander T. Hawthorn.
7th Arkansas:
Lieut. Col. John M. Dean.§
Maj. James T. Martin.
3d Confederate, Col. John S. Marmaduke.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. Charles Swett.

*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE.

15th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Archibald K. Patton.§
6th Mississippi:
Col. John J. Thornton.†
Capt. W. A. Harper.
2d Tennessee:
Col. William B. Bate.†
Lieut. Col. David L. Goodall.
5th [35th] Tennessee, Col. Benjamin J. Hill.
23d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James F. Neill.†
24th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Peebles.
Arkansas Battery, Capt. John T. Trigg.
Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. H. Calvert.

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* Mortally wounded.
† Wounded.
‡ Commanded his own and the Third Brigade.
§ Killed.

*Third Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. STERLING A. M. WOOD.
Col. WILLIAM K. PATTERSON.*

16th Alabama, Lieut. Col. John W. Harris.
8th Arkansas, Col. William K. Patterson.
9th [14th] Arkansas (battalion), Maj. John H. Kelly
3d Mississippi Battalion, Maj. Aaron B. Hardcastle.
27th Tennessee:
Col. Christopher H. Williams.†
Maj. Samuel T. Love.‡
44th Tennessee, Col. Coleman A. McDaniel.
55th Tennessee, Col. James L. McKoin.
Mississippi Battery:
Capt. William L. Harper.§
Lieut. Pat. Darden.
Georgia Dragoons, Capt. Isaac W. Avery.

## RESERVE CORPS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

*First Brigade.*

Col. ROBERT P. TRABUE.

4th Alabama Battalion, Maj. James M. Clifton.
31st Alabama, Lieut. Col. Montgomery Gilbreath.
3d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Anderson.§
4th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Andrew R. Hynes.§
5th Kentucky, Col. Thomas H. Hunt.
6th Kentucky, Col. Joseph H. Lewis.
Tennessee Battalion, Lieut. Col. James M. Crews.
Kentucky Battery, Capt. Edward P. Byrne.
Kentucky Battery, Capt. Robert Cobb.
Kentucky Cavalry (squadron), Capt. John H. Morgan.

*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN.§
Col. JOHN D. MARTIN.

9th Arkansas, Col. Isaac L. Dunlop.
10th Arkansas, Col. Thomas D. Merrick.
2d Confederate:
Col. John D. Martin.
Maj. Thomas H. Mangum.
1st Missouri, Col. Lucius L. Rich.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. Alfred Hudson.

*Third Brigade.*

Col. WINFIELD S. STATHAM.

15th Mississippi.
22d Mississippi.
19th Tennessee, Col. David H. Cummings.
20th Tennessee, Col. Joel A. Battle.‖
28th Tennessee.
45th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Ephraim F. Lytle.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Arthur M. Rutledge.

## UNATTACHED.

CAVALRY.

Tennessee Regiment, Col. Nathan B. Forrest.§
Alabama Regiment, Col. James H. Clanton.
Texas Regiment, Col. John A. Wharton.§

ARTILLERY.

Arkansas Battery, Capt. George T. Hubbard.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Hugh L. W. McClung.



* Temporarily. † Killed. ‡ Mortally wounded. § Wounded. ‖ Captured.

**APRIL 29–JUNE 10, 1862.—Advance upon and siege of Corinth and pursuit of the Confederate forces to Guntown, Miss.**

*Report of Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick, Second Kentucky Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations April 13–May 30.*

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND BRIGADE,
*Camp near Iuka, Miss., June 21, 1862.*

SIR: In compliance with general orders I herewith submit my report of the operations of the Twenty-second Brigade from the 13th of April to the 30th of May.

From April 7 until April 11 the brigade bivouacked on the field of Shiloh, exposed to the rain and unpropitious weather that followed that battle. The brigade then received its camp equipage and went into camp some three miles and a half from Pittsburg Landing, on the ——— road. Whilst in camp at this place the brigade was engaged in daily drill, besides furnishing heavy details for repairing roads and fatigue duty at the river, and also sending one regiment daily for outpost duty. On the 2d of May the brigade moved with the rest of the division ten miles in advance on the Hamburg and Corinth road. Here the brigade was encamped, with Mendenhall's battery attached, some half a mile in advance of the rest of the division. From that date until May 7 it was engaged in building roads and picket duty. On the morning of the 7th of May the brigade moved with the division some four or five miles farther in the direction of Corinth, on the Monterey and Farmington road, and here encamped. On May 8 the entire division was under arms, and at 2 p. m. moved forward two miles and a half in a southeastern direction to the support of General Pope. Here was placed in position and rested on arms until 1 a. m. of the 9th, when it returned to camp. At 4 p. m. of the 9th the division was again under arms and moved forward some two miles. Was here formed in line of battle and remained resting on arms until 6 p. m. of the 11th, when, the camp equipage arriving, the brigade went into camp. The brigade remained here, engaged in repairing roads, picket duty, and drilling, until 5 p. m. of the 17th, when it moved forward and made a junction with General Pope's army immediately in front of Farmington. Here bivouacked and lay on arms in an open field until 6 a. m. of the 18th. On the 19th and 20th portions of the brigade were engaged day and night working in the trenches, the remainder being almost constantly under arms. On the morning of the 21st, having received your orders, I moved the brigade to the front of General Wood's division to make the reconnaissance ordered, the report of which is herewith forwarded. From the evening of May 21 until May 28 the brigade was constantly engaged in working in the trenches and picket duty, drilling whenever opportunity permitted. At 8.30 a. m. of the 28th of May I moved the brigade forward in front of our intrenchments and took position in advance of the division, as ordered, in the grand advance made upon the enemy's works at Corinth that day. I herewith inclose a report of the action between the brigade and the enemy at Bridge Creek that day. From the morning of the 29th until the morning of the 30th the brigade remained bivouacked in the trenches. Brigadier-General Manson having been assigned to the command of the brigade, I was on that morning relieved and returned to duty with my regiment.*

T. D. SEDGEWICK,
*Colonel, Commanding Twenty-second Brigade.*

Capt. J. MILLS KENDRICK,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

*See also Vol. X, Part I, pp. 844 and 848.

*Report of Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick, Second Kentucky Infantry, of operations May 30–June 17.*

On the morning of the 30th of May the regiment moved with the brigade into Corinth, evacuated that morning by the rebels, and after remaining until evening returned and bivouacked in the trenches until 8 a. m. on the 31st instant, when we returned to camp. On Sunday, May [June] 1, 1862, the regiment moved with the brigade to a new camping ground a mile in advance. Here we remained, engaged in picket duty and drilling, until the morning of the 4th, when we moved with the division, leaving all camp equipage, &c., behind, to a point eleven miles south of Corinth, where we bivouacked until 3 p. m. of the 6th instant, when we again started and moved forward some eight miles and a half, and again bivouacked in the woods until 5.30 a. m. next day, when we marched five miles and halted until 3 p. m. of the 9th instant, when we started and marched fifteen miles. June 10, marched fifteen miles; June 11, marched eight miles and went into camp two miles from Iuka, Miss. On the morning of the 12th instant, in compliance with your order, I moved my regiment and marched eight miles to the bridge burned by the rebels across Buzzard Creek, Ala., and here went into camp, remaining five days, the men constantly engaged in rebuilding the bridge and picket duty. At 7 p. m. on the 17th instant, in compliance with orders from General Nelson, I moved six companies (leaving three to guard the bridge and do picket duty) to the bridge across Bear Creek, arriving at 1 a. m. Here we remained on guard duty until 10 a. m., when, being relieved, I returned to the camp, where we are at present.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

T. D. SEDGEWICK,
*Colonel, Commanding Second Kentucky Regiment.*

Lieut. W. COOPER,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10 and 17.]

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*Report of Lieut. Col. Warner Spencer, Second Kentucky Infantry, of operations April 13–May 28.*

CAMP NEAR CORINTH, MISS., *June 3, 1862.*

I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 13th of April I was temporarily placed in command of the Second Kentucky Regiment while at camp on field of Shiloh. On the 15th the camp of the regiment was removed a few hundred yards nearer to the river, and from this date until the 26th of the same month the regiment was daily occupied in battalion and company drills. On the 26th the regiment, with the balance of the brigade, was ordered out on picket in advance about three miles on the road to Corinth. On the last of the month the regiment was inspected and mustered for payment. On the 2d day of May the regiment, under orders, marched toward Corinth about nine miles and encamped in a very pleasant location, and remained here until the morning of the 8th, part of this time engaged in building roads. On the 8th and 9th marched about five miles and, with the balance of the division, was formed into line of battle. On the 10th the regiment was placed in advance in an open field, remaining until evening, leaving two companies, D and B, to support Captain Cox's battery. The regiment again resumed its position early in the morning, when it was

relieved by the Thirty-first Indiana in the afternoon. About noon of the 12th the regiment again took position in the field, remaining until evening, when we returned to the woods and encamped about 200 yards to the rear of our former position. On the afternoon of the 17th took up our line of march and went about two miles, when we came up to General Pope's army and bivouacked for the night, and encamped the following day about half a mile from the road leading to Farmington. On the morning of the 20th the regiment was out in the intrenchments on duty, with two companies thrown forward as pickets. On the following day received orders to fall in with the balance of the brigade on a reconnaissance in front of General Wood's division, a report of which is herewith annexed.* The regiment was again on duty in the intrenchments on the 25th for twenty-four hours, and remained near them until the morning of the 28th, when the regiment received orders to march with two days' rations, a report of which you will also find annexed to this report.†

With much respect, yours, truly,

WARNER SPENCER,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Kentucky Regiment.*

Col. T. D. SEDGEWICK,
*Commanding Twenty-second Brigade.*

[10.]

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*Report of Col. John F. Lay, C. S. Cavalry, of operations June 7.*

HEADQUARTERS OUTPOST,
*Near Birmingham, June 11, 1862.*

CAPTAIN: I inclose the reports of officers, marked A, B, and C, relating to the attack of the enemy made upon our pickets on the morning of the 7th instant at or near Blackland.‡ These reports show in full the movements before I went upon the field. The enemy, in force from 150 to 200 cavalry, guided by a negro, made a dash between my reserve and my outpost, cutting off the latter, one or two of whom escaped, and the others were taken by the falling in of a bridge over which they were compelled to cross. So soon as I heard the firing I formed my regiment and moved rapidly to support my reserve. Learning that Captain Jackson had fallen, I moved forward in person with an escort, and met the infantry regiment or battalion spoken of returning to the rear. I halted them and asked where they were going; some one replied that they were ordered to the rear. I asked if there was no field officer in command, and after some delay an officer presented himself. I asked him to form his men and at least to support us by taking position on the hill beyond the creek. This he did, and a few moments afterward left, upon orders, as I understood, from General Jackson. I dismounted two-thirds of my command and posted two companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Pell as skirmishers along the woods, where the attack was expected, and the remainder upon the creek, all of which is known to you, when in person you came upon the field. I held two companies mounted in reserve, fearing a flank movement, subsequently fully guarded against by your disposition of the regiments recalled by you. In this position we confidently awaited the attack, but upon a reconnaissance made became satisfied that the enemy had retired, alarmed by the combined fire of the pickets and the volley of the

* See Vol. X, p. 847. † *Ibid*, p. 851. ‡ Inclosures not found.

infantry. This volley of the infantry was upon two men, Captain Jackson and Private Carvell of his company, when the front of the enemy's column was seventy-five yards in rear and out of sight. But for the fall of Captain Jackson, an efficient and gallant officer, and this unfortunate fire of our infantry, I am satisfied that Captain Jackson would have, with the force at his command, destroyed or captured a large proportion of the enemy's forces. My loss I respectfully report: Killed—Captain Jackson, Company I. Missing—Corp. J. H. Barnhill, Privates C. D. Staton, G. K. Tucker, of Company D; Private Palmer, Company H, and Privates P. Boyce, J. Butler, B. Buffalo, E. N. Allen, T. Olds, and S. Green, of Company F; the last two supposed to have been captured. The others left their horses necessarily and attempted to escape, but have not yet rejoined my command. Private Carvell, of Company I, had his horse killed under him by the same fire of the infantry, was shot through his clothes, and much bruised by falling from his horse. I also lost four horses belonging to Company F, from the vedettes who were cut off. So far as my own command is concerned I have with pleasure to say I was fully satisfied with its behavior. Their obedience to orders was prompt, and they moved forward with spirit, dismounting and going forward when the infantry force was retiring. This was especially gratifying, as the regiment and myself were new to each other, I having assumed the command only a few days previous.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. F. LAY,
*Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.*

Captain HARRIS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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*Report of Brig. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations May 28.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
*Tupelo, Miss., June 23, 1862.*

GENERAL: On the morning of the 28th of May, 1862, I received an order from your headquarters informing me that our pickets had been driven in on the lower Farmington road, and directing me to take my brigade and replace them, also that Colonel Stanton was already there with two regiments and would be under my command. About 11 a. m. I marched with four regiments of my brigade to carry out the order, viz, the Fifth, Forty-eighth, Twenty-fourth, and Second Tennessee Volunteers. The Fifteenth Arkansas and Calvert's battery had left previously for Tuscumbia Creek and were not with me on this occasion. Marching past your headquarters, I reported to you in person, and was directed by you to reconnoiter the enemy before attacking. Before passing outside of the lines I sent Lieutenant Mayo, Fifteenth Arkansas, to see Colonel Stanton, to inform him that I was coming up with my brigade, to ascertain from him the position of his force, and what he knew of the enemy. Lieutenant Mayo soon returned, informed me that he had delivered my message; that Colonel Stanton's force was on the right of the lower Farmington road; that Colonel Stanton informed him that the enemy were in position in his front and to his left; that he believed they occupied the Shelton house, but did not

think there were any on this side of the creek; that he needed support on his left, and wished me to hurry up as fast as I could. On reaching the first open ground outside the line of earth-works, at a place where an old cotton gin stands, I formed my brigade in line. While engaged in forming my line I was approached by Captain Steadman with some message from Colonel Stanton. (I do not recollect sending any message by Captain Steadman to Colonel Stanton.) I, however, requested Captain Steadman to go as quickly as possible to a point on the Memphis and Charleston road, where General Van Dorn had erected an earth-work on a hill commanding a view of the enemy's position at the Shelton house, and get all the information he could from the commander of the earth-work. I believed this the only point from which we could reconnoiter the enemy.

I had scarcely formed my line before the enemy's skirmishers commenced firing from the opposite side of the open ground and drove in some cavalry pickets from the left of it. I sent Lieutenant Jetton with six sharpshooters to reconnoiter in this direction. I threw out skirmishers in front of my whole line, ordering them to keep about 100 yards in front of the main body and regulate their movements by those of the main body. About this time Captain Steadman returned with the information that General Van Dorn had shelled the enemy out of the Shelton house, and they were nowhere to be seen; that I could now advance and take possession of the house. I now ordered my brigade forward, ordered each regiment to preserve brigade distance from, and keep dressed by, the regiment on its right; at the same time sent Colonel Stanton word that I was on his left, advancing; that he must immediately advance on the right. Lieutenant Hanly, Fifteenth Arkansas, attached to my staff, informed me that he delivered the message to Colonel Stanton; that he found Colonel Stanton's men lying down on the ground to the right of the road; that on receiving the order Colonel Stanton called his men to attention and moved them forward by a flank along the Farmington road. I advanced to the edge of the woods on the far side of the open ground before mentioned, driving the enemy's skirmishers on my left. At this time I received an urgent message from Colonel Stanton, desiring me to connect with his left. I galloped forward, examined the ground, and did not consider it advisable, but moved as far as the ground would well permit by the right flank.

Finding at the same time that Colonel Stanton, instead of obeying my orders to advance, was waiting to make connections with my line, I dispatched Lieutenant McClelland, late of the Fifth Tennessee Volunteers, on my staff, to again inform Colonel Stanton that I was advancing with my brigade on the left, and to direct him to advance on the right. On returning, Lieutenant McClelland informed me he had delivered the order to Colonel Stanton; that Colonel Stanton stated he would comply with it; that he found Colonel Stanton's men advanced to within twenty paces of the branch of the creek nearest to Corinth. I halted for three or four minutes, to give the message time to reach Colonel Stanton. These dispositions having been made, I took up my position on the right, with Colonel Hill's regiment. I sent my aide, Captain Phillips, down my line to the left with orders to instruct the regiments to keep the proper distance, and, as the undergrowth was so thick I could not see twenty paces, that each regiment must direct its movements by the regiment on its right. I also ordered Captain Phillips to collect some cavalry and place them so as to watch our left flank; also to remain himself on the left of the line and keep me posted

as to the state of affairs on that flank. In the meantime Colonel Hill, of the Fifth Tennessee, had gone forward with a few resolute men to reconnoiter. Returning at this time, he informed me he had been within a few yards of the Shelton house; that all was quiet there, and there was no appearance of the enemy. I now determined to take immediate possession of the Shelton house, but before doing so I ordered Lieutenant Sanford, Fifteenth Arkansas, attached with my staff, to go with all speed to Colonel Stanton and tell him to be careful and not to fire on any of my men in mistake for the enemy. I thought this precaution necessary, as I might possibly reach the Shelton house first. Lieutenant Sanford informs me he found Colonel Stanton with his regiment on the Farmington road. The head of his column was halted, the rear closing up as though he was about to make a forward movement.

About this time firing was heard in the direction of the Shelton house. Lieutenant Sanford states that he hallooed to the men in a very loud voice, which he is confident Colonel Stanton could have heard, "For God's sake, men, move forward; your friends are fighting on the left." In the meantime I had ordered the brigade forward in loud and distinct tones. In a few minutes our skirmishers, advancing out of the hollow to the high land around the Shelton house, were fired on by the enemy, who had been attempting to erect a redoubt at the Shelton house, and were concealed all about it and in the wooded ravines on its right. The main body of the Fifth Tennessee now rushed forward with a loud cheer to storm the place. They were met by a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. The musketry was chiefly from the wooded hollow on our right flank. Knowing Colonel Stanton's command flanked this position of the enemy, I waited with painful anxiety to hear his musketry open to my right. I was doomed to disappointment. Colonel Stanton, for some strange reason, never advanced. Unsupported, the Fifth Tennessee had followed their gallant leader forward, driving the enemy before them. They soon disabled one of the enemy's batteries, killing most of the horses and driving the artillerymen in flight from their guns. They advanced some distance beyond the buildings, when a fresh battery opened on them from a new direction, while the fire continued on their flank and increased on their front. At this time Colonel Hill fell, stunned by a shell. His men were forced to abandon their first successes, and fell back to the cover of the woods.

My attention was directed to the fight progressing in my front, and some ten or fifteen minutes elapsed before I discovered that the left of my brigade had failed to advance. I immediately galloped to the front of the position where the Twenty-fourth, Colonel Allison, ought to have been, but could see nothing of them. I then rode back into the wooded bottom to look for them. I advanced on their sharpshooters from the direction of the enemy and found them lying down in rear of the creek. I upbraided Colonel Allison with his shameful dilatoriness, and again ordered him forward. He made some difficulty about crossing the creek—said he had been stopped by some very thick undergrowth. I found him dismounted and with his uniform off. At length I got him to move forward. His regiment arrived on the ground just as the Fifth Tennessee were falling back. The regiment fired one ineffectual volley, and then most of the men, especially on the right, ran away. Those who did not run off I ordered to fall back and reform. I am happy to bear testimony that the present commander of the regiment, Major Bratton, was conspicuous among those who remained and did their duty. I am also informed that some of the companies on the left stood their

ground. This regiment, under different auspices, fought well at Shiloh. It is painful to be forced to record this instance of its failure to do so. Colonel Allison not only disobeyed my order to advance, but through the whole affair he showed none of the qualities of an officer. I was forming the Forty-eighth and Second Tennessee for another attempt, when I received an order from you to draw out of the fight and keep my pickets along the western border of the creek. I fell back some fifty or seventy-five yards, and put out my pickets. Colonel Allison, by failing to move forward, delayed the movement of the Forty-eighth and Second Tennessee. They but conformed to my orders in directing their movements by his. I saw no disposition to falter in these regiments, though exposed for some time to a galling fire of artillery. Colonel Stanton failed to obey my reiterated order to advance. On being questioned by me as to his failure, he stated he had received no communication from me but one through Captain Steadman, ignoring him. Four of my officers stated positively they bore communications from me to him. My loss in killed and wounded and missing was between eighty and ninety. The Fifth Tennessee were the principal sufferers, though Lieutenant ———, of the Forty-eighth, one of the most promising young officers in the brigade, was killed by a shell on the field. A number of the enemy lay dead on the field. The Fifth Tennessee took one officer and one private of the enemy's sappers and miners prisoners.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

P. R. CLEBURNE,

*Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Brigade.*

Maj. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,

*Commanding Third Army Corps.*

[10.]

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*Report of Lieut. Col. William L. Moore, Eighth Tennessee Infantry (Confederate), of operations May 28.*

HDQRS. 8TH TENNESSEE REGT., ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

*Corinth, Miss., May 29, 1862.*

GENERAL: Yesterday morning, whilst on the advanced picket-post of First Division, the enemy opened a brisk fire, about 7 o'clock, with his artillery and long-range guns, on my line of pickets; which fire, under the order that existed, was not returned until the approach of the enemy brought him within range of our guns. He, being in strong force and co-operating with his artillery, compelled Major McKinney, whom you had assigned [to] the left wing, to fall back with his command to the houses in our rear. As you had directed, I maintained my position with the right wing, under a very heavy fire from the enemy, with my left flank exposed, until forced, under the same circumstances, to fall back as you had previously directed, across the field in my rear to the houses, and form line with the left wing, having had my horse shot under me, and one man badly wounded in the action, my men acting all the while very coolly and falling back in good order. The position to which you assigned me, on the right of the houses, was held until ordered by you to the trenches, Major McKinney occupying at the same time the left of the houses with three companies; the two of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment, for which we had exchanged two of our regiment, having left Major McKinney's command and scattered themselves in the woods at pleasure, were no more with us through

the engagement. Having been ordered to return, before reaching the intrenchments, to action, I assumed immediately, with six of my companies, my former position on the right of the houses, Major McKinney being absent with two companies, Captains Higgins' and McHenry's, until late in the evening; Captain Thrash, of the left wing, having joined me in the return to our position, remained with me throughout the action.

Soon after reoccupying our former position as you directed, the order to charge was given upon the left of the houses, and they were drawing the fire of the enemy entirely. I, having no orders to that effect, saw that I could support them in my position, and gave the order to three of my companies, Captains Thrash, Walker, and Myers, to charge; which order was most gallantly executed by the two former companies; the latter, commanded by Lieutenant Allen, failed to execute the command, but fell back into the woods in the rear, by some misunderstanding, I presume. The two companies leading in the charge gave the enemy an enfilade fire which seemed to do great execution. But the command on our left having been given to fall back, and the troops doing so, left me in an exposed position in the advance, with the enemy's fire being drawn, whereupon we fell back to our former lines, the enemy shelling us very heavily with an enfilade fire. In the hurry to caution my men to fall [back] and shelter themselves from the missiles, I received a very severe wound upon my right hand by a cannon ball ricochet shot, no other casualties occuring during the day. We were ordered to camp just before night, awhile before which Major McKinney came into line with his two companies and reported some disorder amongst them and trouble to get them up. The right wing, with Company H, acted gallantly throughout the day. The left being under Major McKinney and away from my observation, it will devolve upon him to explain to you their cause of disorder and misunderstanding.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. MOORE,

*Lieut. Col., Comdg. Eighth Tennessee Regiment Volunteers.*

Brigadier-General DONELSON,

*Comdg. 1st Brigade, 2d Div., 1st Corps, Army of the Mississippi.*

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**MAY 10, 1862.—Naval engagement at Plum Point, near Fort Pillow, Tenn.**
**JUNE 6, 1862.—Naval engagement off Memphis, Tenn.**

*Report of Capt. J. E. Montgomery, C. S. Navy.**

MOBILE, ALA., *July 1, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to place before you a report of the River Defense Expedition, fitted out under me, by a special act of Congress.

On the 16th of January, 1862, I proceeded to New Orleans, selected twelve large size tow-boats and two ocean steamers, and on January 25 commenced fitting them out in the following manner: Their machinery was protected by an inner bulkhead of twelve-inch square timber, bolted together every eighteen inches; an outer bulkhead of six by twelve inch timber, bolted together as above; space between bulkheads, twenty-two inches. This space was filled with ordinary size cotton bales, compressed so as to fit between the bulkheads. The bales were forced together by jackscrews and the bulkheads united

* See also Vol. X, p. 888.

by two iron bolts over the top of each bale. The outer bulkheads were plated with railroad iron an inch thick and two and a half inches wide. This offered a perfect resistance to the enemy's heaviest guns, as tested above Fort Pillow at close quarters on the 10th of May. The bows were made solid inside with 12-inch square timber, bolted together, and sheathed on the outside with 4-inch oak plank for twenty feet on each side; one by two and a half inch iron was bent around the bow and extended back to the end of the sheathing. Owing to the scarcity of materials and mechanics I was several weeks longer in preparing the boats than I anticipated at the time of leaving Richmond. They were completed as follows: The Stonewall Jackson, Warrior, and Defiance, March 16; Resolute, March 31; General Breckinridge and General Lovell, April 22, and were ordered as completed by General Mansfield Lovell to Fort Jackson. The General Bragg, March 25. General Price and General Van Dorn left New Orleans March 25, and were detained at Memphis until April 10, having their iron-work completed. The Colonel Lovell, March 31; General Beauregard, April 5; General M. Jeff. Thompson and Little Rebel, April 11; Sumter, April 17. These boats were ordered as completed to Fort Pillow. At the time of leaving New Orleans the up-river boats had in all two guns, a 32 and 24 pounder smooth-bore, General Lovell being unable to furnish more. At Fort Pillow General Villepigue furnished each boat without a gun one 32-pounder smooth-bore. I left New Orleans on the 18th of April and joined the fleet at Fort Pillow on the 22d. On the 23d I reconnoitered the locality of the enemy's fleet, four miles above Fort Pillow, and discovered they were in an unfavorable position to attack. I continued the reconnaissance from day to day.

On the evening of the 9th of May I saw that their fleet was in a favorable position and determined to attack them. Accordingly, on the morning of the 10th, our boats left their moorings at 6 o'clock, and proceeding up the river, passed round a sharp point, which brought us in full view of the enemy's fleet, numbering eight gun-boats and twelve mortar-boats. The Federal boat Cincinnati was lying nearest us, guarding a mortar-boat that was shelling the fort. The General Bragg, Capt. W. H. H. Leonard, made for her; the Cincinnati, firing her heavy guns, retreated toward a bar where the depth of water would not be sufficient for our boats to follow. The Bragg continued boldly on, under fire of nearly their whole fleet, and struck her a violent blow that stopped her farther flight; then rounded down the river under a broadside fire and drifted until her tiller-rope, that had got out of order, could be readjusted. A few moments after the Bragg struck her blow the General Sterling Price, First Officer J. E. Henthorne, ran into the same boat aft, a little starboard of her midships, carrying away her rudder, stern-post, and a large piece of her stern. This threw the Cincinnati's stern to the Sumter, Capt. W. W. Lamb, who struck it running at the utmost speed of his boat. The General Earl Van Dorn, Capt. Isaac D. Fulkerson, running according to orders in the rear of the Price and Sumter, directed his attention to the Mound City, at the time pouring broadsides into the Price and Sumter. As the Van Dorn proceeded, by skillful shots from her 32-pounder, W. G. Kendall, gunner, silenced a mortar-boat that was filling the air with its terrible missiles. The Van Dorn, still holding on the Mound City's midships, in the act of striking, the Mound City sheered, and the Van Dorn struck her a glancing blow, making a hole four feet deep in her starboard forward quarter, evidenced by splinters left on the iron bow of

the Van Dorn. At this juncture the Van Dorn was above four of the enemy's boats. As our remaining boats—the General M. Jeff. Thompson, Capt. J. H. Burke; the Colonel Lovell, Capt. J. C. Delancy, and the General Beauregard, Capt. J. H. Hurt, were entering into the contest, in their prescribed order, I perceived from the flag-boat that the enemy's boats were taking positions where the water was too shallow for our boats to get at them, and as our cannon were far inferior to theirs both in number and size, I signaled our boats to fall back, which was accomplished with a coolness that deserves the highest commendation. Our boats were exposed for thirty minutes to a most terrific fire, and, although struck repeatedly, sustained no serious injuries.

On the 11th instant I went on the Little Rebel in full view of the enemy's fleet. Saw the Cincinnati sunk near the shore and the Mound City sunk on the bar. I learned from our friends living on the river and from the Federal report that the Carondelet was so badly damaged that she had to be supported between two steam-boats to the dock. Our casualties were 2 killed and 1 wounded. To my officers and men I am highly indebted for their courage and promptness in executing all orders. The position occupied by the enemy's gun-boats above Fort Pillow, owing to the extensive bars, offered more obstacles to our mode of attack than any other between Cairo and New Orleans. From the result of this battle I have no hesitancy in saying that had not the fleet been weakened by taking six of my fastest boats and sending them to Fort Jackson I would have destroyed the entire Federal fleet in the Upper Mississippi. After the fight of the 10th of May the Federal Government converted a large number of steam-boats into rams. They made their first appearance at Fort Pillow on the 1st of June. We gave chase and drove them back to their gun-boats. During the evacuation of Fort Pillow we mounted four 8-inch guns on our boats. We assisted General Villepigue in getting his stores away. On the 4th of June the fort was abandoned. After having deterred the enemy from attempting to pass Fort Pillow since the 11th of April, we also were compelled to retire to Memphis, being nearly out of coal. The fleet reached Memphis at 12 m. on June 5. I immediately began to supply the boats with all the coal that could be found in the city. At dark of the same day the Federal fleet made their appearance above Memphis. In view of their overwhelming strength I would have retreated, but only one boat had sufficient coal to reach Vicksburg; consequently there were but two alternatives left me—to destroy the boats or fight. I determined to do the latter. I deem it but justice to myself to state that before leaving New Orleans I purchased 20,000 barrels of coal, and had engaged steamers to transport it to Fort Pillow. After I left General Lovell refused to pay for the coal, consequently it never reached me; but for that I might have saved my fleet to have co-operated with our ram Arkansas.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th of June I ordered Capt. J. H. Burke, of the gun-boat General M. Jeff Thompson, and Capt. J. C. Delancy, of gun-boat Colonel Lovell, to take positions immediately above the city. The enemy's boats were in line of battle, moving down the river. Captain Burke opened on them with his 8-inch gun, and in a few moments the fight became general. As Captain Delancy was directing his boat at one of the Federal rams, one of his engines got out of order and his boat became unmanageable. The Federal ram Queen of the West then struck his boat amidships, with disastrous effect. The next moment his boat was again struck by the Federal

ram Monarch and was sunk. Captain Delancy and most of his crew swam ashore. The Sumter, Capt. W. W. Lamb, struck the Federal ram Queen of the West and sunk her. The General Price, Capt. J. E. Henthorne, struck the Federal ram Lancaster and sunk her. He then gave chase to the Federal ram Eastport. The General Beauregard, Capt. J. H. Hurt, was at the same time coming down the river after the same boat. The Eastport backed out from between our two boats before they could reach her, she being much more easily wielded, which caused the General Beauregard to run into the General Price's wheel, thereby disabling her. Whilst they were thus entangled they were run into and sunk by a re-enforcement of Federal rams. At this time the flag-ship Little Rebel, in the act of striking a Federal gun-boat, was struck by a cannon-ball below the water line, which passed through her boilers, leaving her in a sinking condition. Myself and most of the crew escaped by swimming ashore. The Sumter and General Bragg unfortunately got aground on a sand-bar and were captured by the enemy. Most of their crews made their escape. Capt. J. H. Burke, finding himself surrounded and overpowered, ran his boat ashore and set her on fire to keep her from falling into the enemy's hands. The General Van Dorn, Capt. Isaac D. Fulkerson, succeeded in making her escape. W. H. Cabel, pilot of the Colonel Lovell, was killed as his boat was in the act of sinking. Capt. J. H. Burke was wounded in the arm. Capt. W. W. Lamb had a finger shot off. I am not able to state the number lost in this engagement, but fear it is large, as the enemy shot our men in the water. The Federals claim to have taken 161 prisoners. Signal Quartermaster J. Sullivan shot Commodore Ellet, of the Federal ram fleet. He was taken to Cairo and died a few days after. The General Earl Van Dorn and the store-boat Paul Jones made good their escape up the Yazoo River to the raft. The Paul Jones had on board a large amount of powder, shell, and cannon balls taken from Fort Pillow, also commissary stores, which were shipped to Yazoo City and turned over to Lieutenant Brown, of the C. S. Navy.

On June 25 the General Van Dorn was anchored at the raft alongside the Polk, and Livingston, a boat of the enemy, made its appearance in the vicinity. Commodore Pinckney ordered his boats to be set on fire. They swung against the Van Dorn and she was also destroyed. The Paul Jones is hid up the Sunflower. I obtained from General Lovell $30,000 and paid off, on the 21st of June, at Yazoo City, the remnant of upper river fleet. The six boats sent by General Lovell to Fort Jackson were not under my control. I learned from one of the captains that on the morning the Federal boats passed the fort our boats were anchored under her guns, in a position where they could not possibly offer any resistance, and consequently were destroyed, with the exception of the Stonewall Jackson, Capt. G. W. Phillips, who succeeded in getting his boat out, ran up the river until he got his boat under good headway, then returned and ran into a large-size Federal vessel and sunk her. He was then overpowered and was compelled to burn his boat.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. E. MONTGOMERY,
*Senior Captain, Commanding River Defense Expedition.*

Hon. G. W. RANDOLPH,
*Secretary of War, C. S. A.*

[10.]

**JUNE 30, 1862.—Affair at Powell River, Tenn.**

*Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army, commanding brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE,
*Camp Cotterell, July 2, 1862.*

CAPTAIN: On the 28th instant [ultimo] I sent out a foraging party, consisting of eight companies of the First East Tennessee and two companies from the Third Kentucky, under charge of Col. R. K. Byrd, of the First East Tennessee. They advanced down Powell's Valley to within six miles of Maynardsville. On the 30th instant the rear guard (consisting of two companies of the First East Tennessee) were attacked by four companies of the First Georgia Regiment of Cavalry and one company of the First Tennessee Regiment Cavalry at Lead Mine Bend of Powell River, about eighteen miles from this place. After a short skirmish, in which our officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry, charging in line, the rebel cavalry retreated in disorder, with a loss of several wounded and two horses killed. Our forces captured 1 prisoner, 9 shot-guns, and 3 sabers. No injury was sustained on our side. I regret to say that five men of First East Tennessee Regiment were captured by the rebels, they having straggled off a long distance from the column. I send herewith the prisoner captured (Malachi Reeves).

Respectfully, &c.,

S. P. CARTER,
*Brig. Gen. of Volunteers, Comdg. Twenty-fourth Brigade.*

Capt. C. O. JOLINE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[16.]

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**JULY 22, 1862.—Affair near Tazewell, Tenn.**

*Report of Col. James P. T. Carter, Second Tennessee Infantry.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND EAST TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS,
*Camp Cotterell, July 23, 1862.*

GENERAL: Yesterday, soon after 6 p. m., with 450 of the Second East Tennessee Regiment and 30 men of the Forty-ninth Indiana (the latter under command of Captain Peckinpaugh), with two days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition, I left camp to carry out your instructions to endeavor to cut off the rebel cavalry which have been in the daily habit of visiting Tazewell. I crossed Powell's River near Cotterell's Bridge about sunset, intending to take the woods until I reached the vicinity of Tazewell; but soon after nightfall, finding the night so dark, I moved slowly and with caution up the old road for some distance, until I had advanced nearly to the point where it enters the main road. There I was met with information that from fifty to sixty of the rebel cavalry had passed down toward the river on a scout. Not long afterward one of my advance came back hurriedly with word that two of the rebels had just passed on their return toward Tazewell. I at once hurried forward my men, dividing them into three parts, and placed them in an advantageous position to await the arrival of the main body of the enemy. In a short time they were heard approaching,

and when up with our position a portion of my command opened fire upon them. The night was very dark, and it was impossible to distinguish either horse or horseman. Not many shots had been fired when I distinguished the voice of Lieutenant-Colonel Keigwin, of the Forty-ninth Indiana, calling me by name, and telling me to cease firing, as he was with a flag of truce. This was the first intimation I had that a flag had been sent out. Of course I ordered the firing to cease, and, hurrying down to the road with my men, rendered every assistance in my power to the wounded. It is with extreme regret that I have to report that two of the rebels were killed on the spot and some fifteen wounded. Several of their horses were also killed. Fortunately, my men were placed on a bank a good deal higher than the road, and as the darkness prevented any accuracy of aim, the loss of life was providentially small. No one can regret more than I do this most unfortunate occurrence. If I could have had the least idea that a flag of truce was on the road, I need scarcely assure you this would not have happened, nor how far I should have been from failing in the slightest degree in giving it every protection and extending to the escort the courtesy shown it among civilized nations. The surgeons and ambulances from the Twenty-fourth Brigade arrived on the ground so soon as they could be sent by your orders. The wounded were taken to a house near at hand and every attention was shown them. It was not until some time after the damage was done that the courier reached me with your order recalling the expedition. I sent the ambulances with the wounded, accompanied by Doctor Neat, of the Second East Tennessee, and Surgeon Berry, of the Third Kentucky, to Tazewell. I remained on the ground until this morning, when I returned with my command to camp.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. P. T. CARTER,
*Colonel, Comdg. Second Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers.*

Brig. Gen. S. P. CARTER,
*Commanding Twenty-fourth Brigade.*

[16.]

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**AUGUST 2–6, 1862.—Operations at Cumberland Gap and skirmish (6th) near Tazewell, Tenn.**

*Reports of Col. John F. De Courcy, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding brigade.*

TAZEWELL, EAST TENN., *August 4, 1862.*

CAPTAIN: I have to report, for the information of the general commanding, that on my arrival at this point on the evening of the 2d instant I found the enemy's pickets posted on the hills in front of the town. They, however, retired on the approach of the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and this corps took up that ground for the night. I have ever since occupied a very extended line of pickets on that ground. The foraging has thus far proceeded satisfactorily. Hay, horses, cattle, and sheep were brought in yesterday. No corn has been found as yet. Yesterday I made a reconnaissance toward Big Springs. The enemy had there about 100 cavalry, and they held their ground for about an hour and did not leave until I opened fire on them with a 10-pounder. This day I proceed with the Sixteenth Regiment

and two guns to Little Sycamore, via Big Springs, where I shall leave a part of the Forty-second Regiment to protect my line of retreat in case of disaster. From Little Sycamore I shall move toward Big Sycamore, and return to Tazewell from that point without passing through Big Springs. This expedition is intended to cover a large train which proceeds from here direct to Big Sycamore. I have not sufficient strength to make detachments without at the same time leaving altogether open the position in rear of this town. But by thus calling the enemy's attention toward Little Sycamore I hope to make them uneasy about their Morristown line of road. Two of the enemy's spies have been arrested whilst in the act of giving their cavalry information of the position of our infantry. It would serve as a good example if these men were punished according to the laws. If an order be sent me to that effect, I will have them publicly shot.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

JOHN DE COURCY,
*Colonel, Commanding Twenty-sixth Brigade.*

Capt. CHARLES O. JOLINE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[16.]

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SIXTH BRIGADE,
*Cumberland Gap, August 7, 1862.*

CAPTAIN: In continuation of the daily report which General Morgan directed me to send in of the foraging expedition which I was ordered to make in the vicinity of Tazewell, I have the honor to state as follows:

About 10.45 a. m. yesterday the enemy made a sudden attack in great force on the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers on the entire length of the line of advanced posts furnished by that corps. The attacking force consisted of at least three infantry regiments, with some artillery, supported by other regiments and more artillery. The enemy had been secreted during the previous night in the dense woods in front and on the flanks of the advanced posts and their pickets. The manner of the attack showed evidently that the intention was to cut off the advanced gun. In this the enemy would have succeeded but for the courageous coolness of the men serving the gun, and the companies placed there to protect it. So well did these companies comport themselves that the gun was enabled to fire one round at the enemy at a distance not greater than seventy-five yards. The gun was then limbered up and retired in good order (Major Kershner's horse was shot during this part of the affair), but the companies protecting the retreat of the gun were themselves surrounded by two regiments and completely cut off. Here began a most desperate combat betwixt the companies of the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers and the enemy's two regiments. Finally more than four-fifths of the officers and privates of the two companies cut their way through and rejoined later in the day their regiment, in rear of Tazewell.

Whilst these brilliant deeds were being performed on the right as severe an engagement was taking place on the left. There Major Kershner (who was in command of the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers) had taken position with three companies on a high knoll commanding the roads by which the enemy was advancing. The conduct of these companies and their management by Major Kershner was excellent. For one hour and a half they held two regiments at bay,

and compelled one of these regiments to fall back to reform; but the companies having exhausted all their ammunition, were finally ordered to fall back in skirmishing order. I arrived near the scene of action about 11 o'clock. It was at once apparent that the position in front of Tazewell was not any longer tenable. I immediately ordered the Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers to form in line right and left of the road, placing at the same time two guns near the center to cover the retreat of the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers. As soon as the latter had reached this line I ordered the guns to retire, and shortly after the Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers followed and took up position on the heights in rear of Tazewell, where the remainder of the brigade, with the artillery, were posted. Having received information that the enemy had massed troops on the Knoxville road with the design of getting in rear of my right, I gave up all idea of advancing, and determined to hold these heights as long as my line of communication with Cumberland Gap was not endangered. This was accordingly done, and the First Wisconsin Battery, ably commanded by the gallant Lieutenant Anderson, with a well-directed fire, first stopped the enemy's advance, and finally compelled him to retreat over the hills and out of sight. The enemy's artillery fire was good, both as to range and direction, and the caliber of their guns was larger than ours. About the time the enemy began to retire almost all stragglers had rejoined, and all stores and wagons had been sent well to the rear. The artillery ammunition being nearly all expended, and the men much exhausted from want of food, having lost their rations during the action, and their physical powers having been taxed to the utmost during the hottest part of the day, I resolved to retire slowly. The movement began about 7 p. m.; was effected in excellent order, and in a direction through the woods which completely concealed it from the observation of the enemy's scouts. Several hours previous I had again received information from loyal citizens and colored people that several regiments of the enemy were in rear of my right flank, which would have rendered this movement imperative had even the above reason not compelled it. I have called upon officers commanding regiments to make a detailed report of the doings and conduct of their respective commands, and copies of these reports will be forwarded to you without delay. A return of killed, wounded, and missing will be furnished you as soon as possible. Amongst the missing the name of Captain Edgar, Sixteenth Regiment, will appear. This able, zealous, and gallant officer was seen to fall when his company was breaking through the enemy's regiments.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, respectfully,

JOHN DE COURCY,
*Colonel, Commanding Twenty-sixth Brigade.*

Capt. C. O. JOLINE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[16.]

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**AUGUST 16-22, 1862.—Operations about Cumberland Gap, Tenn., and skirmish (17th) at London, Ky.**

*Report of Col. Leonidas C. Houk, Third Tennessee Infantry.*

CUMBERLAND GAP, EAST TENN., *August 24, 1862.*

DEAR SIR: On 17th, this instant, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, my command of about 200 men, stationed at London, Ky.,

was attacked by a cavalry force of the enemy variously estimated at from 1,500 to 3,000 men, but which I think may be more correctly stated at from 1,000 to 1,500. Captain Sawyers and myself had been in our saddles during the night, passing from one picket-post to another that we might not be surprised. My scouts had reported all right on the Williamsburg road, and two of them had returned from toward Somerset and stated all safe as far as the river (twenty miles) in that direction late at night. Two remained behind, and were to have been in during the night or early the morning of the attack. Upon these I relied for information of the approach of the enemy. They failed to return, and I presume were cut off or captured. Of the 200 men under my command, thirty were working the road, in obedience to an order, and fifty-five were on picket. Relying on my scouts, the first positive information I had of the approach of the enemy was the firing at two picket-posts simultaneously. I formed my little squad of men and sent forward Captain McNish with a company of about thirty men, with instructions to skirmish with the enemy and fall back with the pickets upon my remaining force. About the time McNish reached and engaged the enemy, strange to say, a drove of Government horses were stopped between me and my skirmishers, then engaging the rebels, and remained there until the horses became frightened and ran through my lines, knocking down and crippling several of my men. This, too, after I had repeatedly ordered the horses to be removed, even showing the manager the route to go safely.

During the time Captain McNish was engaging the rebels southwestwardly they succeeded in completely surrounding the town, and advanced upon us from the east, when we momentarily repulsed them; but seeing overwhelming numbers approaching from almost every direction I ordered a retreat, and fell back northwestwardly to the summit of the hill, at the base of which was located our camp. As I fell back up an alley at the northeastern end of the seminary inclosure, in which was our camp, the rebels closed upon Captain McNish in the front and rear, placing him under two fires from and completely between the enemy. His only chance to escape was to retreat through our old encampment, over fences and through the midst of a number of the enemy who had now charged inside. Seeing this, I determined to relieve him, and ordered a charge into the enemy with the hope of dispersing them so he could withdraw his men in a body. But scarce had I made the order when the enemy approached from the northwest, and I found I was entirely surrounded. Captain McNish ordered his men to escape through the old encampment, and I threw my men down the northern decline of the hill. The rebels closed their lines around us and attempted to charge upon us up the hill. We poured a full-toned and effective volley into them, when they paused and wavered, but their lines did not break. I ordered a charge of bayonets, when the rebels opened their lines by falling back right and left toward London. I marched my men down the hill and through an open field to another skirt of woodland, the enemy never pretending to charge or fire upon us again. From here I retreated three miles northwest of London and took a position on the crest of a hill, where I remained from 12 o'clock Sunday till dusk Monday night. During this time I collected my scattered men, until when I marched for Cumberland Gap I had 160 men. Twenty of these were so exhausted I had to leave them upon the way. I have confidence they will all get in safe. I brought 140 men into camp with me. From what I regard as reliable information, my men are all safe except twelve or fifteen prisoners in

the hands of the enemy, a few of whom are wounded; one or two, I think, mortally. Lieutenant Baker, of Company B, was severely wounded while gallantly contending with the foe, but did not fall into the hands of the enemy.

It may be proper to remark that there were ninety-eight convalescents on their way from the hospital at this place to report to me for duty. Most of these, I am informed, were near London, riding in a train that was afterward captured at the time the fight was going on. How many of these fell into the enemy's hands I am not informed. The camp equipage of five companies fell into the enemy's possession. Four Government wagons and sixteen broken-down mules, a small lot of quartermaster's and commissary stores, all the officers' baggage, including their dress uniforms (I lost two very fine horses, Lieutenant-Colonel Chiles one, and Major Cross one, besides some three or four horses we had secured on which to mount scouts); all regimental and five company books, stationery, &c., including the muster-in-rolls and pay-rolls of the five companies; also many other papers, among them my own muster-in-roll and authority for raising the Third Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers. According to good authority, the rebels acknowledge we killed twelve and wounded a great many. One of their lieutenant-colonels was, no doubt, killed; at all events, the officer who maneuvered the men was shot from his horse, and the enemy were lamenting the loss of their lieutenant-colonel the next day. Both men and officers of my command behaved like true patriots and good soldiers, but I conceive it would be almost criminal to omit to state that Capt. Thomas McNish, Lieut. James N. Ray, Lieut. B. R. Baker, and Lieut. John H. Cross displayed a heroism and rendered services in this engagement rarely equaled, and, in my opinion, never excelled. Capt. William M. Sawyers, Lieut. James G. Roberts, Lieut. Samuel Black, and Sergt. Silas Jenkins also rendered valuable services during the fight, as well as on the march to this place. We were from Sunday till Friday making our way from London to this point. Having ascertained the strength of the enemy to be such as to require extreme caution on our part, we traveled what is known as the Hog road to within twelve miles of Barboursville, when we took to mountain byways, and after traveling over 100 miles, subsisting on green corn, we reached camp Friday, 2 o'clock. We captured three horses from the enemy, which will be properly accounted for to the proper authorities.

Very respectfully,

L. C. HOUK,
*Colonel Third Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers.*

Capt. D. C. TREWHITT,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[16.]

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**SEPTEMBER 6-10, 1862.—Expedition from Cumberland Gap to Pine Mountain, Tenn., and skirmishes.**

*Report of Col. Joseph A. Cooper, Sixth Tennessee Infantry.*

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Cumberland Gap, September 12, 1862.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN:

DEAR GENERAL: Having received, I herewith transmit to you the report of Colonel Cooper of the expedition made in obedience to an

order received from your headquarters. It is with no small degree of gratitude and pleasure that I do the same, and take pleasure in stating, in addition to what he reports, that a comment from me upon the facts as stated in his report would nor could not present the gallant commander who planned, and the brave and energetic officers and men who executed, it in any more favorable light before the country than their gallant conduct on the occasion as stated in Colonel Cooper's report. For all which gallantry, patriotism, and energy it is my first duty, as well as my greatest pleasure, to forward, together with this report, to your headquarters for your further consideration, and then to receive from you and the nation such other and further comment as in your judgment said little band of patriots are entitled to.

I am, general, your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,

*Brig. Gen. Comdg. Twenty-fifth Brigade, Army of the Ohio.*

COLONEL'S QUARTERS,
SIXTH REGIMENT EAST TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS,
*Near Fort Nathaniel Lyon, Cumberland Gap, September 11, 1862.*

I respectfully report that in obedience to orders I took up the line of march from camps in Cumberland Gap on Saturday morning, 6th instant, in charge of 400 men, officered, composed of 50 men of Colonel Houk's (Third) regiment, under command of Captain Ledgerwood; 100 men of Colonel Johnson's (Fourth) regiment, under command of Captain Lane; 100 men of Colonel Shelley's (Fifth) regiment, under command of Captain Hedgecock, and 150 men of my own regiment (Sixth), under command of Captains Edington and Myers, all of the Twenty-fifth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, East Tennessee Volunteers. On Saturday night, 6th instant, we rested on the head of Clear Fork Creek, thirteen miles distance from camp. At 7 a. m. 7th the line of march was resumed. Marched fifteen miles and rested for the night on Hickory Creek. On the next morning (8th), at 6 o'clock, reliable information was received that a force of rebel cavalry was marching through Big Creek Gap toward the Kentucky side. I at once dispatched Lieutenant Smith, of Company B, Sixth Regiment, with twenty-five men of his company, guided by Corporal Reynolds, First Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers, to a point known as Stinking Creek, on the road leading through Big Creek Gap and across at Camp Pine Knot, in order to halt and check the enemy. Lieutenant Dunn, of Company A, Sixth Regiment, with a pilot and twenty-five men, were dispatched to a point at the foot of the Pine Mountain, on the south side. Lieut. Robert Crudgington, of Company H, Fifth Regiment, with twenty-five men, accompanied by Lieutenant Rogers, of First Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers, were dispatched to Camp Pine Knot, on the north side of Pine Mountain, near Archer's, with a guide, with the remainder of the forces. I marched along the top of the Pine Mountain to where the Big Creek Gap road crosses the same. I had with me also a guide. Thus my command was distributed and took positions to receive the enemy.

About 10.30 o'clock of that morning (8th) Lieutenant Smith and Corporal Reynolds, with Lieutenant Smith's command, engaged the enemy, 120 strong, well-mounted and armed cavalry, and repulsed them for about fifteen minutes, killing one of the enemy and one horse, when the enemy reformed, and with a defiant yell (seemingly) made a second charge, when they were gallantly met by Smith and Reynolds and their command, their rear gained, and they driven toward Archer's.

When they reached the command of Lieutenant Dunn they were gallantly met and fired into by his men, but none killed of the enemy at this point. Here a junction was formed between Lieutenants Smith and Dunn, and the enemy pressed and pursued to the top of Pine Mountain, where an incessant volley, for a time, was opened upon them by the forces under my immediate command. The enemy was put to flight down the Pine Mountain toward Camp Pine Knot, with a loss of 5 killed and 8 wounded, and 7 horses killed and several others wounded. Those who made their escape down the mountain were all captured by Lieutenant Crudgington and his command, who bravely and firmly met the enemy with extraordinary coolness and judgment. In this capture 3 of the enemy were mortally wounded and 2 severely so. Whole number killed on the ground, 7; mortally and severely wounded, 13; prisoners taken, 95; horses taken, 83; shotguns, 17; carbines, 15; U. S. muskets, 1; sabers, 4; cavalry saddles, 70; citizen saddles, 24; wagons, 1; riding bridles, 19; blind bridles, 14; halters, 47; reins and bridle-bits, 62; mules, 4; revolvers, 2. Several horses and mules were severely wounded and left at the scene of action. A large rebel mail being conveyed on a mule was captured. The principal part of the fighting and effective firing was done by the forces of Third and Fifth Regiments, respectively, under the command of Captains Ledgerwood and Hedgecock, and the main body of the enemy (seventy or seventy-five) were captured by Lieutenant Crudgington and his command at Camp Pine Knot. The other forces were equally anxious and desirous to be actively engaged in the fight, but their positions were such that as true and brave soldiers they could not, to such extent as the others, have the honor and pleasure of doing so. Two rebel surgeons were captured and paroled, with instructions to care for the wounded and to see to the interment of the dead. All the wounded were also paroled by me. Not a man or officer was killed or wounded of my forces.

Being informed that two regiments of rebel troops were crossing the mountain above me and attempting to gain my rear in order to cut my command off, after having blockaded the Pine Mountain, I took up the line of march for camp on the same day about one hour by sun p. m., and marched to Hickory Creek, a distance of twelve miles, and there halted and rested for awhile and again took up the line of march, and on Tuesday night arrived at the head of Clear Fork, where we rested that night; on next morning (Wednesday, 10th) with my command marched into camps with the rebel prisoners, horses, mules, and all other articles captured (except the wagon, which could not be conveyed along and was left behind), and in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Spears, my immediate commander, surrendered the same over to the proper Government officers, in conformity to previous general orders issued from headquarters Seventh Division, Army of the Ohio, in relation to prisoners and captured property. My loss in the expedition was four men by desertion, two of them of the Third Regiment and two from the Fifth Regiment. Their names I do not remember. The officers and men all underwent the fatigue and exposure with marked fortitude. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on them—officers and men. They all fought and acted with unsurpassed gallantry and bravery, and are justly entitled to all praise, which I with pleasure give them. Jacob Thornburgh, of Colonel Pickens' cavalry, who was acting under my directions in the capacity of a field or mounted officer; of the commands of Captains Ledgerwood and Hedgecock; Lieutenant Rogers, of First Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers, who was acting in concert with Lieutenant Crudgington, and Corporal Reynolds, of First Regiment

East Tennessee Volunteers, who was acting with Lieutenant Smith, all rendered important services, demonstrated great coolness, gallantry, bravery, and good judgment, rarely excelled, and justly entitling them to the thanks and gratitude of all, which are cheerfully bestowed upon them. E. W. Boren, sutler of Sixth Regiment, who acted as quartermaster for the forces, displayed great precision of action, sound judgment, bravery, and gallantry, and deserves especial notice and thanks, which are extended to him. There may be some inferior side-arms captured not come to my knowledge and possession; if so, they will be gathered up and accounted for (turned over).

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH A. COOPER,
*Colonel, Commanding.*

Capt. D. C. TREWHITT,
*Asst. Adjt. Gen., Twenty-fifth Brigade, Army of the Ohio.*

[16.]

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**SEPTEMBER 17–OCTOBER 3, 1862.—Evacuation of Cumberland Gap, Tenn., and march of its garrison to Greenupsburg, Ky.**

*Report of Capt. Jacob T. Foster, First Battery Wisconsin Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.*

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, U. S. FORCES,
*Portland, Ohio, October 14, 1862.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of submitting to you the following report of the march of the artillery force from Cumberland Gap, Tenn., to this place:

This force consisted of five batteries, to wit: Foster's First Wisconsin Battery, of six 10-pounder rifle guns; Wetmore's Ninth Ohio Battery, of six guns—two 10 and two 12 pounder guns, and two 12-pounder howitzers; Lanphere's Michigan battery, of six 10-pounder rifle guns; Webster's siege battery, of six 20-pounder Parrott guns, and Clingan's battery, of four 6-pounder guns—twenty-eight pieces in all. Lanphere's battery was ordered to accompany De Courcy's brigade to Manchester, Ky., on the 8th day of September, where it arrived on the 11th of September, and remained there until the 21st, when it marched with the balance of the division. On the 16th the Ninth Ohio Battery reported to Colonel Coburn, Thirty-third Indiana Regiment, and marched with the same to Manchester, where they arrived on the 19th. On the 17th of September Foster's Wisconsin battery and Clingan's battery reported to General Spears, and the siege battery to General Carter, for orders, the latter battery marching at 11 p. m., Foster's and Clingan's batteries bringing up the rear about 1 a. m. of the 18th of September. On or about the 22d day of August all of the artillery horses that were fit for service, except enough for one section, were delivered to Colonel Garrard, of the Third Kentucky Regiment, and taken to Manchester, Ky.; consequently it was necessary to use mules to transport the batteries. There were, however, about 100 horses which had been condemned as unfit for service but a short time before, which were assigned to the siege battery. The batteries all arrived at Manchester in good order, experiencing but little difficulty on the way. Here the siege battery received fifteen new horses, which strengthened

the team very considerably. On the 21st of September the siege battery, with General Baird's brigade, marched at 4 p. m.; Foster's and Clingan's batteries, with General Spears' brigade, at 5 p. m.; the Ninth Ohio Battery, with General Carter's brigade, at 9.30 p. m., and Lanphere's battery, with De Courcy's brigade, at 10 p. m. The roads were the roughest we had yet seen, but we experienced but little difficulty in passing over them. The advance halted at Clark's, about eleven miles from Manchester, at 11 p. m., and rested for the night. About 4 a. m. of the 22d a gun carriage of the Ninth Ohio Battery was overturned, breaking an arm of one of the drivers. The ammunition in the limber-chest, from some cause—supposed to be by the ignition of a friction-primer—exploded, dangerously wounding two men and demolishing the limber-chest and wheels. At Proctor, Baird's brigade, with the siege battery, and Carter's brigade, with the Ninth Ohio Battery, left the traveled road to take a nearer route over an old road which had not been used for several years, and were to rejoin the brigades of Spears and De Courcy and the other batteries at Hazel Green, a distance of twenty-five miles. This road was in many places totally washed away, in others it had slidden into streams, and in others was filled with fallen trees and rocks. Wherever it led across a stream the last vestige of a bridge had been washed away, and the banks were considered by the inhabitants of the country as impassable. At the North Fork of the Kentucky River was a breach that would have caused anything less than men of iron wills to have given up in despair. The banks of the river on either side, being sandy, were washed by the floods until no vestige of a road could be seen other than the old road, which was upward of fifty feet above low-water mark. But Captain Patterson, with his company of sappers and miners, assisted by Captain Tidd, of the telegraph, and Captain Douglas, of the Engineer Corps, and their commands, soon constructed a passable road, and within six hours from the time of our arrival at the river the whole train had passed over safely.

The march from Proctor to Hazel Green was made in three days over very rough roads which needed repairs more than half the distance. Water by this route was plenty, but not of a very excellent quality, being found in stagnant pools mostly. The batteries that went the traveled road suffered more for want of water, as they were obliged to march nearly the whole distance without a drop of water only as they could carry it with them. On Saturday, the 27th of September, the advance was fired into by bushwhackers and Morgan's cavalry. Lanphere's battery threw from thirty to forty shells into the woods at them, but with what effect is not known. On the 29th Carter's brigade, being in the advance, was fired into by a party of rebels from a point of woods. The siege battery was called forward and threw twenty-two shells into the woods from whence came the firing, the result of which was a skedaddle of rebels. Again in the evening of the 30th a squad of the Second Tennessee Regiment were after water and were fired upon by rebels and one captain wounded. Seven more shells were thrown by the siege battery, the result of which was skedaddle number two. On the same date, the 30th, the First Wisconsin Artillery shelled the rebels out of a piece of woods and captured 1,000 pounds of rebel bacon. From West Liberty to Grayson our way was frequently barricaded and front harassed by the notorious J. H. Morgan, but his barricades were taken out much faster than he could put them in, and he was crowded so closely that at Grayson he left us, saying:

'Tis no use trying to stop that d——d Yankee Morgan, for he can march over fallen trees faster than I can in good roads, and can take artillery where the d——l can't go.

From Grayson to the Ohio River, twenty-five miles, the roads were much better than we had seen since leaving Manchester, and we arrived at Greenupsburg, Ky., on the 3d day of October, safe and in good condition, with all the artillery with which we left Cumberland Gap, except the ammunition chest of the Ninth Ohio Battery, which exploded, and one caisson abandoned at Grayson by Captain Lanphere, with a broken stock. October 4 we crossed the Ohio River by ferrying the ammunition chests and fording with the carriages, and camped in Haverhill, Ohio, before midnight.

Sunday, the 5th instant, left Haverhill about 9 a. m. for this place, where we arrived at noon on the 7th instant. Thus ended a march of upward of 200 miles through a region of country considered impracticable for an army, where water was very scarce, and subsistence, other than green corn and a few potatoes, was not to be had. Not a pound of flour was used by several of the batteries during the whole march, all their bread being made from "gritted" corn. Many of the men were barefooted and all were poorly clad, yet these men would march almost day and night with very little complaining, showing a degree of courage and fortitude worthy of emulation. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Captain Patterson and his command for the prompt and efficient manner in which he removed all obstacles to our safe and speedy progress.

J. T. FOSTER,
*Captain and Chief of Artillery.*
By DANIEL WEBSTER,
*Lieutenant First Wisconsin Battery.*

Capt. CHARLES O. JOLINE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Forces, Portland, Ohio.*
[16.]

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**OCTOBER 8, 1862.—Battle of Perryville, or Chaplin Hills, Ky.**

*Report of Brig. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS CLEBURNE'S BRIGADE,
*October, 1862.*

COLONEL: About midday on the 8th of October, instant, my brigade was ordered to be formed in line of battle east of the Harrodsburg and Perryville road, supported by the brigade of General Liddell. From this position we were ordered to advance across Chaplin Creek and support the brigade of Brigadier-General Johnson. We continued to advance, keeping within supporting distance of General Johnson's brigade until he became hotly engaged with the enemy at the point where the Mackville road crosses Chaplin Creek. The enemy lined the ridges west and south of the creek. They were strongly posted behind stone walls and were keeping up a rapid fire on the brigade of General Johnson, which was trying to ascend the ridges in the face of this galling fire. We now received the order to advance quickly to his support. We advanced down the open ground into the creek bottom exposed to a heavy fire of artillery and small-arms. I ordered the brigade to advance in double time and we were soon in the rocky bed of the creek so immediately under the enemy that their fire passed harmlessly over us. General Johnson's brigade was still on the side of the acclivity in our front, exchanging a rapid fire with the enemy. By moving the Fifteenth

Arkansas Regiment a short distance farther to the right of my line, and then changing front forward on the left company, I placed this regiment against a stone wall lining the Mackville road. This movement placed the Fifteenth Arkansas on the hill-side with its line at right angles to that of General Johnson and the enemy, and so situated as to give me a flank fire on the enemy's left without being myself exposed at the same time. General Buckner got a battery into such a position to the left of General Johnson's line of battle as to enfilade the stone wall from behind which the enemy were firing. About this time General Johnson's brigade had exhausted their ammunition and fell back into the bed of the creek; at the same time I moved forward and occupied the position previously occupied by his brigade. On examination I found the enemy had been driven back from the stone wall near the crest of the ridge and were now sheltering themselves behind the crest. I ordered the Fifteenth Arkansas back to their position on the right of my line and sent forward skirmishers to reconnoiter the enemy's line preparatory to an advance.

In this I received great assistance from Captain Dixon, of the Fifteenth Arkansas. He advanced alone to within thirty steps of the enemy's line, and gave me much information and made some useful suggestions which were afterward turned to good account. (Whether as private or captain I have found this soldier on every battle-field I have engaged in since the war began, skillfully leading the van. I recommend him to the special notice of the general commanding.) I now advanced in line of battle, my skirmishers ten paces in front of the line and carrying the battle-flags of the regiments. As we ascended the hill we were fired into by our own artillery in the rear. Several of our men were killed and wounded, and we had to fall back. I sent an aide to stop this battery. I can only account for this blunder from the fact that most of our men had on blue Federal pants. We again advanced in the same order. The moment our flags, carried by the line of skirmishers, appeared above the crest of the hill, the enemy, supposing our line of battle was in view, emptied their guns at the line of skirmishers. Before they could reload our true line of battle was upon them; they instantly broke and fled, exposed to a deadly fire. Their brigade commander, Colonel Lytle, rallied about 100, but they were routed in a moment with heavy loss. We continued to advance through a corn-field, and became so scattered in the pursuit I found it necessary to halt the brigade and reform line of battle. This I did, my left resting on the Mackville road, my line at right angles to this road. I again advanced until within seventy-five yards of the position known as the white house, where a fresh line of the enemy were strongly posted, flanked by artillery. At this juncture I had no artillery and no supporting force upon my left. I sent Captain Carlton, commanding a few sharpshooters, to watch my left. A large regiment posted in the valley to my right gave way, and most of them, in spite of my entreaties, fled to the rear, leaving my small brigade of not over 800 men in the center of the battle, unsupported on either flank. A furious cannonade between our own artillery, posted on the hill we first carried on the right of the Mackville road, and the enemy's artillery, posted on the right of the white house before mentioned, was carried on our own line. This, together with the fact that [we] were almost out of ammunition, prevented us from advancing farther. We held the position we had taken until night closed in, when the enemy, flanked and surprised by Brigadier-General Liddell's brigade, retired altogether from this part of the field. I then collected my wounded and 375 stand of small-arms, and with the permission of Major-General

Polk returned to my camp on the Harrodsburg road. Colonel Polk, of the Fifteenth Arkansas Regiment, displayed his usual judgment and gallantry on this occasion. The conduct of both these officers deserves special mention. Lieutenant Seay, of my staff, was shot dead at my side. In him the country has lost one of her most gallant and useful officers. Captain Carlton, commanding the brigade sharpshooters, distinguished himself for coolness and bravery.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

P. R. CLEBURNE,
*Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Brigade.*

W. F. MASTIN,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[16.]

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*Report of Capt. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, Fifth Company, Battalion Washington Artillery.*

HDQRS. FIFTH COMPANY, BATTLN. WASHINGTON ARTY.,
*Near Bryantsville, Ky., October 11, 1862.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the action near Perryville on the 8th instant:

At 1.15 p. m. I was ordered to advance, and moving steadily to the front we opened fire at 2.30 p. m. at 150 to 200 yards distance, compelling the enemy to fall back. A second position was then taken, about 100 yards to the front and left, thereby obtaining an enfilading fire. The enemy were again forced to fall back, and vigorously pursuing the advantage, my guns opened fire on them from the brow of a hill, directing their fire on the large white house on the skirts of the woods to which they had retreated. Still advancing, I came into battery, my right resting on some hay-stacks, from which the enemy had been recently driven. At this point my command was subjected to the fire of infantry and artillery in front and on my left. Directed by you to retire, which was done in perfect order, the column was halted by General Hardee in the creek bottom recently crossed. Immediately after my battery was established, by command of General Hardee, in my last position on a hill to the right of that just left, where I remained until after dark, finally retiring when my ammunition was almost exhausted, and firing the last gun from our lines on those of the enemy—in all, 758 rounds during the action. In this position we experienced a heavy and continuous fire of artillery and infantry from our front and left for about two hours. I regret to report the loss of Lieutenant Blair and eleven men captured by the enemy under the following circumstances: By direction of Captain Hotchkiss, chief of artillery, I detailed the above officer to proceed to General Anderson's headquarters, on the Harrodsburg pike, to procure a fresh supply of ammunition. On his way thither, although in our rear, he was intercepted by a force of the enemy and compelled to surrender with his command. Surgeon Legaré, with the ambulance driver and three of my wounded, I have reason to believe were captured at the same time. Two of my drivers who had left for water have also failed to report. Another of my wounded is reported to be in my hospital, but I am not cognizant of the fact. My loss is as follows: Five privates wounded and missing, 2 officers missing, 14 privates missing, 10 horses killed and 14 missing, 2 mules missing, 2 caissons captured, and 1 ambulance captured. It affords me great pleasure to call your attention to the

conduct of my officers, Lieutenants Vaught, Chalaron, Seixas, and Blair, all of whom assisted me greatly by their coolness and efficiency. Nor can I omit Surgeon Legaré, who was at his post during the entire action. Equal praise is due to the non-commissioned officers and men, who without exception behaved like veterans. Under your immediate observation during the whole action, you can judge of the execution of my battery as well as myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. SLOCOMB, *Captain.*

Captain BRADFORD,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*
[16.]

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**DECEMBER 20, 1862.—Reconnaissance to Rural Hill, Tenn.**

*Report of Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
*Camp Rosecrans, December 20, 1862.*

SIR: In accordance with orders received from General Stanley, I marched at 9 this a. m., with Fourth Michigan Cavalry, 322 men; Fourth Ohio Cavalry, 200 men; First Ohio Cavalry (couriers), 24 men; total, 546. At the village of Spring Place I met the division of infantry and reported to General Palmer. I then took the advance, throwing out the usual advance guard and flankers; under orders from the general, halted at Stewart's Ferry until the column closed up. I sent Captain Gotwald with the Fourth Ohio on the Silver Spring road in advance of a brigade of infantry. They had orders from General Palmer to return to camp by the Lebanon pike. With the Fourth Michigan I proceeded to Rural Hill, on the old Statesville road. About half a mile east of Rural Hill the advance guard came across a small squad of rebel cavalry, who fired and retreated at a gallop, leaving a haversack and a cartridge box on the road. The only information that I could gain of the enemy was that Colonel Scott, with his regiment of cavalry, had been camped at Oak Grove, with a picket at Rural Hill, but they were withdrawn last night, and a rumor that Kirby Smith had moved to this (west) side of Lebanon, but fell back east of that place the day before yesterday. I returned to camp at about 7.30 this p. m. The Fourth Ohio I have not heard from since I detached them on the Silver Spring road in the morning.

R. H. G. MINTY,
*Colonel, Commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry.*

Lieutenant CHAMBERLIN,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.*
[20.]

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**DECEMBER 22, 1862–JANUARY 2, 1863.—Morgan's second Kentucky raid.**

*Report of Brig. Gen. Charles C. Gilbert, U. S. Army, commanding division, &c.*

HEADQUARTERS TENTH DIVISION AND TROOPS
ON THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD,
*Louisville, Ky., January, 1863.*

CAPTAIN: The commanding officers of the post and stockades which were assailed by Morgan's force in his recent attack on the Louisville

and Nashville Railroad have been required to render a report to these headquarters of their respective commands; but as they are now much scattered it will be some days before these reports can be collected for transmission. In the meantime, please accept the following in view of a more full report, which I can make on the receipt of those of my subordinate commanders:

Morgan's force showed themselves in full strength at Cave City on the 24th of last month, and such were the accounts of his forces that I repaired from my headquarters at Lebanon Junction to Munfordville to assure myself that the means provided for the defense of that position had been properly applied. On my arrival I found Colonel Hobson, commanding, fully prepared, his troops well posted, and the new set of earth-works on the north side of the ravine in good progress. I was much surprised to find those Parrott guns shipped for this post had not yet arrived. Leaving my assistant inspector-general, Captain Stacey, to proceed with the further inspection of the troops, I repaired to Louisville, and there found the missing artillery, as well as the implements of the two 30-pounder Parrott guns, carried down to the train of that day and placed in position. Early in the morning of the 26th the above artillery and artillery stores were dispatched down the road, but it was too late. The train was turned back a short distance from Nolin, for the enemy had passed around Munfordville and was there cannonading the stockade at Bacon Creek. The three guns above named lay in the Nashville depot for three days waiting for transportation. The stockade at Bacon Creek was reduced that day, and the enemy passed on, not attacking the Nolin stockade, for want of time, probably. On gaining Elizabethtown, Morgan found the Ninety-first Illinois in his way. It had been moved from the trestles in Muldraugh's Hill. The three stockades at this place were not finished, and this regiment was obliged to betake itself to the houses of the place. The delay occasioned here was considerable. Had the stockades been completed it would have been greater. In dismissing a high officer for his neglect to push forward the work on the stockades, the Government vindicated the principles of discipline, but the act did not make cannon-proof shelters for the Ninety-first Illinois to fight from, and that regiment was obliged to do its best from the houses of the place.

From Elizabethtown, Morgan passed over to destroy the trestles, about a mile apart. They had been prepared [with] earth-works with platforms for artillery. Suitable pieces, however, it proved impossible to obtain. There was partial shelter for the men, and I hoped that with their muskets they could make good their hold on the place for one day, sufficient to allow the pursuing force to overtake the rebels. Lieutenant-Colonel Matson joined the regiment during the night and took charge of the troops at both trestles, his lower one having been re-enforced by two companies of the Seventy-eighth Illinois. Toward morning the enemy encompassed the position, and to meet the emergency Lieutenant-Colonel Matson called up to the Sulphur Fork trestle all of the troops. It was 3 p. m. before the artillery opened on our troops, and after somewhat more than an hour the surrender took place. It was while returning from carrying my orders to this post that Lieut. John Speed, my aide-de-camp, was intercepted and captured. I had some hope of being able to re-enforce this position from Lebanon, but the demonstrations against the railroad leading to that point discouraged it. After the envelopment of the garrison at Sulphur Fork trestle, a company of the enemy's cavalry advanced along the road toward the Rolling Fork stockade, burning Cave Run bridge.

This is as far as the rebels came along the main stem. Next morning, just as they were about to open on Rolling Fork stockade, Colonel Harlan, with his brigade and battery, overtook them and a battle ensued, resulting in their flight. Morgan's force was mounted, and he had with him seven or eight pieces of artillery, among which were some 6-pounders, and possibly a 12-pounder howitzer. Colonel Harlan was enabled to overtake him on account of the delays occasioned by the several stockades and detachments of troops that were planted in his way. Had the resistance been more prolonged he could have been caught by Colonel Harlan in Muldraugh's Hill and probably compromised to the extent of his heavier guns.

From first to last our casualties were small, and the several surrenders appear to have been induced more by the moral effect of the enemy's artillery than by destruction of life or the privations incident to a long siege. In the stockade as an element of defense for the railroad I still have confidence, but I ask for troops to garrison them—well-seasoned soldiers. Of the stockades attacked, only two were finished. Of these, one held out five hours and required two or more changes of position before the guns brought to bear on it effected the reduction. This was the Bacon Creek stockade. The New Haven stockade withstood the attack and the garrison still holds it. Before closing this report I must be allowed to express my regret that the dispositions to meet this attack on the road were not suffered to remain unchanged. The two cavalry regiments fitted out with light guns, with a special view to this service, have been called to a distant field of operations. The removal of the Thirty-third Brigade, its battery and cavalry, first to Glasgow and thence to the Cumberland River, deprived me of the means of moving compactly and rapidly on Morgan on his approach. The transfer of the Thirty-fourth Brigade and its battery from Lebanon to Columbia elicited a respectful protest from me at the time. That brigade resumed its place in time to protect Lebanon, but not in time to support Rolling Fork bridge and the trestles. In future, should the demands for forces be supplied by drafts on the railroad guards, the like result must follow. It is for my immediate superiors to decide where the sacrifice is to be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. GILBERT,
*Brigadier-General of Volunteers,*
*Comdg. 10th Div. and Troops on Louisville and Nashville Railroad.*

Capt. A. C. SEMPLE,
*Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dist. of West Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.*

[20.]

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*Report of Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, U. S. Army, of operations December 26.*

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
*Bowling Green, Ky., December 27, 1862—11.30 a. m.*

SIR: The rebels to the number of 5,000 or 6,000 attacked our forces on the north side of Green River, near Munfordville, on yesterday, and were repulsed three times. They attacked the stockade at Bacon Creek and captured it, burning the bridge and tearing up the track for two miles. They also captured 1 captain and 1 lieutenant of the Second

Michigan Cavalry and 26 men from Munfordville, who had been sent to Bacon Creek to reconnoiter. I cannot say with certainty where the rebels are. The opinion is they have gone north. Colonel Harlan, with the Second Brigade, First Division, went forward from here this morning on the cars to Cave City and Munfordville. He had six pieces of artillery and about 3,000 infantry. I have no information from Glasgow. The scouts which I sent out two days ago I have no doubt have been captured. If you move upon Glasgow let me know, so that I can post our friends at the junction and Cave City. I do not believe that the rebels are so strong as reported. Colonel Hobson, commanding post at Munfordville, informs me that the enemy has eight pieces of artillery. The wires are working well from here to Nashville and Munfordville, and the railroad track was in good order at 3 this a. m. to Munfordville. Since writing the above I have been informed that wires are down between this and Munfordville. Will soon ascertain the cause.

Respectfully, yours,

M. D. MANSON,
*Commanding Post.*

Brig. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
*Scottsville, Ky.*

[20.]

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**DECEMBER 26, 1862–JANUARY 5, 1863.—The Stone's River or Murfreesborough (Tenn.) campaign.**

*Report of Capt. William H. Squires, Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 31, 1862.**

HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
*In Field, January 5, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following part taken by the Twenty sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the action of the 31st December, 1862:

On the morning of the 31st, after being placed in position near the railroad, the regiment was ordered to the front near the turnpike, where the enemy were making a fierce attack on our forces. The regiment was thrown forward as a support to the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which, being too hotly pressed, fell back, thus throwing the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the front. While in this position the enemy made three distinct attacks on this portion of our lines and were gallantly repulsed by the men. At the close of the third attack I was ordered to withdraw my regiment to the railroad for the purpose of refilling the cartridge-boxes of the men. The regiment was then ordered forward to the support of the battery on the left of the One hundredth Illinois Volunteers, and shortly afterward was ordered to report to Colonel Wagner, commanding Twenty-first Brigade, and was by him placed as a support to portions of two regiments engaged in preventing the enemy from crossing the creek. The regiment held this position until the close of the day, and was then thrown forward some distance and a heavy picket thrown forward. The casualties of this day amount to 1 commissioned officer killed, 2 commissioned officers wounded, 7 enlisted men killed, and 64 wounded. The conduct of the men and officers of the regiment was excellent, and

* See also Vol. XX, Part I, p. 490.

notwithstanding the example set by troops of other divisions, they held their ground and remained cool and firm, retiring only when ordered, and then in perfect order.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

W. H. SQUIRES,

*Captain, Commanding Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*

Captain ELWOOD,

*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,*

*Fifteenth Brigade, Left Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps.*

[20.]

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**JANUARY 13–15, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough to Nolensville and Versailles, Tenn.**

*Report of Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,

*January 16, 1863.*

I have the honor to report that pursuant to orders I proceeded with two brigades of the First Division, center, and the Second Kentucky Cavalry, Major Nicholas commanding. The Second Brigade, Col. John Beatty commanding, with two pieces of his artillery, took position at Salem, six miles from Murfreesborough, and the First Brigade, in charge of myself, with four pieces of Colonel Beatty's artillery, continued on the road to Versailles. Having disposed my force according to the ground, I ordered at once a reconnaissance of the roads leading to the place. A party of eight men were brought in, who proved to be fugitives from the enemy's conscript law, who, with many others, were thus forced to elude apprehension. From these men I learned much concerning the roads. One of them afterward communicated with a friend at Middleton and reported the enemy's cavalry near Old Fosterville, on the Shelbyville pike, with their outposts near Middleton. I was unable to learn their number. No one was permitted to pass out of their lines. I also sent one company of the Second Kentucky Cavalry down the road. They went in sight of the enemy's pickets, one mile and a half this side of Middleton, and brought back a prisoner. I also learned that a smaller party of their cavalry was encamped two or three miles farther down the road, some eight miles from Shelbyville. This information was given by a young man just from Chattanooga, who was sent to headquarters on my arrival in camp. I am of the opinion that my command would have been adequate to have overcome them by moving Colonel Beatty down the old Nashville road to near Middleton, while I would have met him from Versailles, and by the combined movements endeavored to take them in front and rear; but the rain which fell on the afternoon of the 14th and continued all night rendered the roads—at no time good—impassable. Being ordered to act in concert with Colonel Wagner on his arrival, and he having now arrived, it was, upon consultation, deemed best to return to Salem and await orders. From there by command we returned to camp. Middleton is about six miles from Versailles. Old Fosterville is three miles east of Middleton, on the pike, and New Fosterville one mile farther on the railroad. Forage became very scarce after leaving Salem. The people say it has been hauled off. Colonel Beatty reports that forage abounds near Salem;

that 500 wagons may be loaded within two miles. He also reports the capture of 1 man and 12 muskets. He also sent a force to within a short distance of Middleton, the information being about the same as reported. I inclose a sketch of the route and road, streams, &c. In the absence by sickness of my topographical engineer, the work was kindly performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin, commanding Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. I refrain from giving the information furnished me by Mr. Byers, as he has been promptly sent to headquarters.

I am, your obedient servant,

B. F. SCRIBNER,
*Colonel 38th Indiana Vols., Comdg. First Brig., First Div., Center.*

Capt. M. C. TAYLOR,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[20.]

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*Report of Capt. Elmer Otis, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, commanding brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY BRIGADE,
*January 17, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade in the late scout, from the morning of the 13th to the evening of the 15th of January, 1863:

We started from camp a little after 12 a. m., for the purpose of joining Colonel Wagner, who was in command of the expedition, and started from the railroad depot (in Murfreesborough) about 4 o'clock. My force consisted of about 300 of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry and 350 of the Second East Tennessee Cavalry, making an aggregate of some 650, rank and file. The first night we encamped near Nolensville, making this point via Lizzard's and Lane's Store. We saw nothing of the enemy, but gained some information of their whereabouts, which was turned over to Colonel Wagner. The second day we marched to Eagleville. Hearing that some of Wheeler's couriers were at this place, I gave orders for two of my companies to charge into town, which they did, capturing some ten or twelve of the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Ray, who led the charge, had his horse shot under him by one of the rebels, who was stationed in a house occupied by Squire Williams. We went from Eagleville to Versailles, where we encamped for the night near Colonel Beatty's command. The next morning Colonel Wagner gave me instructions to act as rear guard as far as Salem, which I did, and from that point came direct into camp, leaving infantry command in the rear. During this scout I sent a company, by order of Colonel Wagner, to destroy a mill owned, I believe, by a Mr. Webb, who I ascertained had a large amount of grain on hand for the use of the Confederate army and had been using his mill for supplying the wants of the rebels. My command also captured twenty-four horses, which were principally turned over to men whose horses had given out.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELMER OTIS,
*Commanding Third Cavalry Brigade.*

Lieut. M. B. CHAMBERLIN,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.*

[20.]

**FEBRUARY 17, 1863.—Expedition from Memphis, Tenn., against guerrillas.**

*Report of Maj. John J. Mudd, Second Illinois Cavalry.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
*Memphis, Tenn., February 24, 1863.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition sent from this command under charge of Major Mudd, commanding Second Illinois Cavalry, against the camp of Blythe's rebel cavalry. Major Mudd and his command deserve great credit for their conduct in driving the enemy from his hiding place, destroying his camp, and capturing prisoners.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
*Brigadier-General.*

Capt. HENRY BINMORE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps.*

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
*Memphis, February 17, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the safe arrival of my entire command at 9 o'clock this evening. I moved in concert with Colonel Starring, of Seventy-second Illinois, and found enemy's pickets about fourteen miles out, and afterward were constantly annoyed by the bushwhackers, who lost no opportunity of firing on us from beyond fences and ravines; but fortunately we suffered no loss. Owing to delay at a small bridge beyond Horn Creek we did not reach Major Blythe's camp until Tuesday morning. We found it deserted, and after burning the few sheds remaining and the camp and garrison equipage we found the rebel forces advancing. On our approach they fled in great haste and confusion. We pursued about three miles, capturing 12 prisoners, 20 or 30 guns, some horses, and a lot of regimental and company papers, part of which I send you, and the remainder are in possession of Lieutenant White, aide-de-camp to General Quinby. Among the prisoners is Lieutenant Smith, of Captain Matthews' company. I have never before met as bold and daring bushwhackers. I do not believe they can be driven out without quartering troops in the neighborhood, which course I would suggest. The neighbors are nearly all connected with the troop. They are wealthy, and have meat enough this side of Coldwater to supply a large army for a long time. If we don't eat it the rebels will. They have also forage in abundance. If a force were quartered amongst them, and the bridges on Coldwater destroyed, a large contraband trade would be broken up and our flanks be protected and the guerrillas would not be so plenty in this city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. MUDD,
*Major, Commanding Regiment.*

Capt. F. W. FOX,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[24.]

**APRIL 9, 1863.—Skirmish at Pascagoula, Miss.**

*Report of Col. Nathan W. Daniels, Second Louisiana Native Guards.*

HEADQUARTERS,
*Ship Island, Miss., April 10, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I embarked with a detachment of 180 men of my regiment on U. S. transport General Banks, and yesterday at 9 a. m. made an attack upon Pascagoula, Miss. Landed my force, took possession of the place, and hoisted the American colors upon the hotel. I immediately thereafter was attacked by the Confederate cavalry, some 300 strong, and one company of infantry. Repulsed them after a severe fight, killing 20 or more, and wounding a large number, capturing 3 prisoners and the Confederate colors. Held the town until 2 p. m., frequent skirmishes occurring meanwhile, when I withdrew my forces to the boat, learning that large re-enforcements had arrived from the camp up the Pascagoula River. Loss in battle, 2 killed and 5 slightly wounded. In covering the return of the troops to the transport, the U. S. gun-boat Jackson, which accompanied the expedition under orders not to take part in the attack, supposing we were repulsed, unfortunately threw a shell directly into the column moving out the wharf, killing 4 men and seriously wounding 5 of my force. The expedition otherwise was a perfect success, as the enemy were in every attack repulsed, a large number killed and wounded; prisoners and their Confederate colors captured with the slight loss of two men. The expedition has also materially changed the plans of the Mobile forces, as they were about sending the weight of their numbers to Charleston, S. C., this attack causing them to send heavy re-enforcements toward Pascagoula. I forward this dispatch in great haste by transport General Banks, which leaves immediately, and will send report of details by next opportunity.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. W. DANIELS,
*Colonel 2d Regt. Louisiana Native Guards, A. D., Comdg. Post.*

Brig. Gen. T. W. SHERMAN,
*Commanding Defenses, New Orleans, La.*

[15.]

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**MAY 6, 1863.—Skirmish near Bruinsburg Landing, Miss.**

*Report of Col. George B. Boomer, Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry, commanding brigade.*

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SEVENTH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
*Camp on Big Black, Miss., May 7, 1863.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the arrival of my train of three wagons sent to Bruinsburg Landing, Monday night last, to bring the brigade property then remaining there, under charge of First Lieut. W. G. McElrea, Company A, Fifth Iowa Infantry:

The train left the landing early on the morning of the 6th with a guard of one corporal and twelve men from the several regiments of the brigade. Soon after leaving Lieutenant McElrea learned of the capture of a picket at the landing the night previous, and on arriving

near the church, three miles out, he discovered a cavalry picket in the road, when he deployed his men and advanced. He soon discovered a force of about sixty men with two mountain howitzers, when he halted and sent back for re-enforcements to the hospital. When they arrived, twenty-seven in number, he deployed and advanced. The right of the line fired and dismounted one man, and the force retreated rapidly. He then advanced with his own guard and train about three miles, when he met the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, who proceeded after the enemy in the direction they retreated. He also learned that this was the same force that captured several ambulances the day previous. He remained last night at Port Gibson and met with no further difficulty. I consider Lieutenant McElrea entitled to great credit for bringing his train through safely with so small a force.

Very respectfully,

GEO. B. BOOMER,
*Colonel, Commanding.*

Capt. M. ROCHESTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventh Division.*

[24.]

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## MAY 19–JULY 4, 1863.—The Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.

*List of the storming party of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps (commanded by Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr.), led by Capt. J. H. Groce, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, in the assault on the works near Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.*

FIRST BRIGADE.

| Rank and name. | Company. | Regiment. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Lieut. George Stockman | C | 6th Missouri | Wounded. |
| Private John Gingher | F | do | |
| Private John Erwin | G | do | |
| Private Patrick Dunning | F | do | |
| Private Joseph Labille | C | do | |
| Private Henry Frazell | B | do | Wounded and missing. |
| Private George Stiner | A | do | |
| Private Stillwell Silkwood | H | do | |
| Private Joseph Wertick | A | do | Wounded. |
| Private John H. Cook | E | do | |
| Private Lewis T. Hunt | H | do | |
| Private Patrick O'Conner | G | do | |
| Private Edward Wickham | D | do | |
| Private William W. Steed | E | do | |
| Private Melvin J. Madison | K | do | |
| Second Lieut. Bushrod W. Murselman | F | 8th Missouri | Wounded. |
| Sergt. Augustus Nagle | B | do | Killed. |
| Private William Russel | A | do | |
| Private John Wagner | F | do | |
| Private John O'Dea | D | do | |
| Private William Reed | H | do | |
| Private Benjamin S. Killa | G | do | |
| Private Howell G. Trogden | B | do | Color-bearer. |
| Private Henry W. Dorr | I | do | |
| Private John G. K. Ayres | H | do | |
| Private Nathan Rowley | G | do | Killed. |
| Private Mathew Bickford | G | do | |
| Private David Johnson | K | do | |
| Private Moses W. Bonnell | K | do | |
| Private J. Smith Cunningham | D | do | |
| Sergt. James Henry | B | 113th Illinois | |
| Corpl. Elisha Jones | B | do | |
| Sergt. J. T. Sleeper | E | do | Wounded. |
| Corpl. J. B. Lane | E | do | |
| Private Joseph C. Smith | B | do | |
| Private Christopher M. Ralph | E | do | Wounded. |
| Private Isaac Richard | H | do | |

*List of the storming party of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, etc., May 22, 1863*—Continued.

| Rank and name. | Company. | Regiment. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Private Noah Kramer | H | 113th Illinois | |
| Private Amos Johnson | H | do | |
| Private Newton T. Gould | G | do | |
| Private Jacob C. Miller | G | do | |
| First Lieut. Necolas Geschwind | F | 116th Illinois | Wounded. |
| Corpl. Bennona Sprague | F | do | |
| Corpl. Stephen Farnam | E | do | |
| Private Charles W. Rundle | A | do | |
| Private John Peck | A | do | |
| Private John Widick | B | do | |
| Private John H. Shepherd | B | do | |
| Private Andrew J. Widick | B | do | |
| Private John H. Stoner | C | do | |
| Private Benjamin W. Schenck | D | do | |
| Private Jacob J. Hobbs | E | do | |
| Private Thomas J. Ward | C | do | |
| Private Andrew Johnson | G | do | |
| Private Martin K. Davis | H | do | |
| Private Hiram Epler | K | do | Wounded. |

SECOND BRIGADE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Second Lieut. W. C. Porter | E | 55th Illinois Volunteers | |
| Sergt. Richard Haney | F | do | Killed. |
| Sergt. James W. Larabee | I | do | Wounded in neck. |
| Corpl. John Warden | E | do | Wounded in legs. |
| Corpl. John H. Fisher | B | do | |
| Corpl. Amos Sanford | F | do | |
| Corpl. Robert M. Cox | K | do | |
| Private John Smith | E | do | Wounded in groin; seriously. |
| Private Jacob Sanford | F | do | |
| Private Milton Bellwood | K | do | Killed. |
| Private James Donehew | K | do | Missing; probably killed. |
| Private R. A. Lower | K | do | |
| Private Jerome Morford | K | do | |
| Sergt. David Ayres | A | 57th Ohio Volunteers | |
| Sergt. Peter N. Gabriel | I | do | Killed. |
| Sergt. William Nolestine | K | do | Wounded. |
| Sergt. Ezra Hipsher | G | do | |
| Corpl. Joseph I. Smith | K | do | |
| Corpl. John McKinley | G | do | Wounded. |
| Private Marion D. Tate | A | do | Killed. |
| Private David Day | D | do | |
| Private Joseph Mitchell | D | do | |
| Private Daniel Langwell | A | 83d Indiana Volunteers | |
| Private David H. Helms | B | do | |
| Private John W. Conaway | C | do | Wounded. |
| Private Clinton Armstrong | D | do | Do. |
| Private Joseph Frantz | E | do | |
| Private Reuben Smaley | F | do | |
| Private Frank Stolz | G | do | |
| Private William Steinmits | G | do | Wounded. |
| Private Thomas Blasdel | H | do | |
| Private William W. Chisman | I | do | Wounded. |
| Private Jacob H. Overturf | K | do | Do. |
| Second Sergt. Theodore Hyatt | D | 127th Illinois Volunteers | |
| Second Sergt. William Tomer | G | do | |
| Corpl. James Niswanger | B | do | Acting lieutenant. |
| Private Emmer Bowen | C | do | |
| Private Samuel N. Barner | D | do | |
| Private Robert Atkinson | D | do | |
| Private Rufus M. Small | D | do | Wounded. |
| Private Elias Smithers | E | do | |
| Private Andrew E. Goldsbury | E | do | |
| Private Frederick Miller | G | do | |
| Private Andrew W. McCornack | I | do | |
| Private Asa Llewellyn | A | do | |
| First Sergt. James Jardine | F | 54th Ohio Volunteers | |
| Private William Radttke | A | do | Killed. |
| Private David Jones | C | do | |
| Private Edward Welsh | D | do | |
| Private Edward McGinn | F | do | Wounded in head. |
| Private Henry G. Burnham | H | do | |
| Private Jacob Sweigheimer | I | do | |

*List of volunteer storming party, Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, led by George E. O'Neal, first lieutenant, Company G, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, on the 22d of May, 1863.*

| Rank and name. | Company. | Regiment. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Private Lawrence Hammer | C | 47th Ohio Infantry | Wounded. |
| Corpl. Richard W. Dewitt | D | do | |
| Private Thomas Guinn | D | do | |
| Private Oliver S. Knote | E | do | |
| Private John N. Eckes | E | do | |
| Private Eli Chapman | F | do | |
| Private Christ Albert | G | do | |
| Private Charles Beyer | H | do | |
| Private Frederick Huddlemeyer | I | do | |
| Private Joseph Galley | K | do | |
| Private Philip Joos | K | do | Wounded. |
| Sergt. William Bumgardner | A | 4th West Virginia Infantry | |
| Private Joel Parsons | B | do | |
| Private William Clark | C | do | |
| Private William Hamilton | C | do | Wounded. |
| Private Jasper N. North | D | do | |
| Private John McKee | E | do | Wounded. |
| Private William Barringer | F | do | |
| Private John C. Buckley | G | do | |
| Private John Ullom | G | do | |
| Private James C. Somers | H | do | |
| Private James Harrison | I | do | |
| Private William Riffle | I | do | Wounded. |
| Private James McGonegal | K | do | |
| Private Andrew Sahmauch | A | 30th Ohio Infantry | |
| Private Wilson McGonegle | B | do | |
| Private James M. McClelland | B | do | |
| Private Pearsal Platt | C | do | |
| Private William H. H. Longshore | D | do | |
| Private James McCaslin | D | do | |
| Private Solomon Ruland | E | do | Wounded. |
| Private William H. Hoffines | E | do | |
| Private Uriah Brown | G | do | Wounded. |
| Private Christopher Tyler | H | do | Killed. |
| Corpl. William Archinal | I | do | |
| Private William Campbell | I | do | |
| Private Sampson Harris | K | do | |
| Private Frederick Rock | A | 37th Ohio Infantry | |
| Private Michael Voelker | A | do | |
| Private Wilhelm Gaensle | B | do | |
| Private Heinrich Sander | B | do | |
| Corpl. Christian Schnell | C | do | |
| Private George Knost | C | do | |
| Private William John | E | do | |
| Private Peter Fahrni | F | do | |
| Corpl. Franz Frey | H | do | |
| Private Louis Renninger | H | do | |
| Private Christian Busker | I | do | |
| Private Jacob Nohl | K | do | |
| Private Friedrich Phillips | K | do | |

[24.]

*Report of Lieut. Col. William N. Brown, Battalion Twentieth Mississippi Infantry, of operations June 2–4.*

HDQRS. BATTALION TWENTIETH MISSISSIPPI REGT.,
*On Road from Clinton to Raymond, June 5, 1863.*

I send you as follows my report for the past two days' operations:

I left camp on the night of June 2 with my command (six companies) and proceeded in the direction of Big Black at a point two or three miles south of Big Black bridge, west of Edwards Depot, the purpose being to entrap any small bands or parties of the enemy depredating in that neighborhood, particularly house-burners. On the 3d a small party came out a short distance beyond Edwards Depot, but returned very soon, without doing any damage. Another small party were reported foraging in the neighborhood of Baldwin's Ferry, driving up

cattle, obtaining corn, &c. During the night I moved up nearer and dispatched Captain Massey, of this regiment, with two companies, to capture them. Captain Russell, of the Twenty-second Mississippi, accompanied the expedition in command of the scouts. They succeeded at daylight in surprising them and capturing the whole party. The list is as follows: 8 prisoners, 10 horses and mules, 40 head of beef-cattle, a few pistols and guns, 3 negroes, 1 two-horse wagon. I send you most of the cattle; some I have reserved for use of the regiment. The quartermaster's property I have turned over to the quartermaster, and need the wagon very much, as we have been without one for six weeks. On yesterday, June 4, the command was concealed within one mile and a half of Edwards Depot until 1 o'clock, hoping that some of the house-burners or others would come out from the bridge, which they declined. I find the negroes immediately in the neighborhood of Edwards Depot and Big Black greatly demoralized, doing nothing, and in some instances very insolent. I found some guns on every place searched, said to be taken from the Baker's Creek battle-field ground. Provisions are very scarce, the enemy taking nearly everything. One of the negroes captured yesterday was said to have piloted the Federal army and aided them otherwise. The evidence was conclusive and satisfactory to every one. He was placed in charge of some men for safe-keeping. I think they tied him, but cannot say where. It is said that he could not keep up, and was left. I could get no definite information of the strength of the enemy at Big Black bridge. A citizen, who is well known and lives near that place, says they have a division that has been badly cut up at Vicksburg.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. N. BROWN,
*Lieut. Col., Comdg. Battalion Twentieth Mississippi Regt.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

[24.]

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*Report of Brig. Gen. John Adams, C. S. Army, of operations June 4.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
*Mechanicsburg, June 7, 1863.*

I have the honor to report that the enemy—about 8,000 infantry, one battery of artillery (portion from transports, the other by Ridge road) and two regiments of cavalry, about 800—moved on Wire or Ridge road from Vicksburg on my command on 4th instant. Four companies of Twentieth Mississippi, under Major Rorer, commenced skirmishing with them at Bear Creek bridge about daylight, ambushed them seven times, and checked their progress so that they did not reach Mechanicsburg until about 2 p. m. The column of infantry and battery disembarked from transports about 8 a. m. I engaged them with skirmishers and checked them until about 2 p. m. Captain Hoskins' battery then opened upon them for about one hour. I then commenced falling back in good order, and had proceeded two miles and a half, but owing to some mistake in the transmission of an order Captain Nelson's company did not fall back as promptly as was intended. The enemy's cavalry, therefore, charged on the rear, creating a momentary confusion, but being myself well to the rear, and seeing their advance, the fencing was thrown down and line formed, which at once checked their advance. In this charge the enemy lost 5 or 6 killed. Our loss

was 4 or 6 wounded and some 15 or 20 captured. A number of stragglers, who had pushed off with the wagons in advance, on hearing this second firing, rushed at once to Scott's Ferry, on Big Black, and spread the most extravagant reports, such as these being all that were left, myself and staff captured, &c. It is on this account I make this report. The whole loss of the enemy was 1 colonel, 5 or 6 others killed; number of wounded not known. We have some five or six prisoners. The object of this expedition was certainly to feel for General Johnston's army and to destroy and lay waste the country, particularly provisions and forage. As they have destroyed the bridges and road on the Valley road, it would seem they will not move on that again. General Jackson, with his command, is in my rear, and as he has sent forward this morning a brigade, I shall call in all of my command who have been since yesterday in pursuit of the enemy. I will be able, I hope, to-morrow to report forage and supplies and the locality in which they may be obtained.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ADAMS,

*Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S, Commanding.*

Captain CUMMING,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[24.]

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**JUNE 16, 1863.—Scout from Memphis to the Hatchie River, Tenn.**

*Report of Maj. John J. Joslyn, First Missouri Cavalry.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MISSOURI CAVALRY,

*Camp near Memphis, Tenn., June 17, 1863.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that in accordance with orders from division headquarters I took command of a scouting party composed of detachment 50 men First Missouri Cavalry and 150 men Fifth Ohio Cavalry. I left camp on the 16th instant at 4 a. m., and proceeded north on the Randolph plank road, five miles; then east to Raleigh; from thence half a mile east to the Covington road, and north three miles, where I obtained information from an intelligent negro that there was no enemy nearer than Covington, distant thirty-three miles. My time being too limited to proceed to that place, I returned to the Raleigh road and east to the Hatchie River, passing through the village of Union, better known as Union Station, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. From the Hatchie I returned to camp by a circuitous route, taking by-roads and secluded paths to the Randolph and Memphis road. I arrived in camp at this place about 7 p. m. the same day. I did not meet with any enemy, but obtained intelligence from several negroes that about 300 guerrillas were stationed at Covington.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. J. JOSLYN,

*Major, Comdg. Regiment First Missouri Cavalry, pro tempore.*

Capt. F. W. FOX,

*Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Div., District of Memphis.*

[24.]

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*See also Vol. XXIV, Part II, p. 441.

**JUNE 17-18, 1863.—Operations on Mississippi River, near Memphis, Tenn., and attack on transports.**

*Report of Maj. George Cubberly, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding River Guard.*

STEAMER MAQUOKETA CITY, *June 17, 1863.*

In obedience to your orders I went on board the steamer Ruth with a detachment from Eighty-ninth Indiana, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois, and two pieces of artillery, and proceeded up the river to Bradley's Landing and stopped the boat. I was immediately fired on with artillery. I started the boat out from the bank and returned the fire as soon as possible. Owing to the bank being high, the rebels fired five shots without striking the boat. The pilot worked the boat to the island opposite to Bradley's, out of range of the enemy's guns, where we shelled them for some time, when they retired under cover of the woods. From information obtained from General Bradley and others, I am led to believe the troops are a part of Marmaduke's forces, and are about 600 or 800 strong, with two pieces of artillery. After driving them from the bank at Bradley's I went up to Cottonwood Point and remained there some time, but could not hear of any parties of rebels having been there, and learning that the Platte Valley had gone up the river, I returned to Memphis. By the premature discharge of the artillery three men were badly wounded, having their arms torn off.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. CUBBERLY,
*Major, Commanding River Guard.*

Brigadier-General VEATCH,
*Commanding District of Memphis.*

[24.]

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**JUNE 30, 1863.—Skirmish at Butler's Mill, near Buck Lodge, Tenn.**

*Report of Lieut. Col. Gustavus Tafel, One hundred and sixth Ohio Infantry.*

HDQRS. 106TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
*Buck Lodge, Tenn., July 1, 1863.*

COLONEL: I would respectfully submit to you the following statement in regard to the brush had by a party of my men with a force of guerrillas on yesterday, the 30th day of June:

On Monday evening, June 29, about 8 o'clock, information reached me that a party of guerrillas were robbing the house of Mr. Bresentine, a Union man, not far from our farthest bridge guard, about two miles from this place. I immediately ordered all the mounted men I had (numbering eleven), under command of Lieutenant Berthold, to repair to the place indicated and to give pursuit if the circumstances should warrant it. After several hours' ride the robbers saw themselves pressed so hard that they dropped part of their plunder on the road and they themselves took to the woods. The guide (young Bresentine) then conducted our party to a house where the guerrillas were known to congregate, and there they laid in wait for them. The thieves did

approach within sight, but got wind of the presence of my men, and under cover of darkness made good their escape. At daylight, June 30, the party started out again, and after a protracted search for the villains, they were on their way home and within seven miles from camp, near what is called Butler's Old Mill, when they were fired into by a force who lay in ambush, and whose numbers were estimated at from 70 to 120 men. Lieutenant Berthold fell at the first fire, shot through the heart, and the rest of the party, after a short resistance, made good their escape, with the exception of one man, Charles Ofenloch, private, of Company E, whose horse gave out, and who was overtaken and killed. The rest were pursued to within two miles of camp. Immediately on their arrival I started out with a detachment of infantry, leaving only a small guard at the fort, and succeeded in recovering the bodies of the murdered men. No guerrillas were to be seen. Besides the two men killed, the following were wounded: Jacob Zink, Company H, both hands; Henry Knapp, Company H, shot in the breast; David Coil, Company F, wounded in the arm and breast. The guerrillas were armed with shotguns and revolvers. They had one of their number killed and several supposed to be wounded. I had eight suspicious characters living in the neighborhood of where the fight took place arrested, and upon careful examination discharged three of them and sent the rest on to Gallatin. Annexed please find the charges against said prisoners.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GUSTAVUS TAFEL,

*Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 106th Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.*

Colonel SWEET,

*Commanding Post, Gallatin, Tenn.*

[23.]

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**JULY 2-26, 1863.—Morgan's Raid in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio.**

*Report of Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army.*

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., *July 27, 1863.*

SIR: I reported to Governor Morton on the morning of the 11th July for duty, and at his request took command of a detachment of the Legion for operations against Morgan, who was then reported in the neighborhood of Vernon, in this State. It appears General Carrington had reported to General Willcox that as early as 9 a. m. a body of troops 2,200 or 2,500 strong were ready to march. I waited for them at the depot of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, intending to put them on the cars and proceed immediately to Vernon. About 10.30 a. m. Colonel Shuler reported his regiment there. Upon inquiry I found they had no ammunition. Shortly after Colonel Gregory reported his command. It also was without ammunition. In addition it was without rations. These were all that reported. Their united strength was about 1,300 effective. I waited for ammunition till about 4 p. m. Receiving a limited supply a start was then made for Vernon. At Columbus news was received that Morgan had surrounded Vernon; that General Love was in the place with about 1,200 men; that a surrender had been demanded of him; that he refused compliance, but wanted re-enforcements immediately;

that Morgan's whole force, about 8,000 strong, with six pieces of artillery, was around the town. About the same time I was informed that the Fifteenth Indiana Battery had left Indianapolis to report to me. Though very anxious to put out to General Love's relief, I waited for the battery, and in the meantime made every preparation for a fight. As I had to approach Vernon after night, and had reason to expect that Morgan, if he was seriously demonstrating against the place, would attempt to prevent the re enforcement of Love, it was necessary to anticipate as far as possible every contingency and provide against them beforehand. I made no doubt that I would be attacked while in the cars, where my raw command would be at great disadvantage. The contingencies of such an event was what I had to anticipate and provide for. This will account for the airy condition of the box-cars in my trains, which was doubtless observed by the railroad agents next morning. All my orders were promptly executed except by the captain of the battery. He was directed to harness his horses and keep them so in the cars. He neglected the order and, as a consequence, the little column had to wait for him and his battery at North Vernon until after daylight before it could move. At Columbus I procured a pilot engine and arranged signals. One long whistle from the pilot was to signify obstruction on the track; three long whistles, the enemy. At this latter my command was to disembark and form for battle. Except for these purposes the engineers received positive orders not to sound a note. To my great annoyance, however, some of them kept up their ordinary practice and whistled on their loudest key at the stations and switches. I reached North Vernon about 1 o'clock in the morning. About 6 a. m. the column started for Old Vernon, where we arrived only to be informed that Morgan had decamped with his whole force. My engineers had given him due notice of our approach, and, mounting his men, he made Dupont, some ten miles distant, by the time the battery was unloaded and in place in the column. This movement of Morgan's satisfied me of what I thought I knew before, viz, that he would not fight if he could help it; also that, as against him, infantry could accomplish nothing more than the defense of towns and railroad bridges. To think of catching him with footmen was folly. At Vernon General Love turned the command over to me. That officer and his subordinates are really entitled to great credit. He had, besides firmly rejecting the demand for surrender, made the best possible disposition of his little force to defend the towns, and, like his men, was willing and ready for the fight.

The commands united formed a very respectable force. I subjoin an informal report of them made to me in the morning at Vernon. To pursue Morgan on foot was what I have already stated of it. I was at first disposed to march immediately to Madison, but concluded to wait until it was definitely ascertained where the enemy was going. It soon appeared that he was heading to the east. I then suggested throwing a force down the Lawrenceburg railroad, and telegraphed for permission to move my command to Osgood. Next day (the 13th) this permission came, and we pushed off for that place. There I telegraphed to Lawrenceburg asking citizens to collect wagons ——— and meet me at ———. There can be no doubt that if this plan could have been carried out Morgan could have been overtaken. He was at that time not more than twenty-five miles ahead of me and moving slowly. With the wagons, I could have made a forced march of sixty miles. Unfortunately the confusion in Dearborn County consequent upon the enemy's presence was so great as to make it impossible to procure a sufficiency of

the required transportation. From Osgood, on the morning of the 14th instant, I marched to Sunman's Station, on the Indianapolis and Lawrenceburg Railroad. On the 16th instant the command was ordered to return to Indianapolis. While lying at Vernon, I issued an order for the collection by impressment of all the horses within three miles of the place. The execution of this order was given to Colonel Shuler. So industriously did he work that by 3 o'clock he had 160 horses. These were at once mounted by details from his regiment and Colonel Gregory's. The command of the detachment was given Colonel Shuler, and he started in pursuit with the following order:

VERNON, IND., *July 12, 1863.*

Colonel SHULER:

With your mounted men you will follow vigorously on the route of rebel Morgan, harassing his rear, picking up stragglers, and never leaving his path while in Indiana.

LEW. WALLACE,
*General, Commanding.*

The colonel outstripped General Hobson's cavalry and overtook the enemy at Harrison, where he reports having had quite a skirmish. It is very much to be regretted that the Legion consists so entirely of infantry. Two or three regiments of cavalry would have stopped Morgan before he passed into Ohio. I respectfully suggest attention to the organization of that arm of the service. In conclusion, I have no doubt that the men under my command would have acquitted themselves very handsomely in a fight. Their conduct under arms was in every respect creditable.

Very respectfully, general, your friend and servant,

LEW. WALLACE.

Adjt. Gen. L. NOBLE.

En route I found General Hughes, who with his detachment was waiting for me a few miles beyond Milan.

[23.]

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*Report of Capt. James W. Patterson, Twenty-first Battery Ohio Light Artillery.*

CINCINNATI, *July 24, 1863.*

SIR: By order of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, received at Camp Dennison Wednesday, July 8, 1863, I reported my command at Cincinnati at the earliest possible moment. On the morning of the 9th I left Cincinnati on the steam-boat Caroline for Louisville, Ky., with verbal orders from Brigadier-General Cox to report to General Boyle at that place. On the morning of the 10th arrived at Louisville and reported to General Boyle as ordered. I was by him ordered to Jeffersonville to report to Colonel Williams. Colonel Williams at once ordered my full battery to take position behind the Government warehouses for their protection. Soon after I was ordered to place Lieutenant Walley with one section on board of the steam-boat Saint Patrick for the purpose of patrolling the river to Madisonville. On the following day I was ordered to place one gun with Lieut. H. L. Holloway on board the steamer Calypso; also one gun under Orderly Sergeant Mann on the Masonic

Gem, and to take one section on board the ferry-boat Athern, all under command of General Mason, to whom I was ordered to report. We proceeded up the river, stopping at various points, and arrived at Cincinnati Monday night, June 13, and I reported to Captain Gibson, chief of artillery. On the morning of the 14th was ordered to Camp Dennison to meet Morgan's forces with the section of artillery then under my command, arriving too late to meet the enemy. On the morning of the 15th I was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Neff to take my section of battery, with eighty cavalry, commanded by Captain Shuman, of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and proceed in pursuit of Morgan's forces, and as early as possible report to General Hobson, then in pursuit. I overtook General Hobson's column at Batavia; reported and was ordered to join the advancing column in the pursuit. The forces under my command, except those who were compelled to fall out of column owing to horses giving out and dying, have continued in the pursuit until the capture of the enemy at Cheshire, on the Ohio River. I was ordered by General Hobson to act as chief of artillery, and other sections of artillery were placed under my command and remained so up to our leaving Cheshire for Cincinnati. During our pursuit each hour was a forced march, both night and day, never halting over three hours to rest and feeding of horses. The day's march was never under thirty-three miles per day, and some days over forty miles, and the last day's march was fifty-one miles. The weather was intensely hot and the animals suffered much from heat, dust, and want of water. I have to report casualties to animals as follows:

| | Horses. | |
|---|---|---|
| Twenty-first Battery: | | |
| Killed | 3 | |
| Abandoned | 2 | |
| | | — 5 |
| Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry: | | |
| Killed | 4 | |
| Abandoned | 3 | |
| | | — 7 |
| Twenty-third Indiana Battery: | | |
| Killed | 3 | |
| Abandoned | 4 | |
| | | — 7 |
| Total | | 19 |

On the evening of the 23d I was ordered by General Judah to take my command on board the steam-boat Ida May and proceed to Cincinnati. I have now to report the following forces awaiting orders: Twenty-first Battery, Capt. J. W. Patterson, with Lieutenant Smith and 28 privates, with 1 section of artillery, 1 ammunition wagon, and 1 forage wagon, and 24 horses. Twenty-third Indiana Battery, Lieut. John W. Ross commanding: 1 gun and caisson, 16 men, and 16 horses. Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Capt. J. S. Shuman: 34 men and 40 horses.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAS. W. PATTERSON,
*Captain, Twenty-first Battery Ohio Volunteer Artillery.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,
*Commanding.*

[23.]

**JULY 8, 1863.—Scout from Germantown, Tenn., etc.**
**JULY 10, 1863.—Skirmish at Bolivar, Tenn.**
**JULY 13, 1863.—Skirmishes on Forked Deer River and at Jackson, Tenn.**
**JULY 16–20, 1863.—Scout from Germantown, Tenn.**
**AUGUST 3, 1863.—Scout from Fort Pillow and skirmish near Denmark, Tenn.**

*Report of Col. Robert V. Richardson, C. S. Army.*

SELMA, ALA., *August 10, 1863.*

SIR: About five weeks ago I reached West Tennessee. I found my regiment, the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry (partisan rangers), badly scattered, the effect of my long absence, and the intermeddling of certain officers who had gone into West Tennessee during my absence and sought to take command of my men. I immediately set about collecting my men and forming new companies. I found a lively feeling of patriotism to prevail among the people, which was greatly stimulated by the knowledge of my appointment as chief agent for the Bureau of Conscription of West Tennessee, and my proclaimed intention to put the laws in force without delay. Very soon there were not less than forty new company organizations on foot throughout West Tennessee; some of these were soon formed, others dragged. I designated a day for the meeting of the Twelfth Regiment; about one-half met me; but the Yankees getting wind of my arrival and movements came out in force from La Grange, Memphis, and Germantown to break me up. Fortunately I had only designated to my company officers the place of meeting, and we met, but our Yankee friends went to Galloway's Switch, one of our camps, expecting to find us, when our real place of meeting was about ten miles distant. I saw that I could not successfully fight the force of the enemy, and by making a night march passed around his camp to his rear, and crossed the Big Hatchie River and went on my way collecting my new recruits. I then designated Jackson as a place of general rendezvous, where I hoped to be able to collect enough new companies to organize two new regiments and the balance of the Twelfth. The enemy again got news of my movements and came out from La Grange in force, 2,000 strong, with one battery of artillery, to break up and disperse, if not capture and destroy, the forces there to be collected. As soon as I learned of their movements I ordered my men to Cotton Grove. Here I met with Col. Jeff. Forrest and Colonel Wilson with about 200 men each, both belonging to Colonel (now General) Roddey's command, who had just come into West Tennessee for the purpose of recruiting and completing their regiments. Together we had about 800 men. Their men well armed, my men indifferently, about half having none at all.

Colonel Forrest's scouts had found the enemy in force, estimated at 2,000 men, near Mount Pinson, east of Jackson, moving in the direction of Swallow Bluff, on the Tennessee River. The enemy seemed to anticipate that we intended to evacuate West Tennessee by that route, crossing at Swallow Bluff and passing into North Alabama, and their effort first appeared to be to cut us off from this line of egress. I was satisfied from the numbers of the enemy's force that he had brought from La Grange all his available mounted men, and that the line of exit from West Tennessee through the enemy's lines near La Grange was feasible. I therefore countermarched from Cotton Grove and gathered up all my men that I could then reach near the route I expected to take, and by crossing the Forked Deer River at Poplar Corner, passing

through Wellwood, and publicly stating that I intended to cross the Big Hatchie at the ford near the block-house, I made a rapid march during the night of the 29th of July, gained the bridge, crossed the Big Hatchie at Bolivar at daybreak on the morning of the 30th of July in the rear of the enemy's forces, threw the planks off the bridge, and stopping in Bolivar only long enough to distribute to my wearied and hungry men a barrel of crackers purchased there, resumed the march toward Middleton, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. At 12 m. on the 30th of July, in one mile of Middleton and one mile of the water-tank, both fortified, and between the two, I passed the road. The movement was so sudden and unexpected that the Yankees did not fire a gun at us, but scampered to their works for protection. I fired a short trestle and tore down the telegraph wire as I passed, as a memento of our transit, and passed at my leisure on toward Ripley, Miss. The country from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Ripley is nearly desolated. Tippah and Tishomingo Counties have suffered much from the savage barbarity of the enemy; scarcely a field is planted on the way I came. More than half the dwelling houses are vacant, and the charred remains of many dwellings attest too clearly the sufferings of the inhabitants.

On the 2d day of August, instant, I reached Okolona with 600 men. I am now camped at Pikeville, eight miles from Okolona, and have come here to get the arms for my men which Colonel Gorgas, under your order, granted me. I have brought with me about one-half of my own regiment, the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry (partisan rangers), and parts of two new regiments now in process of formation. The remainder of these regiments I expect will pass the enemy's lines and join me at Okolona; if not, as soon as I arm and equip the men I have with me, I shall return to West Tennessee and not only complete the organization of the two new regiments, but think I will be able to organize about 5,000 men. Indeed, I feel certain that this number can be raised in West Tennessee during the present and next month if I can give assurances that you will arm them. My plan of operations is this: First, to organize a mounted force of sufficient strength to hold West Tennessee and go where it pleases—say from three to five regiments, making from 2,000 to 3,000 men; then to recruit the old regiments of the Provisional Army by the strict enforcement of the conscript laws in West Tennessee. As we may expect our occupancy of West Tennessee to be contested the force for operations there must have the element of rapid motion—therefore mounted—but at the same time must have the reliability of infantry; therefore it must be composed of cavalry proper, mounted infantry, rifles, and horse artillery.

It will be impossible to establish camps of instruction in West Tennessee, but a suitable place can be chosen on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in Mississippi. There are in West Tennessee many stragglers, absentees, and deserters from the Provisional Army. The Government has no transportation there. It is difficult to send them to their commands when they are arrested. Many of them are poor and have no horses. The country is pretty well exhausted of horses by the Yankees and my mounted men. It will not be safe to send them through the enemy's line afoot. The only alternative left me is to impress horses or mules from the small stock of animals left to mount them. Many of these men are good soldiers. They do not want to return to their old commands, because they have not lost all pride of character, and do not want to be pointed at by their comrades as deserters. They are anxious to join me, and would mount themselves

if they were assured that they would be permitted to remain in my command. If you will allow all such who will mount themselves to remain with me, I will more than repay their old commands by conscripted recruits. It must be borne in mind that these men are wholly within the enemy's lines and cannot be withdrawn except by my command or other similar ones. To allow them to join me is to restore that much lost strength to the armies of the Confederacy. Any order or communication you may see proper to make on this subject, or any other, if addressed to me, to the care of General Ruggles at Columbus, Miss., will reach me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

R. V. RICHARDSON,

*Col. Comdg. and Agt. of Bureau of Conscription in W. Tennessee.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,

*Secretary of War.*

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 17, 1863.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the President.

Will it do to allow the deserters from the old companies within the enemy's lines to be recruited? The example is pernicious and of dangerous precedent, and yet, as the deserters are within the enemy's lines, it is probably the only chance of regaining them for the army.

J. A. SEDDON,

*Secretary of War.*

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 19, 1863.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The deserters must return to their proper commands before they come within the terms of the amnesty granted. After they have joined as above an application for transfer of such as could furnish cavalry horses might be entertained.

J. D.

[24.]

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**JULY 10–17, 1863.—Investment and Capture of Jackson, Miss.**

*Report of Capt. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, Fifth Company, Battalion Washington Artillery.**

HDQRS. FIFTH COMPANY, BATTLN. WASHINGTON ARTY.,

*In the Field, July 19, 1863.*

CAPTAIN: Arrived at Jackson, Miss., on the night of the 7th instant. On the 8th took position on the breast-works opposite the Lynch house. On the morning of the 9th moved to the right and left of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, where we remained until the afternoon of the 11th, when the enemy appearing in strong force, occupying a hill in the immediate front about 1,700 yards distant, I moved out one piece and opened fire, throwing several [shell] amongst them with great effect. The following day, the 12th, my position was assailed by a brigade of the enemy, said to be commanded by Colonel Page [*sic*] and

See also Vol. XXIV, Part II, p. 654.

considered to be the best in Grant's army, boasting that they were never repulsed before. The enemy moved down the railroad with two pieces of artillery until within 1,000 yards of our works, when they moved by the right flank through a hollow, which concealed their further movements until they advanced in line of battle to within 175 yards, under a galling fire of shell and canister, when they broke and fled in great confusion. Our infantry dashed over the breast-works in pursuit, capturing many prisoners, but compelling us to suspend our fire. During the subsequent occupation of our position my battery fired on several occasions with good effect whenever the enemy appeared. I left our works on the night of the 16th about 9 o'clock, having fired in all 211 rounds and losing 2 horses and 1 mule. Lieutenant Vaught also had his horse killed.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. SLOCOMB,
*Captain, Commanding.*

Capt. E. P. GUILLET.

[24.]

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**AUGUST 5–9, 1863.—Expedition from Decherd, Tenn., to Nashville, Ala.**

*Report of Lieut. Col. Jonathan Biggs, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois (mounted) Infantry.*

HDQRS. 123D REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOL. INFANTRY,
*Near Decherd, Tenn., August 10, 1863.*

COLONEL: As directed, I took my command, starting on the evening of the 5th instant at 4 o'clock, and passing through Decherd and Winchester took the Bellefonte road, encamping at Brazilton's for the night. On the 6th crossed the mountain, leaving the Bellefonte road, and descending by an almost impassable road (one over which not more than two or three wagons of any kind had ever before passed), struck the Paint Rock Valley at or near the head of the Hurricane Fork, encamping soon after getting into the valley. I found the valley well populated, but nearly all males away from home, said to be in the mountains to avoid conscription or arrest for desertion. Several gave themselves up, expressing themselves as fearless of harm from the Yankees. They were released without parole. The farms here are quite small, and the inhabitants are in very destitute circumstances, and almost universally profess loyalty. On the morning of the 7th moved on down the valley a few miles, and, finding forage for our animals, halted and fed. Gaining the main Paint Rock Valley, moved cautiously down until near night, when my advance encountered a picket of about fifteen or twenty men two miles above Nashville. They belonged to a force represented at from 300 to 500 strong—a battalion of the Eleventh Texas—and had just arrived at the place of our meeting them, had dismounted, but had not thrown out any outpost.

We captured most of their horses and arms. The men, with the exception of one who was shot through the ankle, made their escape to the mountains. Two of my scouts were wounded. David Lefever, of Company G, was shot in the right shoulder, making a serious wound, and Robert Adkins, of Company C, was considerably bruised by a blow from the butt of a musket. I sent three companies forward as far as Nashville, where it became too dark for them to see longer, when I returned to where I could get forage and encamped. On the 8th

returned to the mouth of Estill's Fork, taking and paroling several prisoners during the day. On the morning of the 9th I divided my command, sending two companies and my scouts up Estill's Fork road to Salem, and, thinking the force we had encountered near Nashville might be following to observe our movements, I thought to intercept his advance by moving back to the mouth of Larkin's Fork. Not finding him, I took the Larkin's Fork road to Salem. The detachment sent up Estill's Fork captured two armed men, and in company with a notorious bushwhacker named Woods, who, being mounted on a fleet horse, succeeded in escaping. I returned to camp on the evening of the 9th, having marched about 120 miles.

Respectfully, &c.,

JONATHAN BIGGS,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 123d Illinois.*

[Col. J. T. WILDER.]

[23.]

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**AUGUST 7–8, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Fayetteville, Tenn., to Athens, Ala.**

*Report of Col. Louis D. Watkins, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, commanding brigade.*

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
*Fayetteville, Tenn., August 9, 1863.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to an order from Col. E. M. McCook, commanding First Cavalry Division, I left Fayetteville with the Fifth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry on the morning of Friday, August 7, at 4 o'clock, taking the road to Athens, Ala. After marching twenty-five miles I halted my command and unsaddled and fed the horses and rested about two hours. At 2.30 p. m. I resumed the march and arrived at Athens, thirteen miles from where I fed, a few minutes before 6 o'clock. I found no rebels there. There had been thirty there the day previous, but they left during the night of 6th instant on account of hearing that there was a Federal force at Huntsville (so citizens reported). They were then looking for conscripts. I remained in the town during the night, the horses saddled and men lying on their arms. At about 9 o'clock five men rode up to my pickets on the Decatur road, and upon being halted turned and fled, when the pickets fired at them several times, however without effect. We supposed that they were a portion of the conscripting party who were coming in, not knowing of our having possession of the town. I left Athens next morning (8th) at daylight, and moved out on the Fayetteville road about five miles, where I halted the column, unsaddled and fed the horses, and rested about two hours and a half, when I moved out and marched on steadily, halting occasionally to rest, and arrived at camp at about 12 o'clock last night (8th). I found no stock or anything else worth seizing on the road except two beef-cattle, which I brought in.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
*Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade, First Division Cavalry.*

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.*

[23.]

**AUGUST 10-11, 1863.—Expedition from Memphis to Cuba, Tenn.**

*Report of Capt. William D. Glass, Sixth Illinois Cavalry.*

CAMP SIXTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
*Memphis, Tenn., August 11, 1863.*

COLONEL: I left this place with the Second Battalion at 10 p. m. August 10, and proceeded in the direction of Raleigh on the new Raleigh railroad. On arriving at Wolf River we found the bridge destroyed. We crossed in a flat. Half a mile the other side of the river I took a left-hand road, which led into the Memphis and Covington road two miles this side of Hatchie River. On arriving there I found the bridge destroyed. I crossed the command in a small flat. One mile the other side I took the Cuba road. On arriving at Cuba I found all things quiet and made no discoveries of the enemy, and from the best information I could get there had been none there for some time—[not] more than two or three passing. I could see no signs of any. I then turned for Memphis. Came down the road leading direct from Cuba to Memphis, crossing Hatchie and Wolf Rivers in flats, and arrived at Memphis this evening at 8 o'clock, making no discoveries of the enemy.

W. D. GLASS,
*Captain, Commanding Second Battalion.*

Lieut. Col. R. LOOMIS,
*Commanding Sixth Illinois Cavalry.*

[24.]

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**AUGUST 16-SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.—The Chickamauga Campaign.**

*Report of Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, U. S. Army, Assistant Inspector-General, Department of the Cumberland.*

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Chattanooga, October 8, 1863.*

GENERAL: In accordance with your verbal order to make a report to you, in writing, of the battle of Chickamauga, as far as concerned the orders given me to execute, and a statement of how my time was occupied after I was cut off from you on 20th of September, second day of the battle, I have the honor to briefly report as follows:

On September 17 I was ordered to proceed to Widow Morgan's house and observe the dust in a southeasterly direction, and if possible determine which way the enemy's troops were marching. I reported that the troops were marching north, through the gap in Mission or Pigeon Ridge, on La Fayette road, by Shields' house, as far north as the cross-roads near Hendersou's house, as shown on the map, but from that point whether they went north or east I could not determine, as the tree tops on the intervening ridge interfered with the view farther to my left. I afterward accompanied General Garfield to the same point of observation. On the same afternoon I was verbally ordered by you to make a reconnaissance along the west side of the Chickamauga River, from Crawfish Creek to William Matthews' house, with reference to placing the division of Major-General Palmer in position along that line. I was accompanied by General Palmer and Lieutenant

Burroughs, of the Engineers. The positions were selected, and the troops marched north to take them, General Negley's division taking the ground before occupied by General Palmer's troops. The same afternoon and in the evening I made an inspection of pickets and grand guards of the army, and found that, while divisions had pickets all round them, there was not, in accordance with orders, a continuous line of pickets and grand guards on our front and along the line upon which the enemy seemed to march, and that large gaps were left in the picket-line between divisions. I immediately issued a circular to the assistant inspectors-general of corps to remedy this, and to notify the division and brigade inspectors to close up the lines immediately, in accordance with the established picket system of this army, and to keep them closed. The assistant inspectors-general promptly reported when this was accomplished. The day following (18th) I received orders to devote my attention to our right and see that no delay occurred in the movement of troops when ordered. General Negley was ordered to move up to relieve General Palmer, and General Palmer to move up toward our left. I proceeded to General Palmer's headquarters and sent you the following dispatch at 12.30 p. m.:

GENERAL: General Palmer has notified General Negley that he will leave his present position at 2 p. m. General Palmer's grand guards will not be removed until properly relieved. No demonstration on General Palmer's front so far. As I came out I think I heard brisk firing on Colonel Barnes' front. I did not like the position of this brigade on yesterday. General Palmer will make it all right.

There seems to have been delay growing out of some misunderstanding in this change of troops, for General Negley did not get into position until late in the evening, some of General Palmer's brigade commanders refusing to be relieved. In the meantime Brannan's division had the road and it was impossible for General Palmer's troops to get into column and push up to the left, as ordered. I reported this to you, and received orders to go and get all the troops ordered to the left up and into position; that they must get through, and not to leave until I could report it was accomplished. In this I was assisted by Captain Drouillard and Lieut. James Reynolds, of your staff. General Brannan's division was halted and turned to one side of the road; all the trains turned into the woods, and the troops of Van Cleve and Palmer marched past them with their trains and artillery. General Brannan then followed, and all were in position before daylight at the positions designated by you. General Negley had to take position in the night, and it was nearly daylight before Captain Johnson, inspector of that division, was able to report the picket-lines all right and inspected. This was a hard night's work for men and animals, but it was performed without a murmur, all feeling that it was of the greatest importance and feeling certain that the next day would bring a battle. On the morning of the 19th, before yourself and staff had left the Crawfish, I was ordered by you to proceed to the right to "push forward the troops on the march from the right as rapidly as possible, to take notice of all that occurred and report." Early the enemy began to show themselves along General Negley's front, and some sharp firing was kept up between the skirmishers. At 11 a. m. I sent you the following dispatch from General Negley's front:

GENERAL: The enemy are advancing on General Beatty. Should not General Sheridan be crowded up as rapidly as possible? The head of General Davis' column has just arrived at this point. General Sheridan will fall in after him. I would go down and crowd up Sheridan, but I consider it important to watch events here. One battery and line of infantry in sight of General Beatty.

I soon after sent you the following dispatch from General Negley's headquarters, on Cove road, one mile and a half from Crawfish Spring, south:

GENERAL: General Sheridan is up. General McCook is closing up his left. I am of opinion that the firing on General Negley's front is a demonstration to attract your attention from another point. Although General Beatty has twice asked for re-enforcements, I think he is all right. While he has nothing hurt and no regular musketry firing yet I cannot see it. As soon as General McCook has established headquarters, I will send you word, or join you, with the information. General McCook and self have examined the ground where his right will rest, and will now select positions for troops. The firing on General Negley's front has ceased.

General McCook established his headquarters on the high ground and in the rear of Gordon's Mills. Immediately after I sent you the following dispatch at 2.15 p. m.:

GENERAL: General McCook had heard of the movement of Wood to the left from a staff officer. Anticipating your order he ordered Sheridan forward to hold the position occupied by Wood. General Negley has been ordered up from his position by General McCook (from his position beyond Crawfish Spring) and a staff officer sent to conduct him. General McCook will retain General Negley here until further orders, as this is the key to the right, as the fight is now.

I then joined you at your headquarters at Widow Glenn's house, and reported. You then ordered me to bring General Negley up. I asked where you wanted him in. You instructed me to have two brigades go to the left from the house and one to the right. I brought General Negley to you in advance of the head of his column, and he received his instructions from you in person and went into action. I then assisted as aide to you at headquarters. On the morning of the 20th I rode the lines with you from right to left and from left to right, and assisted in dispositions. Shortly after the battle opened I was ordered to carry an order to General Davis, to form his brigades into close column, doubled on the center. I then carried a similar order to General Van Cleve. I then carried an order to General Van Cleve to move his division down the side of the hill to its foot, as they were exposed to artillery where they were. I then carried an order for General Van Cleve to engage the enemy, and was instructed by the general commanding as to the exact point at which they should go in. They went in as directed on the right and supporting Stanley's brigade of Negley's division. About thirty minutes after General Van Cleve became engaged, the general commanding ordered me to bring up all the reserves and all of General McCook's troops, and support the right of the troops then engaged. I went off on the gallop, accompanied by Capt. A. S. Burt, acting assistant inspector-general. About the Widow Glenn's house I wheeled in to the left and saw the enemy advancing in force through the corn-field in front and the woods. At this time I got the impression that the enemy had attacked in the oblique order, heavily re-enforced on his right, for his left was swinging round and advancing in echelon, and I was struck with their good order and felt they were troops that had hardly been engaged on that day. I rode rapidly toward the hill where I knew General McCook's headquarters had been. I met two brigades of his corps (Bradley's and Lytle's) at the foot of the hill at Widow Glenn's house and marching by the flank. At this time the fire of musketry from the corn-field was hot. I ordered the troops to double-quick, and they obeyed promptly, and went rapidly down the road toward the left. I proceeded with them, when the enemy came so near, and the fire became so warm, that I shouted the order "Halt! Front! Forward, march!"

They advanced nearly to the edge of the corn-field and were at once engaged by a much superior line of infantry, with a strong line taking position in its rear. I found a battery that had been following in the rear of those two brigades (I think it was Hescock's, but I saw no officer.) I placed it in position at the Widow Glenn's house, and immediately on the right of the two brigades before mentioned. This battery opened rapidly on the enemy and with fine effect. At this time the enemy's fire of musketry was very heavy. In all this I was ably assisted by Captain Burt and my orderly, Private Thornton, Fourth U. S. Cavalry. I dispatched Captain Burt to bring Wilder's mounted infantry to support this battery, for I knew it to be the only artillery at this point. At this time the head of a rebel column showed itself on the right of the battery. I am of opinion that this was a brigade, or two, in close column, for they deployed rapidly into line, showing considerable force, and opened at short range. The battery gave them two shots before they deployed. After this line began firing the infantry on the left began to break to the rear, and the fire on the battery was so great that the men and horses suffered much. They attempted to limber to the rear, and get off with the infantry, but failed to get away all their guns—I am certain two, and I think three. I was again joined by Captain Burt. At this time I saw the general commanding, General Garfield, and Major McMichael trying to rally the infantry on the ridge. They rode toward the left, and I, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Hodges, Captain Burt, and Lieutenant Field, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, made two attempts to form a line of infantry, but without success. The men would not stand. I saw General McCook and staff some distance to the rear and joined them. I asked General McCook what he intended to do. He said he would rally the troops, and kept rapidly going west to select a place for that purpose. I rode a short distance with him and concluded to return. Rode down the ridge until there were none of our troops between us and the enemy. I turned again to the rear and saw the general's staff and escort on the hills toward my right, and joined them. I asked what was to be done. Colonel Goddard, assistant adjutant-general, informed me that he was going to Rossville. I asked for the general commanding, and could get no information further than he was toward the left. I sent Captain Drouillard to order some prisoners to the rear, and called the attention of Captain Porter and Colonel Barnett to care of ammunition trains on our right. I proceeded with the staff to the first open space at the forks of the roads marked on the map □ × G. McFarland's house. Here I again advised with Colonel Goddard, assistant adjutant-general. He replied that he was going to Rossville, that General Garfield was there. I then resolved to go no farther, but make a stand and rally of the army at this point, the only available place I had seen, and cover the retreat of our trains, artillery, and ammunition.

At this point the troops and trains were streaming into the road in the open space. I called for volunteers to stay with me from the general's staff, and was joined by Captain Burt, Lieuts. William Porter, James Reynolds, Randall, and Captain Hill. I then ordered Captain Garner, of the escort, to deploy his cavalry, with his flanks in the woods, to stop all men armed, and send them to the line we were forming. With the assistance of the above-named officers we had a strong regiment in a few minutes. It was hard work to make the men fall in at first, but after we had about 1,000 men they did so cheerfully. We stopped infantry officers and made them form companies. At this time

General Van Cleve came along and soon proceeded to the rear. He had no command. Colonel Parkhurst next came with Ninth Michigan Volunteers. He had orders to proceed to the rear with prisoners. He turned over to me many stragglers, a strong regiment of them. Then Major-General Crittenden came along. I told him what I was about. He proceeded to the rear. I was soon after joined by Generals Negley, Davis, and Sheridan, and at this time the force was between 10,000 and 12,000 men. General Negley started personally to join General Thomas, and reported that he could not do so, on account of the enemy's cavalry. Colonel McKibbin and others soon joined the party, and after consultation it was agreed that General Sheridan should push out on the La Fayette road to support General Thomas, General Davis should remain where he was and cover the retreat of the trains, &c., and General Negley should march to Rossville, as a support to either. I dispatched Captain Hill to Chattanooga, to inform the general commanding of the state of affairs, and proceeded, with the other officers, and Colonel McKibbin, with General Sheridan, to the wooden church south of Rossville, on General Thomas' left and very close to the enemy's lines. I left General Sheridan after 8 p. m., with the understanding that General Thomas was withdrawing to Rossville, and that General Sheridan would do so quietly. I joined the general commanding at 10 p. m., at Chattanooga, and reported. On the 21st I was sent to Rossville with Captain Burt and Lieutenant Porter, and reported the progress of the engagement by telegraph during the day, leaving when all the orders had been given to General Thomas for withdrawal to this place. I cannot mention the young officers alluded to in this report as assisting me too highly, and am glad to have this opportunity of placing their services before the commanding general, as otherwise they might have been overlooked.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,

*Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,

*Commanding.*

[30.]

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*Report of Col. Jesse H. Moore, One hundred and fifteenth Illinois Infantry.*

HDQRS. 115TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOL. INFANTRY,
*Camp near Chattanooga, September 27, 1863.*

SIR: In compliance with orders I have the honor of submitting my official report of the part which my command took in the engagement of Saturday, September 19, near McAfee Church on the Ringgold road southeast of Chattanooga, and also in that of Sunday, September 20, on the Fayetteville [La Fayette] road in the Chickamauga Valley.

On the 18th of September my regiment moved out from Rossville with First Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps, Brig. Gen. W. C. Whitaker commanding; had moved only about two and a half or three miles on the Ringgold road when it was fired on by the pickets of the enemy. Soon after, the column still advancing, a brisk little engagement ensued, participated in chiefly by the Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry and a portion of the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, which, however, soon ended in consequence of the darkness of the night setting

in. Meantime the head of my column having approached the ford of a small stream, was halted, and, in compliance with orders, formed line of battle on the left of the road, the right resting on the road so as to cover the ford, the left by a deployment reaching one-quarter of a mile to another road to prevent a flank movement of the enemy. Here my command bivouacked for the night undisturbed. A little before morning of the following day I was ordered to fall back about half a mile, which I did in good order.

On the afternoon of Saturday (19th instant) the Fortieth Ohio and Eighty-fourth Indiana with a section of Eighteenth Ohio Battery became engaged with the enemy upon or near the ground occupied the previous evening. My regiment was ordered to advance to the support of the Fortieth Ohio Volunteers, which was being hard pressed by the enemy advancing in force. I moved rapidly down the road, and fortunately reached the scene of action in time to form line of battle, cover the retreat of the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and check the advancing foe. Here the engagement was quite spirited, but short, the enemy falling back almost as soon as my command opened on them. Knowing they were in force, and suspecting a flank movement, I fell back some fifty yards and commanded my men to lie down and wait their further movements. Here I received orders to fall back. I brought my men off the field in unbroken line of battle back nearly to the same ground occupied before making the charge. In this engagement my command behaved nobly. Here ended our labors for that day. I lost 4 men wounded and 1 captured in consequence of his remaining behind with his wounded brother. All the wounded were brought into camp and were provided for.

On the morning of 20th instant my regiment was placed in front and on the extreme right of all the forces in the vicinity of McAfee Church, now increased by the arrival of Second Brigade, First Division, the Twenty-second Michigan and Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Second Brigade, Second Division, Reserve Corps, under command of Brigadier-General Steedman, and were awaiting an expected attack of the enemy. About 11 a. m. this whole force was ordered toward the Fayetteville [La Fayette] road to re-enforce Fourteenth Army Corps, which, with detachments of Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps, were being hard pressed by the enemy, who had massed his forces on either side of the Fayetteville [La Fayette] road. The available force of the Reserve Corps moved off in fine order and good spirits at quick time and eager to engage the enemy. Arriving on the contested ground it was ascertained that a heavy force was forming on the extreme right of General Thomas with a view of turning his right and cutting him off from Chattanooga. With singular skill and precision the First Division, Reserve Corps, under command of General Steedman, was thrown upon the extreme right just at the time and on the precise ground where most needed. In passing to this position along an open field our forces were subjected to a heavy cross fire from a battery on our left, east of the Fayetteville [La Fayette] road. Here fell Capt. S. M. Huckstep, of Company D, this regiment, severely wounded in the thigh; my orderly, riding near me, was also wounded, and a private of Company A. From this position so opportunely chosen the whole division simultaneously charged the rebel lines and handsomely drove them from the contiguous hills. My regiment moved forward in the front line of battle with the Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry on my right and the Twenty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry on my left. Here my regiment suffered

severely in both killed and wounded. Here fell Lieut. Col. William Kinman, a brave and gallant officer, calmly and fearlessly cheering on the battle. Being hard pressed and much fatigued in connection with the front line, I caused my regiment to fall back and again form in the rear of the second line. This done, I again charged to the crest of the hill. The second time fell back and reformed and again charged up the hill, but farther to the right, as the enemy had still persisted in attempting to turn our right flank. In this charge my command suffered more severely than at any other, and fought until their ammunition was exhausted. They then sought the cartridge-boxes of wounded and dead and continued to hold their position on the hill till I received the order to retire. The enemy, however, seems to have been so severely punished as not to venture anything like a forward movement.

I have to say that the officers and men under my command behaved most gallantly. My aggregate loss is 168 killed, wounded, and missing. The missing, with the exception of two or three, are supposed to be killed. The engagement which my command participated in on Sunday (20th instant) commenced about 1 p. m. and continued till about 6 p. m., during all which time my men were under fire with the exceptions of short intervals occupied in changing position. I wish in conclusion to testify that the conduct of the general officers in command was in the highest sense heroic. Herewith please find a list of commissioned officers killed and wounded: Killed—Lieut. Col. William Kinman; Capt. Stephen B. Espy (staff of General Whitaker), Company G. Wounded—First Lieut. Jesse Hanon (staff of General Whitaker), Company A; First Lieut. E. D. Steen, Company B; Capt. Stephen M. Huckstep, Company D; Second Lieut. I. H. C. Royse, Company E; Second Lieut. David Reed, Company F; Second Lieut. Stephen K. Hatfield, Company H; First Lieut. Sylvester Baley, Company K. The number of enlisted men in action on the 19th and 20th was 390 to 400; of officers of field, staff, and line, 27.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE H. MOORE,

*Colonel, Commanding 115th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.*

ASST. ADJT. GEN., FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
RESERVE CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

[30.]

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*Report of Lieut. Col. Harrison C. Hobart, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry.*

GEORGIA, *April —, 1864.*

GENERAL: I forward the following report of the Twenty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Chickamauga:

Col. B. J. Sweet having been disabled at the battle of Perryville, the Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry thereafter has continued under the command of Lieut. Col. H. C. Hobart. This regiment, in the Second Brigade (Starkweather's) of the First Division (Baird's) of the Fourteenth Army Corps, participated in all the movements of that division in General Rosecrans' advance from Murfreesborough, by the way of Hoover's Gap, Manchester, Tullahoma, Elk River, Decherd, Cowan's Station, to Stevenson. At this point Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart was appointed by General Rosecrans upon a board for the examination of officers desiring to be assigned to the command of colored troops. On

the 29th of August, 1863, the regiment moved with the brigade to Bridgeport, and was engaged in picketing the northern shore of the Tennessee River. On the 4th of September, crossed the river in General Thomas' command, and from the south shore immediately ascended and passed over two precipitous mountain ranges, the men engaged in guarding and moving transportation over the most formidable and dangerous obstacles of mountain and defile. On the 11th advanced from Stevens' Gap to Dug Gap in Baird's command to support Negley, who was seriously confronted by a large force of the enemy. After sharp skirmishing the divisions successfully retired to our lines at the foot of the mountain. In this affair the Twenty-first, at the extreme front, was nearly surrounded, but succeeded in extricating itself without the loss of a man. On the 18th, each man having received sixty rounds of ammunition, commenced a march through the thick woods down the valley of the Chickamauga, and the Second Brigade was in the front in the all-night rapid march to obtain possession of the La Fayette road leading through Rossville to Chattanooga.

This road was reached at sunrise the morning of the 19th, and the Twenty-first, with the other regiments of the brigade halted and went into line to the right of the road. At 9 a. m. the First and Third Brigades of Baird moved to the front into the woods toward the river; the Second followed in reserve. The advance meeting the enemy became hotly engaged. The Third [First] Brigade (Scribner's) was forced back and the Second took its place. This brigade, after a sharp conflict, commenced going to the rear. The enemy captured the Fourth Indiana Battery. Johnson, of McCook's corps, coming up on the right, the battery was recaptured, and the Twenty-first Regiment, the last of the Second Brigade to fall back, assisted in bringing the guns off the field. After 6 in the evening participated with the rest of Baird's men in the successful resistance to a heavy assault of the enemy, when the aim was determined by the flash of the guns. This continued so late that the brigade did not reach its bivouac until after 11 at night, after more than forty hours of marching and fighting, without rest or sleep. On the 20th of September (Sunday), the second day of the battle of Chickamauga, the Twenty-first Regiment was placed on the right of the Second Brigade and on the extreme right of Baird's division in line of battle. The men constructed light breast-works. About 9 a. m. the enemy made a furious assault on the entire front, but was repulsed at every point. The fighting was terrific. Heavy limbs of trees fell around, cut off by solid shot. During the day repeated attacks were made upon this part of the line with heavy force, but no part of it was broken. About 3 p. m. General Baird directed his division to fall back, but the order of that distinguished officer never reached the Twenty-first Regiment. The lieutenant-colonel commanding, observing that the officers of the other regiments were gone, ordered his men, the last to leave the front line, to fall back. In doing so they were fired upon by the enemy from the right rear by two pieces of artillery. The order was then given to make a rapid retreat to the left rear. In this attempt, while endeavoring to cut their way through, Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart and about fifty officers and men were captured. The officers were taken to Libby Prison, Richmond; the men were taken to prisons Belle Isle, Salisbury, and Andersonville. The 9th of February, 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart, with others, made a successful escape through a tunnel from Libby Prison and returned to his regiment, then in camp on Lookout Mountain. The killed, wounded, and missing of

the Twenty-first Wisconsin in the battle of Chickamauga, about seventy-five officers and men. I desire to speak in the highest terms of the patience, endurance, good conduct, and bravery of the regiment during the battle.

Very respectfully,

H. C. HOBART,
*Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twenty-first Regt. Wis. Vol. Infantry.*

ABSALOM BAIRD,
*Brigadier-General, Comdg. First Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.*
[30.]

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*Report of Maj. Felix H. Robertson, C. S. Army, commanding Reserve Artillery.*

CAMP RESERVE ARTILLERY,
*October 3, 1863.*

CAPTAIN: During the engagement with the enemy in the vicinity of Chickamauga Creek my command was not at any time engaged as a battalion. I therefore have no other report to make than the forwarding of captain's reports. There does not appear to be any cause for censure of Captain Lumsden for the loss of the Napoleon gun. All was done to bring it away that was in Captain Lumsden's power. The attention of the commanding general is called to the praiseworthy conduct of Lieut. C. H. Smith, Havis' battery, who, with the ordinary battery tools, made a trail for a Napoleon gun carriage, to replace the broken trail in Captain Havis' battery. My thanks are due to Lieutenant Cox, adjutant, and Lieutenant Bruton, inspector of the battalion; Capt. J. L. Moore, assistant quartermaster, and to Asst. Surg. F. A. Toomer, for the discharge of their respective duties. I was obliged to call upon Sergeant-Major Searcy at times, and found him energetic and brave. The ordnance sergeant, R. F. Mann, rendered valuable service in taking from the field captured artillery.

Respectfully submitted.

F. H. ROBERTSON,
*Major, Commanding Battalion.*

Captain SIMS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*
[30.]

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*Report of Capt. Overton W. Barret, Missouri Battery (Confederate).*

MISSOURI BATTERY, RESERVE ARTILLERY,
*Near Chattanooga, Tenn., October 2, 1863.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that during the battle of Saturday, 19th of September, my battery was not engaged. In the afternoon of that day I was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Wright, commanding a brigade in Cheatham's division, Polk's corps, and in obedience to his order took position in line of battle, one section being in the center and one on the left of his brigade. On Sunday, Cheatham's division was moved farther to the right, and in the afternoon my battery followed the brigade in the final charge, keeping in the rear of the center until the woods became so thick and the hills so precipitous as to render

farther progress of the battery impossible. I would state that I was then within a few hundred yards of the enemy's breast-works, and all the batteries of the division had been ordered to halt. The battery did not fire a shot during the battle. One corporal (the guidon) was the only loss sustained. He is missing. I sent him back to Alexander's Bridge on Friday night (18th) to bring up the forage wagons with corn for the battery horses, and he never returned, nor have I ever heard anything from him. As the bridge was burned that night by the enemy, I suppose him to have been captured by that party of the enemy who burned the bridge. His name was John D. Murtaugh.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. W. BARRET,
*Captain, Commanding Missouri Battery.*

[Maj. FELIX H. ROBERTSON.]
[30.]

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**SEPTEMBER 30–OCTOBER 17, 1863.—Wheeler and Roddey's Raid on Rosecrans' communications.**

*Report of Col. Edward M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Division.**

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Winchester, Tenn., October 23, 1863.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of my command in the pursuit after Wheeler and his forces after the fight at Anderson's Cross-Roads:

On the night of the 3d instant the general commanding the corps and staff arrived from Chattanooga and ordered us to be in readiness to move at daylight on the following morning. October 4, crossed the mountain in the direction of McMinnville, marching until 12 o'clock at night and starting again at 2, October 5, passed through McMinnville, and at 11 p. m. bivouacked within six miles of Murfreesborough. October 6, went into Murfreesborough, halted long enough to supply the command with four days' rations, and then marched on the Shelbyville road; bivouacked one mile south of Guy's Gap. October 7, marched at 9 a. m. to Unionville; thence to Columbia road, crossing Duck River; bivouacked at Lynch's house. October 8, marched at daylight, recrossing Duck River; went to Caney Spring; thence on the Lewisburg road eight miles south of Cornersville, where we bivouacked at 10 p. m. October 9, marched at 5 a. m., passing through Pulaski and taking the Lamb's Ferry road, learning that the enemy were endeavoring to cross at that point. Reached Rogersville, four miles from the ferry, at 9 p. m., and learning from General Crook's division, who had been in advance of mine, that the enemy had succeeded in crossing the Tennessee, bivouacked at Rogersville until 2 p. m. of the 10th, then marched to Coleman's and encamped. October 11, marched at 5.30 a. m. through Athens to Limestone River and encamped. October 12, marched at 5.30 a. m., arriving at Huntsville at 1 p. m. Started from Huntsville on Bellefonte road, but information having been received by General Mitchell that Roddey, with a

* See also Vol. XXX, Part II, pp. 675 and 819.

large force of rebel cavalry, was in the vicinity of New Market or Salem, we were ordered to cross over to the New Market road and move to that point. About two miles and a half from the junction of New Market and Deposit roads my advance battalion, Ninth Pennsylvania, struck the advance of the enemy coming in the direction of Huntsville. The advance charged and drove the enemy back to the Buckhorn Tavern, where, as I afterward learned, his whole force had taken position in a dense undergrowth. Although it was so dark you could see nothing three feet in advance, and raining hard, I ordered the Ninth Pennsylvania to dismount and deploy as skirmishers, desiring if possible to force my way through to New Market and supposing that but a small force of the enemy was opposing my advance. On reaching the edge of the wood they were fired upon and one man wounded. They returned the fire, guided by the flash of the enemy's guns, killing 1 and wounding 12. I regarded it as almost impossible to advance farther in the dark, and placed my column in camp where they were, leaving the skirmishers in the woods. At daylight October 12 we marched to New Market and learned that Roddey's whole force, estimated at 2,000 men, with four pieces of artillery, had retreated during the night on the Limestone road in the direction of Athens. The division pushed forward rapidly in pursuit and learned that the rear guard of the enemy was three hours in advance, retreating in great haste. Our men and horses being very much exhausted, the pursuit was discontinued about ten miles from Athens, and the column countermarched to the Winchester road, encamping that night at Kelly's Mill. We arrived at Hanley's house, three miles from Winchester, on the evening of the 15th, and there encamped.

During the whole of this march my division was under the immediate supervision of the general commanding the corps, who accompanied us. Since the beginning of the war no cavalry has undergone the same amount of hardship and fatigue that my division did on this march. I am proud to say that it was borne without complaint or murmur, but the effect has been such on both men and horses that it will require weeks to restore them to their former efficiency. It is not out of place here to call the attention of the general commanding to the character of the horse equipments that have been furnished the cavalry. They are utterly worthless. The rawhide covering upon the saddle-trees is green, part of the wood green, and the whole construction imperfect. The five or six days' rain to which they were exposed during this march has rendered three-fourths of the saddles in the command unserviceable. This fraud that is being practiced upon the Government by either Government contractors or Government inspectors, or both, is certainly sufficiently gross in its character to demand prompt investigation. The frauds of a set of unscrupulous speculators are rendering one of the most important and efficient arms of the service a burden instead of a benefit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
*Colonel, Commanding Division.*

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps, Decherd, Tenn.*

[30.]

**OCTOBER 4–17, 1863.—Chalmers' Raid in West Tennessee and North Mississippi.**

*Report of Maj. Henry C. Forbes, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, of action at Collierville, Tenn., October 11.*

CAMP SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
*Collierville, Tenn., October 17, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to report, responsive to orders, that on the morning of the 11th instant at about 11.30 o'clock the camp of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry was attacked by the enemy about 1,100 strong, under General Chalmers. Preceding the attack there had been skirmishing on the infantry pickets south of the station for an hour, of which we had received no intimation. We were accidentally informed of the approach of the enemy, when disposition was immediately made to receive him with our camp force of about 200 men, consisting of men off duty on account of sickness, detail, being dismounted, unarmed, &c. Our line was scarcely formed when the pickets from the east were hastily driven in, and immediately the enemy was attacking. We received his attack with a line of dismounted men, which gallantly repulsing him, was itself repulsed in turn by his reserves, and after a few minutes further contest, and receiving an attack from formations on both flanks of our position, against which we had no reserves to use, we found ourselves compelled to retire from under a cross-fire, becoming intolerable, and rendering further contest on that ground hopeless. We accordingly withdrew, skirmishing through the camp toward the Wolf, sacrificing it in the belief that the preservation of the command had become a duty paramount to all others. A portion of the enemy pursued us to the river, picking up disabled and dismounted men who had been unable to regain their horses, and a portion remained to fire and pillage the camp, which they did in fine style. An hour later after a reconnaissance of the enemy's position, we repossessed our ground, finding about two-thirds of our camp and garrison equipage destroyed, the entire regimental and the greater part of the company records burned, and the enemy rejoined to the force which meanwhile had engaged the infantry forces at the fort. Our loss in killed (so far as known) was First Lieut. Charles F. Lee, Company F, who behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Of the number of our wounded we are not apprised, as they were removed by the enemy. Together with other prisoners they aggregate 49 men. We lost about 100 mules and 14 wagons. Of arms, accouterments, and ammunition, there has not as yet been an inspection sufficiently minute to determine the exact loss. Our men killed and wounded, according to the report of escaped prisoners, a sufficient number of the enemy to employ four mule-wagons and two ambulances in their removal from the field. Considering him, nevertheless, our debtor, we await the opportunity to pay him on a field where the disparity of numbers shall not be so hopeless as at Collierville.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. FORBES,
*Major, Seventh Illinois Cavalry.*

Lieut. JAMES P. METCALF,
*Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Third Brigade.*

[30.]

## OCTOBER 28-29, 1863.—Engagement at Wauhatchie, Tenn.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Henry L. Benning, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS BENNING'S BRIGADE,
*November 4, 1863.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the participation of this brigade in the action of the 28th beyond Lookout Creek:

It was, I think, about 8.30 or 9 p. m. when the brigade reached the railroad, having crossed the mountain since dark. There it was halted, and I was informed by the brigadier-general commanding the division that Law's brigade had already crossed the creek at the lower bridge; that Robertson's was then crossing there; that these two brigades would be on the right of the line of battle, occupying ridges so as to command the road on the other side of the ridges and prevent the force of the enemy encamped on the right from moving up that road to the assistance of the force encamped on the left when that should be attacked; that it would be attacked by Colonel Bratton with Jenkins' brigade; that Jenkins' brigade was already across the creek, having crossed it at the upper bridge, and was advancing toward the enemy's force encamped on the left; that my brigade must follow Colonel Bratton and occupy the crest of the hill in front of the bridge as soon as Colonel Bratton had passed the hill in marching forward, and that, connecting on the right with the two brigades on the right, I should co-operate with them in preventing the enemy's force on the right from moving up the road to the aid of that on the left. In an hour or two I was ordered to advance. I crossed the creek, and had to halt again for some time till the troops in my front could get out of my way. At length my brigade ascended the ridge indicated and formed in line of battle on it. I discovered almost immediately that the road was too far off to be commanded from that line. The distance could not have been less than 300 yards, and the intervening ground was a thickly-wooded mountain side, in some places very steep, the wood entirely excluding a view of the road. I thought the spirit rather than the letter of my instructions was to be obeyed, and therefore I advanced the brigade till it came within thirty yards of the road. There I halted again in line of battle. Shortly after assuming this position I received an order to march to the left to the railroad. I did so by the flank, thus leaving a wide gap between my brigade and the two on the right.

On arriving at the railroad the brigadier-general commanding informed me that he wished me to select the best position there for covering Colonel Bratton on his return from the attack on the left, whom he had ordered back, or was about to order back. I then placed my line in the road which passes to the right out of the road from the bridge and makes a short cut-off into the valley road from which I had come. Thus my line faced sufficiently toward the left to oppose any force moving from that direction, and yet on the right commanded a part of the valley road, by which it could intercept an attack from that side. Here I ordered a breast-work of rails to be erected as quickly as possible. A pretty good one was put up in a very short time. When this was about completed the pickets reported to me that the enemy were near on the right. I then turned the breast-work across the road at right angles, and ran it thirty or forty yards into the woods. The

men formed behind this rectangular work. Soon afterward Colonel Logan with the pickets of the division, who having after night-fall been relieved on the other side of the mountain had lately come up and been placed under my command, was ordered by me from his first position on my left to a position on my right in continuation of the line across the road into the woods. This order he executed promptly. These dispositions made, we awaited the approach of the enemy. Little firing had taken place. Our pickets had shot down several cavalrymen attempting to dash up the road from the right to the left where the fight was going on, and had taken a few prisoners. The enemy, however, were still near at hand, and a part of them had got into the wood and on the ridge which I by the original order was to occupy. I heard them talking myself, and their line was visible to the pickets. Thus they were threatening to cut us off from the bridge. About the time Colonel Logan had established himself in his new position on my right in the woods I saw the first of Colonel Bratton's troops returning down the road. They proved to be two regiments, the foremost commanded by Major ———. They were moving in perfect order, and without any sign of hurry or excitement. Knowing that the enemy were in the wood toward the bridge, I requested the major to form his regiment in front of the bridge and face the hill instead of crossing over. He did so. I afterward found him in line there. The rest of Colonel Bratton's command passed down to the bridge by another way nearer the creek, which way was out of my sight. When the whole command had crossed the bridge, except the part of it lately formed in line in front of the bridge, I moved my brigade back to the bridge, leaving in the breast-works a strong line of skirmishers. Colonel Logan pursued a similar course with his command. Arriving near the bridge, I deployed the Fifteenth Regiment Georgia Volunteers as skirmishers in front of the bridge and of the line referred to. This line then crossed the bridge and I followed it with the three other regiments of my brigade. My skirmishers were sent for when I commenced moving to the bridge with the three brigades. They all came in safely, having repulsed two attacks of the enemy, one a dash of a small cavalry party on the breast-work across the road, the other an attack of infantry skirmishers on the angle of the work. Thus, captain, I have given you an account of the part which this brigade had in the night affair of the 28th, and I regret much having had to use so many words for so little matter. We had two or three wounded, not dangerously, and two are missing, no doubt taken prisoners, as they went toward the part of the wood occupied, as we afterward found out, by the enemy. It was important to know where General Robertson's left was. These two young men volunteered to go and ascertain. They were gallant fellows. Their names are John J. Boswell, Company C, Seventeenth Georgia, and David Zachary, Company H, Seventeenth Georgia.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. BENNING,
*Brigadier-General.*

[Capt. L. R. TERRELL,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

[31.]

## NOVEMBER 4-DECEMBER 23, 1863.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) Campaign.

*Report of Col. John F. Hartranft, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding division, of assault on Fort Sanders November 29.**

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Knoxville, Tenn., November 29, 1863.*

I have the honor to report that about 11 p. m. on the 28th instant the skirmishers stationed on the left of the line and on the left of the Second Creek fell back as the skirmishers of the First Division were driven in. The remainder of my line of skirmishers were not disturbed until about 5 a. m., when they fell back. I immediately sent out the Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. E. Schall, who drove the enemy back and re-established the line on the right of the Second Creek, the left flank resting on the creek, on the south side of the railroad. The enemy left 10 dead on the line. Our loss was as follows: Killed, 3; wounded, 7; missing, 20. Of the missing 18 are from the Second Regiment Maryland Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. HARTRANFT,
*Colonel, Commanding Division.*

Lieut. Col. N. BOWEN,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.*

[31.]

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## NOVEMBER 23-27, 1863.—The Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign.

*Report of Capt. Henry Haymond, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.*

HDQRS. SECOND BATTALION, EIGHTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
*Chattanooga, Tenn., December 1, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this battalion in the recent operations against the enemy in front of this place:

The battalion was detailed for grand guard on November 22, and remained on outpost without being relieved until the 25th. On the afternoon of that day I joined the brigade and formed line to the east of the Rossville road on the left of the First Battalion, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Capt. George W. Smith commanding, and advanced under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry across the open field at the foot of Mission Ridge upon the enemy, who was strongly intrenched on the slope and summit of the ridge. The enemy was soon driven from his lower line of works, and fell back to the stronger ones upon the summit. Owing to the precipitous character of the ground, rocks, and fallen trees, the ascent was extremely difficult, but after an hour's severe fighting the last line of works was carried and the enemy completely routed. The battalion bivouacked that night upon the summit of the ridge, and at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 26th started in pursuit of the enemy, taking the road toward Ringgold, Ga. At 7 p. m. his rear guard was overtaken by the brigade near Graysville, Ga., capturing a battery and a number of prisoners. The battalion bivouacked

* See also Vol. XXXI, Part I, p. 374.

that night near Graysville, and early on the morning of the 27th marched to Ringgold; remained in bivouac there until the 29th, and then returned to this place. I inclose a list of casualties.* I desire to testify to the good conduct of the following officers of my command, viz: Actg. Adjt. John S. Lind, Capt. John H. Knight, Lieutenants Phisterer (who reported for duty after the command was drawn up in line), Kirkland, Ostrander, and Davis. The command is indebted to Lieutenant Arnold, battalion quartermaster, for being kept well supplied with rations while absent from camp.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY HAYMOND,

*Captain, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Comdg. Second Battalion.*

Maj. JOHN R. EDIE,

*Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Commanding Demi-Brigade.*

[31.]

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*Report of Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop, Second Minnesota Infantry.*

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,

*Chattanooga, Tenn., December 10, 1863.*

CAPTAIN: For the purpose of placing on record the names of the officers and men of my regiment who by gallant and meritorious conduct under fire during the assault on Mission Ridge, on the 25th ultimo, have entitled themselves to especial mention, I respectfully submit the following report as supplementary to the general one already on file in your office:†

There were present and engaged on that occasion 170 enlisted men of the regiment and the following-named commissioned officers, every one of whom is entitled to creditable mention: J. W. Wood, adjutant; William Brown, assistant surgeon; Capts. C. S. Uline, J. C. Donahower, John Moulton, Levi Ober; First Lieuts. Tenbroeck Stout, H. K. Couse, commanding his company; S. G. Trimble, W. W. Wilson, commanding his company; L. N. Holmes, commanding his company; Second Lieuts. T. G. Scott, John C. Jones, Edward L. Kenny, and Thomas G. Quayle. To Capt. C. S. Uline, the senior of his grade in the regiment, was assigned the command of the two companies deployed to cover the formation and advance of the brigade in taking position for the assault. This duty was skillfully discharged, and in the final assault and in the mêlée on the ridge he especially distinguished himself by his gallant example and by his coolness and promptitude in directing the enthusiasm of those who followed him. First Lieut. Samuel G. Trimble, a gallant and faithful officer, was shot dead in the extreme front of the fight on the ridge. Beloved and respected by his comrades in life, his death, in the very moment of victory, cast a cloud over our thanksgiving for the triumph for which he gave his life. Second Lieut. Thomas G. Quayle fell at the head of his men in the mêlée on the ridge, severely wounded in the right knee. Color Sergt. Holder Jacobus, of Company E, crossed lances with a rebel color-sergeant over a Napoleon gun on the ridge, and for the moment the two disputed its possession; only for a moment, however, and the gun, with its mate, was ours. Sergeant Jacobus was soon afterward wounded, and all of his guard save one were either killed or wounded. First Sergt. Axel H. Reed com-

* Embodied in table, Vol. XXXI, Part II, p. 84.

† See Vol. XXXI, Part II, p. 533.

manded his company (K) during the engagement, behaving with marked coolness and courage. He was severely wounded near the close of the fight on the ridge. First Sergt. George W. Shuman, of Company I, distinguished himself by gallant conduct during the engagement, especially by taking the colors of the regiment from Corporal Mullen, who had fallen wounded, and keeping them aloft and in the front through the hottest of the fight. Sergeants Talbot and Westerman, of Company B, were killed on the ridge and in the front. Sergts. Lafayette Hadley, of Company B; Thomas Harney, of Company E, and A. B. White, of Company K, are all entitled to special notice for gallantry, as are also Privates Cox, Marsh, and McNeeley, of Company A, and many others whose gallant deeds, though telling in the fight, were not specially observed and reported.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. BISHOP,

*Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Minnesota Volunteers.*

Capt. JOHN R. BEATTY,

*Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.*

[31.]

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*Report of Lieut. Henry Ayers, Acting Signal Officer, U. S. Army.*

HDQRS. SIGNAL CORPS, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Chattanooga, Tenn., January 19, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of communication from the office of the Signal Officer of the Army, dated Washington, D. C., January 11, 1864. I would most respectfully state that I am not aware that I was guilty of the grave charges brought against me in that document, and in vindication I have the honor to submit the following report of the duties I had the privilege of performing in the late brilliant achievement of the battle of Lookout Mountain by Major-General Hooker: On the morning of the 24th instant, while on duty at the signal station in Lookout Valley, I was called upon by Major-General Hooker to furnish from two to four signal officers to accompany him on the expedition to Lookout, to report without delay. This was the first notification that I had of the movement. I at once signaled to Captain Merrill, chief signal officer of this department, for instructions, and was ordered by him to join General Hooker myself, and that officers would immediately be sent forward to join me. The station I then held was important, and I was obliged to leave the only officer at my command with men and necessary equipments to run it. Taking with me one man, flag, and pole, and depending upon the officers reporting during the day with men and apparatus for any future operations, I immediately joined Major-General Hooker, and received and sent during the entire engagement, constantly under fire, the messages marked A, B, C, D, accompanying this report, which proves whether I was supplied with day signals, or was not.

After the battle of the 24th instant was over and we had gained the heights, I reported to Major-General Hooker that the officers ordered to report had not done so. The reason of their not reporting will, I think, satisfactorily explain why I was not supplied with night signals. Major-General Hooker said there was no further use for me that night, and ordered me to return to my station in Lookout Valley, and if possible call in a signal officer who was on a station of observation on

Raccoon Mountain, and to report by daylight to him (General Hooker) in the morning. I returned to Lookout Valley, called in the station from Raccoon Mountain, and by daylight had reported to General Hooker, with one officer, flagmen, and signal apparatus. I at once opened communication with the commanding general at Chattanooga, and placed the signal officer on the crest of the mountain. The messages sent and received on the morning of the 25th instant accompany this document, marked E, F, G, H, I, K. The general commanding ordered me to accompany him, leaving the officer, with the necessary flagmen and equipments, on the crest of the mountain, and on the 26th I proceeded toward Ringgold, and on the 27th was present with Major-General Hooker during the engagement at that place, with the necessary apparatus for signals, but owing to the distance and fog was unable to open with Chattanooga, but rendered all the assistance possible by frequent reports of observation of the movements of the enemy; but as these reports were orally communicated, it is impossible to furnish a copy of information so reported.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY AYERS,
*Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.*

Capt. HENRY S. TAFFT,
*Bureau Signals, Washington, D. C.*

*List of messages received and sent from Major-General Hooker's headquarters during the battle of Lookout Mountain on the 24th day of November, 1863, by Lieut. Henry Ayers, acting signal officer.*

A.

FROM SIGNAL STATION, CHATTANOOGA CREEK—2.45 P. M.

General HOOKER:

Do you want help?

PALMER,
*Major-General.*

B.

SIGNAL STATION, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—3 P. M.

General PALMER:

I can hold the line that I am now on. I can't advance, because some of my troops are out of ammunition. I can't replenish.

HOOKER,
*Major-General.*

C.

FROM SIGNAL STATION, CHATTANOOGA CREEK—4 P. M.

Major-General HOOKER:

Hold your position until you can replenish your ammunition. Brigade getting across Chattanooga Creek to support you.

REYNOLDS,
*Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

D.

FROM SIGNAL STATION, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—4.15 P. M.

General REYNOLDS:

My men are unflinching. Can't take an inch of ground from them.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
*Major-General.*

*List of messages received and sent from Major-General Hooker's headquarters during the battle of Lookout Mountain on the 25th day of November, 1863, by Lieut. Henry Ayers, acting signal officer.*

E.

SIGNAL STATION, WHITE HOUSE, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN—8 A. M.

General REYNOLDS,
*Chattanooga:*

Have regiment on Summertown road. One on summit Lookout. Enemy reported picketing Chattanooga Creek. They appear to be burning camps in valley I await orders.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
*Major-General.*

F.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Chattanooga, Tenn., November 25, 1863—10 a. m.*

Major-General HOOKER:

Leave Carlin's brigade at Summertown road to join Palmer; move with the remainder of your forces, except two regiments to hold Lookout, on the Rossville road toward Mission Ridge, looking well to your right flank.

By order of Major-General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
*Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

G.

SIGNAL STATION, WHITE HOUSE, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Lieutenant BRENT:

What do you see toward Rossville? Give us full reports of troops and camps.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
*Major-General.*

H.

SIGNAL STATION, WHITE HOUSE.

General REYNOLDS,
*Chattanooga:*

Column of troops passing along Mission Ridge to our left. Been moving for some little time.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
*Major-General.*

I.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Chattanooga, November 25, 1863.*

Major-General HOOKER:

The general commanding desires that you immediately move forward, in accordance with instructions of last night.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
*Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

K.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Chattanooga, November 25, 1863—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General HOOKER:

I wish you and General Palmer to move firmly and steadily upon the enemy's works in front of Mission Ridge, using General Sherman as a protection.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
*Lookout Valley, Tenn., January 20, 1864.*

I have read this and the accompanying papers of Lieutenant Ayers, and believe them to be correct in every respect. I had no cause to complain of his services during my operations.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
*Fort Monroe, February 1, 1864.*

I believe this to be a truthful account of the operations of Lieutenant Ayers. He deserved and received censure from me for not having equipments with which to communicate at night. He deserves credit for the energy and zeal with which he followed Major-General Hooker and the good services he rendered under the very unfavorable circumstances that he, in common with the rest of the detachment, was compelled to work. Two officers near to General Hooker were ordered to report to him. They, however, reported themselves as sick and unable to go. Others could not be sent, for some reason that I have forgotten (though I think it was because one of the pontoon bridges was broken). An attempt was made to reach Lieutenant Ayers with torches and turpentine when it was found that he did not have them. It was impossible, though, as the enemy still held the ground between us.

Respectfully submitted.

JESSE MERRILL,
[31.] *Captain and Chief Signal Officer.*

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*Report of Capt. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, Fifth Company, Battalion Washington Artillery.*

HDQRS. FIFTH COMPANY, BATTLN. WASHINGTON ARTY.,
*Near Dalton, Ga., December 3, 1863.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 25th of November, at 3.30 o'clock, I received an order from General Bate, commanding Breckinridge's division, to move the battalion of artillery from its position in the trenches in Chattanooga Valley, around by Rossville to the rear of General Bragg's headquarters on Missionary Ridge. Owing to the nature of the country and the terrible condition of the roads, the horses showed great unwillingness to work, and it was with great difficulty that the point indicated was reached by 9 a. m. Here I soon placed the batteries in position, bringing Cobb's battery, under command of Lieutenant Gracey, in front of General Bragg's headquarters, and my own, under Lieutenant Vaught, some 300 yards to its left. Mebane's battery was kept in reserve. From this position, in which we remained for several hours, fire was opened at intervals upon the forming masses of the enemy in the valley. The distance was, however, too great for effect. Here also you informed me that I was relieved of the command of the battalion, as Captain Semple had returned and assumed that of the artillery of the corps. I

therefore resumed command of my company, devoting all my attention to it thereafter. At the same time I received your order to remove my battery farther to the right, and placed it upon two eminences between the roads crossing the ridge immediately to the right of General Bragg's headquarters. The eminence farther to the right was occupied by Lieutenant Chalaron with two Napoleons and one rifled gun, and the other by Lieutenant Vaught with the same distribution of pieces.

At Lieutenant Chalaron's position a rude parapet for artillery had been thrown up, but it was found to be an obstacle to the proper handling of the guns, and soon after the engagement opened they were taken outside of it and nearer to the crest of the ridge. No infantry support was stationed upon this eminence at any time during the fight. Barely had my battery got into position when the cheers and advancing lines of the enemy disclosed their purpose of storming the ridge under cover of the fire of their batteries, which at the same moment had sprung into full play from various and unexpected points in the valley. At the sound of these cheers the pickets in front of my right half-battery retreated up the hill and disappeared in my rear. This unusual timidity in our infantry, and the nature of the slope in my front, which made it apparent that as soon as the foot of the ridge was obtained the enemy would be protected from my fire, induced me to open rapidly upon them as soon as their lines emerged from the woods. I had also hopes thereby to reassure our troops and intimidate if not check the foe. Steadily, however, they advanced, my fire compelling them only to abandon my immediate front and bear off from it to the right and left. This movement exposed their flank to a raking fire from my right half-battery, from which they sought shelter behind a swell in the slope of a hill farther to the right. Under this protection they gained the crest of the ridge, some 200 yards to my right, the infantry at that point abandoning their works without a struggle, leaving in the hands of the enemy two or more pieces of artillery which were afterward turned upon my battery. At this stage of the engagement, considering the defection of the infantry around me, the exhausted state of my limber chests and the difficulty of removing artillery from the ridge, I might have been warranted in withdrawing my battery. But judging the battle as only begun, and firm in my reliance upon our infantry rallying and retaking the position on my right, I ordered my right half-battery to be turned upon the enemy on the ridge, and I sent for a fresh supply of ammunition. In the meantime myself and officers exerted ourselves in arresting the flight of the infantry, but with little success. Of the ammunition ordered up, but one limber chest reached me, and that only by running the gauntlet of the enemy's fire, as the only practicable road from my caissons lay between my guns and the position just stormed. Other attempts were made, but the road was soon occupied by the enemy and several of my limbers compelled to retrace their steps.

My fire had been speedily opened and its effect was marked, when a shell from one of the batteries in the valley exploded both the limber chests of the Napoleon guns of my right half-battery, shattering the chests and carriages, killing and disabling most of the horses, and so entangling the remainder as to require cutting them out of the harness to save them. This calamity added to the confusion and panic of the infantry. The supports of my left half-battery caught the contagion and the enemy soon gained the summit of the ridge on my left. I now ordered to the rear the four pieces that could be limbered up. The

roads on both of my flanks being in possession of the enemy, this could be accomplished only by plunging down the slope in my immediate rear. It was done, with what success will be shown hereafter. The detachments of the two disabled pieces were retained near the eminence occupied by their guns in hopes that some turn in the line of the battle or the arrival of re-enforcements might enable us to use them again, if not to save them eventually. These hopes for a while seemed realized, as a regiment was seen advancing from our rear. Lieutenant Chalaron, Sergeant Allen, and Corporal Adams, with the colors of my company, placed themselves in advance of it and endeavored to lead it to a charge. They were followed, however, not even up to my guns, when the regiment broke in the wildest confusion, without sustaining hardly any fire from the enemy, leaving their colors unfolded upon the field, which were picked up by Lieutenant Chalaron and given to one of their number (North Carolina regiment). Having procured three rounds of canister an attempt was now made to discharge them. After reaching and loading my two remaining guns under a volley from the enemy, now within thirty yards of their muzzles, we were compelled to abandon the attempt, as no friction primers could be found. The enemy soon closed around them and my rear was threatened by a column moving toward the hollow. My cannoneers were ordered to save themselves.

Upon reaching the hollow in the rear of my position, to my dismay I found the four pieces which had been sent to the rear, two axle deep in mud and two partly up the opposite hill, all struggling with might and main of men and horses. The teams of the caissons had been added to those of the pieces; the men were at their posts, yet the exhausted condition of both made them unequal to the task. Could I have collected sufficient infantry their assistance would have enabled me to have saved some of these pieces. My appeals to them were all in vain. The enemy were now within forty yards, and my struggling men and teams were the only targets left to the volleys. Longer delay would have encompassed in a common loss, men, horses, and guns. I gave orders to unlimber the pieces, thereby saving my men, horses, and limbers. With Lieutenants Vaught and Chalaron and part of my cannoneers I remained at the point where the first stand was made by our troops. Here we placed in position and manned during the fight which ensued several pieces belonging to different batteries. When the action ceased I ordered these officers and men to report to my wagon camp, across the Chickamauga, to which point part of the company, with the limbers and horses, had already been sent under Lieutenant Johnsen. I regret that I cannot mention what command of infantry were posted near me on this occasion. The attack was made before I had fairly occupied my position on the ridge, after which all was confusion in this arm near me. I believe, however, that General Bate's right lapped over my left section. Being without orders from you, and having been told by General Breckinridge, whom I met on the pontoon bridge, to keep my command together, I deemed it prudent to move my command along with the division wagon train, to which I remained attached until I received at Resaca your orders to return to Dalton. With Lieutenant Chalaron and twenty men I remained at Chickamauga to assist Captain Mebane's battery, he having asked for men. Failing to find this battery on the morning of the 26th, up to the time the place was completely evacuated by our troops, I rejoined my company on the march to Ringgold. My loss in men and material are as follows: Four

Napoleons and 2 rifled guns and their caissons, captured; 7 men missing and wounded. I succeeded in saving four limbers and some sixty horses. My officers, Lieutenants Vaught, Chalaron, Leverich, and Johnsen, bore themselves with their usual conspicuous gallantry, and the men behaved with the utmost heroism, leaving their posts only at my command and even then with reluctance.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. H. SLOCOMB,
*Captain.*

Capt. R. COBB.

[31.]

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**FEBRUARY 12, 1864.—Skirmishes on the Jonesville and Mulberry Roads, Va.**

*Report of Brig. Gen. Theophilus T. Garrard, U. S. Army.*

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE CLINCH,
*Cumberland Gap, Tenn., February 16, 1864.*

GENERAL: On the 11th instant a train of twenty-three wagons, with a cavalry escort (of the Eleventh Tennessee, in charge of Lieutenant Riseden), was sent for forage up the valley. In anticipation of an attack on the train by the enemy, Lieutenant-Colonel Davis (whose command, the Eleventh Tennessee, is stationed near Ball's Bridge, Va.), moved a portion of his command on Jonesville road, beyond the Mulberry road, to cover the retreat of the train going along Mulberry road, when (on the 12th instant) the train was attacked in front and caused to retreat. At the same time Colonel Davis' detachment, on the Jonesville road, met with a superior force of the enemy and was driven back below the fork of Mulberry road, thus throwing the enemy in rear of our train, which consequently was captured, escort and teamsters with but horses escaping.

For the purpose of conveying a better understanding, I will quote a portion of Colonel Davis' report:

*February 14.*—In obedience with your order, February 11, I sent a mounted guard with a forage train under command of Lieutenant Riseden. They proceeded as far as Chadwell's Mills and took camp for the night. I ordered them to move very early the following morning on the Mulberry road. I moved all the force I could possibly spare from my camp (on the morning of the 12th instant) on the Jonesville road, believing if your wagon train should be attacked it would be from the road. In order to fall behind the train, I thought if I could hold my position on the Jonesville road I would save the train. I found the rebel force on Jonesville road to be about 600 strong, much larger than my whole command. I was repulsed, with about twenty-five missing, all of whom, I presume, were captured. The lieutenant in charge of the force with the train thinks he was attacked by about 200. My force on Jonesville road was driven back below where Mulberry road branches off Jonesville road; thus the teamsters and guards of the retreating train had to make their way through the ridges to camp. I did not have force sufficient to hold the enemy on the Jonesville road, and when I discovered the enemy was in such superior numbers it was too late to re-enforce from the Gap. I remained on the Jonesville road until 12 o'clock that night; the enemy advanced within three miles of my camp. I drove them back to Ball's Bridge, to where the Mulberry road intersects the Jonesville road, and then thought it prudent not to advance any farther, as the enemy was mounted on good stock.

*February 15.*—On yesterday I sent a scout in the direction of the Iron-Works road under command of Captain Huddleston. He engaged a squad of rebels, killing and wounding some, and gave them a complete rout. All is quiet this morning. There was a large smoke rising from camp-fires on yesterday evening about Dougherty's, eleven miles from this place (Wyerman's Mills). I learn from citizens that General

Jones is moving on this place, and I suppose it is his camp-fires that were seen on yesterday evening from the height above me. My loss is not so great as was supposed. I will not lose more than ten men, it seems. If we want to hold these mills we will have to bring a larger force here, as I think General Jones will make a move to-day or to-morrow, &c.

From the information I have obtained, I cannot believe Jones is with a large force near here; but I am satisfied that the enemy's retreat and entire disappearing after the engagement with Colonel Love's command on the 29th ultimo was a strategic movement, either for the object of drawing out and thus cutting off a portion of my command, or to capture forage trains, as the presence of the enemy was not known nor discovered by any of the scouts or loyal citizens here, who all unanimously reported on the very day the train was sent out that no enemy was near anywhere. For reference I will give a little field sketch, showing the different roads and points of the place [where] the affair occurred.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. T. GARRARD,
*Brigadier-General.*

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
*Chief of Staff to Major-General Schofield.*

[32.]

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## MAY 1–SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.—The Atlanta (Georgia) Campaign.

*Report of Maj. James W. McMullin, Seventh Iowa Infantry, of operations May 15.*

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH IOWA VETERAN INFANTRY,
*In the Field, near Kingston, Ga., May 20, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Iowa Veteran Infantry in the engagement on Oostenaula River May 15, 1864:

Our gallant lieutenant-colonel, J. C. Parrott, having been quite unwell for several days, and feeling worse on the morning of the 15th of May—I regret very much that his health would not permit him to be with us—turned the command of the regiment over to me. Orders were received from Col. E. W. Rice, commanding First Brigade, about 7 a. m., to move toward the Oostenaula River, distant some three miles. When within half a mile of the river I was ordered by Col. E. W. Rice, through you, to move by the flank into the field on the right of the road in rear of Company H, First Missouri Light Artillery, to deploy the right wing of the regiment as skirmishers, leaving the left wing, commanded by Captain Hedges, acting field officer, to support the battery, and move forward across the field to the river and open a brisk fire on the enemy in case he attempted to interfere with the pioneers who were laying a pontoon bridge across the river. The right wing moved in good order on the double-quick, deploying as they advanced. When they arrived at the river no enemy was in sight. Shortly after I received orders to bring up the left wing and be in readiness to cross over as soon as the Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry should all be across.

* Sketch omitted.

While the regiment above mentioned was crossing in boats the pontoon bridge was constructed, and I marched across upon this and formed in line on the right of the road. Orders were soon received to move the Seventh Iowa forward through the timber in the direction of Frick's house, about one-fourth of a mile distant, to feel for and engage the enemy, if not in too strong force. Companies B and F were deployed as skirmishers, under command of Captain Mahon, to cover the regiment, and moved forward, the regiment conforming to their movements. When within a short distance of the house the skirmishers' line encountered a large force of the enemy, and receiving a heavy fire fell back gradually and in good order to the regiment for support, the regiment moving forward cautiously the while, till they, too, came upon a brigade of the enemy, and opened a brisk fire and received one in return. Here the enthusiasm was intense, the men rushing forward, cheering as they charged. About this time I received orders to fall back gradually, but found much difficulty in communicating this order amidst the heavy firing and loud cheering. Accordingly the line pushed forward until the enemy was routed and the firing in a measure ceased. The whole line now fell back a little, where it remained till ordered to fall back to the river.

It affords me great pleasure to say that the conduct of officers and men, with a very few exceptions, was unexceptionable, the recruits exhibiting the coolness and courage of veterans. The following are the names of commissioned officers of the regiment present and absent: Col. Elliott W. Rice, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps; Lieut. Col. James C. Parrott, sick in field hospital; Maj. J. W. McMullin, commanding the regiment; Quartermaster C. H. Trott, present; D. T. Bowler, acting assistant adjutant-general, First Brigade, Second Division, on the field; Surg. J. Everingham, on operating board; Asst. Surg. John Ashton, on the field; Capt. W. W. De Heus, detached on General Dodge's staff; Capt. R. G. Reineger, commanding detachment, left at Prospect, Tenn.; Capt. G. J. Bennett, present; Capt. Ben. B. Gale, present; Capt. T. L. Montgomery, present; Capt. C. F. Conn, present; Capt. Benj. S. Barbour, present; Capt. Samuel Mahon, present; Capt. J. F. Warner, absent on leave of absence in Iowa; Capt. C. Hedges, present; First Lieut. A. W. Springer, present; First Lieut. S. P. Folsom, present; First Lieut. W. H. Berkey, present, commanding Company G; First Lieut. J. B. Morrison, present, aide-de-camp, First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps; First Lieut. J. L. Bess, detailed in pioneer corps; First Lieut. C. D. Dillin, prisoner of war at Richmond; First Lieut. T. N. Barnes, aide-de-camp to General Lauman; First Lieut. R. N. Graham, present; First Lieut. F. A. Irwin, detailed in signal corps; First Lieut. M. Wightman, present; Second Lieut. Thomas W. Eichelberger, absent, commanding detachment at Tunnel Trestle; Second Lieut. H. I. Smith, present; Second Lieut. S. Helmick, present; Second Lieut. John McCormick, present; Second Lieut. Charles J. Sergent, present; Second Lieut. W. Camp, absent, complained of being sick; Second Lieut. T. Spence, present. Exceptions: Thomas Tredick, Company C, fell back demoralized during the fight. Corpl. Nicholas Gross, Company D, color guard, cowardly deserted his post. Private William H. Wortman, Company F, behaved well till ordered back, then deserted his post and was not seen till evening. Private David Yates, Company K, deserted his post and has not since returned. With these few exceptions officers and men are entitled to great credit. Number engaged: Commissioned officers, 21; enlisted

men, 431. Casualties: Killed—enlisted men, 3; wounded—1 commissioned officer and 49 enlisted men—4 mortally, since died. Prisoners captured during the engagement, 23, nine of whom were wounded.

JAMES W. McMULLIN,
*Major, Commanding Seventh Iowa Veteran Infantry.*

D. T. BOWLER,
*Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 16th Army Corps.*

[38.]

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*Report of Col. John T. Croxton, Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, of operations June 23–30.*

HDQRS. FOURTH KENTUCKY VETERAN MOUNTED INFY.,
*Sugar Valley, June 30, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command since leaving Chattanooga:

On the 23d we left Chattanooga with orders from the major-general commanding to proceed to Resaca via Ship's and Snake Creek Gaps, patrolling the country en route. Being advised that a force of several hundred rebels were annoying the railroad and supposed to have their headquarters about Villanow, I was instructed to get in rear of them and capture or disperse them, in order to relieve our line of communications to the front from the serious annoyance they were inflicting. On the night of the 23d we encamped at Rock Spring Church, intending to move directly to Ship's Gap on the following morning, at which time Colonel Watkins had, as I learned, determined to move to Rome. Between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of the 24th a half-dozen men belonging to Colonel Watkins' command galloped into my camp, reporting that their command had been surrounded and surprised at daybreak, and, as they supposed, had been captured. These men belonged to the force on picket north of the place, and the enemy had succeeded in getting between them and the town. I immediately mounted my command, and leaving one company to load and guard the train, galloped at full speed toward La Fayette. On the way I met a citizen scout of Colonel Watkins and several soldiers, all of whom confirmed the impression that the whole command had been captured. When within a mile of the town I met Captain McNeely, of the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, who had charge of a small squad who had either been on picket or succeeded in escaping from the town. He also supposed the place had been surrendered. I immediately sent Captain Hudnall with his company to the right of the road to look out for the enemy in that direction, and galloped on in toward the town. Captain McNeely volunteered to dash ahead with his squad and determine the position of the enemy. When in the outskirts of the town he came upon a line of dismounted men who poured a volley into his little band, wounding several men and horses and forcing him to retire. We were a few hundred yards in rear, and I immediately turned from the road to the right. As soon as two companies had cleared the road sufficiently I halted, dismounted, and deployed them, and ordered them to move forward to engage the enemy, while five companies were moved rapidly to the right, aiming, as I did, to strike the Dug Gap road (having learned the enemy came by that road), and attack him on his left flank. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly with the remaining companies was directed to remain on the road and look out for matters there, as I deemed it important to hold that road, as it led to my train.

In the meantime Captain Hudnall, hearing the firing of the enemy on Captain McNeely, immediately moved down a valley half a mile from the road he had left in the direction of the town. His approach was concealed from the enemy by the timber. As he emerged from this he saw in his front, not 200 yards distant, the rebel line of battle. Immediately dismounting and forming his men, he moved forward to the open ground and opened on the enemy. About the same time the two companies of the right (Captains Jacobs and Harrington) came up on Hudnall's left. The surprise was so complete and the firing so vigorous that the enemy immediately broke and fled in confusion beyond the town, leaving their dead and wounded. Fourteen prisoners were captured by Captain Harrington, including the lieutenant-colonel and a captain of the Ninth Alabama. Captain Hudnall captured several prisoners, including the adjutant of the Twelfth Tennessee, also recaptured an ambulance belonging to Colonel Watkins' command, and the colors of his brigade, which the rebels had taken from his headquarters in the town. Just as I reached the Dug Gap road in sight of the town I received word from Colonel Kelly that our forces were in possession. I at once ordered the companies of Captains Jacobs and Harrington to remount and join me, intending to push on for the next road leading south. At the same time I threw a force out on the Blue Bird Gap road, who learned that about 200 of the enemy had passed there nearly two hours previous, having in charge about forty prisoners, whom I supposed were captured early that morning. Captain Jacobs' company, a platoon of Captain Long's, and a platoon of Lieutenant McDermott's company, dismounted and deployed, were moved forward toward the Summerville road, and about a mile south of the town joined the two companies which Colonel Kelly had sent directly through with a portion of the command of Colonel Watkins, which, as soon as relieved by us, had mounted and moved out in pursuit of the rebels. It was soon discovered that the enemy were in full retreat and out of our reach. Colonel Watkins lost, he informed me, so many horses killed and captured that half his command were dismounted, and that the whole was well-nigh out of ammunition. In view of these facts, and the uncertainty as to the nature of Pillow's mission, whether independent or the advance of a large force, together with the pressing necessity of having the railroad communication to the front opened and protected, which was my special mission, induced me to abandon a pursuit which could have accomplished but little at best and which might prove hazardous. I therefore withdrew to the east of La Fayette and halted on the Resaca road until we could learn something more definite as to the situation.

During the afternoon Colonel Watkins determined to move on the following morning back to Gordon's Mills for ammunition and supplies, and requested that I should cover his rear as far as Rock Spring Church, which I promised to do. Just as he moved out of the town, however, he received your dispatch notifying him that the Third Kentucky had been ordered there. He determined to remain. The Third arrived before noon, and that evening we moved through Ship's Gap. Colonel Watkins and his command deserve great credit for the gallantry of their defense against such overwhelming numbers and in the face of such a complete surprise. As far as I was able to learn, all the outposts were captured or driven off by the enemy getting between them and the town, and the first notice the command had was the presence of the enemy in the streets. On the 25th I moved via Villanow and Snake Creek Gap to Sugar Valley, in order to get near enough to the

railroad to obtain supplies. On the 26th we returned to Villanow and scoured the valley during that day and the succeeding, but found nothing save a few scouting squads, which we chased to the hills. On the 27th we again returned to Sugar Valley for supplies, where I now await your order. I find no influential rebels in this country; they have left. I have found, on the contrary, a number of very reliable loyal men, who can be trusted to give us information of matters in that quarter. To-day I have sent a company toward Subligna and another toward Floyd Springs. My scout from the latter place yesterday reports a small force of rebels this side. Your dispatch of the 28th seemed based upon the understanding that I was at La Fayette, and had some command in addition to my own regiment. I think likely some order sent me has not been received. I expected something the night of the 27th at Villanow, but nothing came. Newtown (which in the original dispatch was Estentown) is east of Resaca, and one regiment, in my opinion, is not sufficient to guard the line from there to the head of McLemore's Cove. The Fifth Kentucky Cavalry is at Resaca. Capron's brigade left for the front. The Third Kentucky is, I presume, still at La Fayette with Colonel Watkins.*

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. CROXTON,

*Colonel Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry.*

Capt. S. B. MOE,

*Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Etowah, Chattanooga, Tenn.*

[38.]

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*Reports of Lieut. Col. George L. Godfrey, First Alabama Cavalry (Union), of operations July 11–13 and July 28–29.*

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT ALABAMA CAVALRY VOLS.,
*Rome, Ga., July 13, 1864.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition which has just terminated:

In compliance with orders from General Vandever, I left Rome the 11th instant, at 5 a. m., with 225 men. Crossing the Etowah, I took the river road south of the Coosa toward ——— Mills; thence by Howell's Cross-Roads to Center, Ala., reaching the latter point about 9 p. m. I encountered no force on the road except a few scouts and pickets in squads [of] from three to eight; of these I captured 8 and killed 1. I also captured Colonel Wright, aide to Governor Brown, at his father's house, about twenty miles from Rome. The only force I could hear of about Center was two companies of conscripts, who kept well out of my reach. I left Center at 3 a. m. the 12th instant, sending one squadron south to destroy a ferry-boat on the Coosa at a crossing south. With the remainder of the force I proceeded north to Cedar Bluffs, seven miles, where I found three flats, which, after crossing my command, I destroyed. Taking the Alabama road, I proceeded toward Rome about ten miles, when I struck in toward the river for forage. Finding no corn, I encamped for the night in an oat-field about eighteen miles from Rome, having picked up but two or three persons during the day. I started this morning at sunrise and reached camp at 2 p. m. without seeing any scouts or pickets on the road. The nearest force of any size I could hear of was at Bull Mountain (could not learn what force) and Gadsden, at which places there are a portion of two

* See also Vol. XXXVIII, Part II, p. 777.

regiments. The only force north of the Coosa, this side of Cedar Bluffs, I could hear of was about 100 or 200 Texas rangers. I found forage and stock very scarce, particularly north of the river. I could learn of no depot of supplies about Center, and found barely enough in the neighborhood to feed my stock once. I brought in 12 prisoners, 9 horses, and 25 mules.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. L. GODFREY,

*Lieutenant-Colonel First Alabama Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.*

Lieut. T. W. LETTON,

*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Post Rome, Ga.*

[38.]

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY,

*July 31, 1864.*

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders from your headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the troops under my immediate command in the late expedition that left Rome the 28th instant for Cedar Bluffs:

I left camp with six squadrons of cavalry, 160 men, and eleven wagons, in company with Major Forsse, of the Fifty-seventh Illinois, with fifty infantry. When within about six miles of Cedar Bluffs Major Forsse, with his infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and six wagons, took a left-hand road toward the river for the purpose of loading up a mill, with instructions to join me on the Alabama road the next morning. With the other five squadrons I proceeded to Mr. Noble's place, about two miles north of Cedar Bluffs, sending one squadron through the latter place, which destroyed a boat at the ferry. I went into camp at Noble's place, and sent one company across the Chattooga River for forage—which, by the way, is very scarce in that vicinity—where they encountered one company of rebel cavalry and put them to flight. In the morning we started after the same company; came up with them, but they scattered in every direction, so that we were unable to capture them. Of the five wagons I had with me, three were loaded with cotton at Noble's, one with a family of refugees living near by, and one with corn to feed on the road. Three wagons, with two squadrons of cavalry, I sent to join Major Forsse, with instructions for him to take the wagons, with all the stock he could pick up, to camp. With the three remaining squadrons I started for the bend of the river, where I heard there were 100 rebels fortifying. I scoured that portion of the country until night, but found none of the enemy or stock, everything having been driven off. I reached camp at 12 o'clock that night, bringing in 2 prisoners, 2 horses, and 4 mules. The prisoners were turned over to the provost-marshal, the horses and mules to the quartermaster. Of the language used by the Noble girls when I told them—as their brother had requested—that I had come to move them in town, one of them remarked that she was not going; that she would sooner stay there and starve than move into Rome among the Yankees, and a good deal more of the same purport which I disremember.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. L. GODFREY,

*Lieutenant-Colonel First Alabama Cavalry.*

Lieut. T. W. LETTON,

*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[38.]

*Report of Maj. Francis L. Cramer, First Alabama Cavalry (Union), of operations August 11–15.*

CAMP OF THE FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY,
*Near Rome, Ga., August 15, 1864.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the expedition of 200 men of this regiment ordered to proceed toward Jacksonville, Ala., via Cave Spring, for information, &c.:

Left camp at 3 p. m. on the 11th instant and proceeded without incident to Cave Spring and camped for the night. On the 12th we marched to Cedartown, from there taking the Jacksonville road to within twenty miles of that place, when, having ascertained that the force of the enemy near Jacksonville and Blue Mountain was from 1,200 to 1,400, and that they were gathering all the force they could in my rear, I moved to the left across the Dug Down Mountains toward Tallapoosa, near which place we camped for the night. During this day's march we found that our approach had been heralded by couriers and citizens from two to six hours of our advance in every direction. The next morning we moved into Tallapoosa, where we captured six prisoners belonging to Robinson's scouts, destroyed a quantity of corn and wheat that had been collected for the Confederate Government, also burned a steam cotton factory. From Tallapoosa we moved east to Buchanan, near which place we destroyed forty-eight sacks of flour (196 pounds to the sack), a quantity of wheat and salt belonging to the Confederate army. From Buchanan we moved north toward Van Wert. Soon after the noon halt our rear guard was attacked by a squad of cavalry, but were easily driven back. We camped for the night five miles west of Van Wert. The next morning we marched for Rome, where we arrived at 2 p. m. 15th instant. We ascertained that Clanton's brigade was stationed at Blue Mountain to recruit their stock, to conscript, catch deserters, and watch for raiding parties from the Federal lines. Prisoners brought in, twelve.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

F. L. CRAMER,
*Major, First Alabama Cavalry.*

Lieut. T. W. LETTON,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[38.]

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*Report of Maj. David A. Briggs, Second Indiana Cavalry.**

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INDIANA CAVALRY,
*August 17, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report following result of the expedition under my command to Jasper:

With detachments of the First Wisconsin, Fourth Indiana, and Second Indiana Cavalry, numbering 235 men, I proceeded on the old Tennessee road fourteen miles, thence on the Pine Log road three miles to the Pine Log and Cassville road. Here I learned that a force of rebels, consisting of one brigade, under command of General Hannon, and two pieces of artillery, had moved out from Jasper on the Adairsville road in the direction of Calhoun and Resaca; also that one brigade had gone in the direction of the rolling-mills on the Etowah River. I thought,

* See also Vol. XXXVIII, Part II, p. 785.

from instructions I had, that I had gone as far as was prudent. After receiving the second order I moved on the Jasper road to within seven miles of the town. Hearing of a force of rebels being in the town, I supposed the cattle that had been captured were there. Changing my course, I proceeded around the town and came to within seven miles of Jasper, but in the rear of the town and on the old Federal road. Here I found the cattle had not been sent back to Jasper, and also learned that General Wheeler had moved with a large force and eight pieces of artillery in the direction of Resaca and Dalton. Rumor said Wheeler had from 10,000 to 15,000 men under his command, but I judged he had not more than 5,000 or 7,000. He moved his command on three roads from Jasper, leaving a rear guard at the town of about 600. Not deeming it prudent for me to follow him up any farther, and my horses being nearly worn out, I returned to Cartersville.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID A. BRIGGS,
*Major, Commanding Detachment.*

[38.]

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*Report of Capt. John P. Cummings, Third Kentucky Cavalry.*

CALHOUN, GA., *July 31, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that the expedition sent under my command to Pickens County, Ga., has been entirely successful.

The result was that we killed 8 of Jordan's men, wounded 4, and took 5 prisoners. Among the killed was a man by the name of Muckelroy. He was formerly a captain in Michigan regiment, U. S. Volunteers, but had been dismissed the service and turned traitor. Among the wounded was the guerrilla chief, B. F. Jordan, slightly in the shoulder. I captured 20 guns and 8 pistols; also 8 horses, 12 mules, and 1 wagon. I also organized a home-guard company of 125 men in Jasper, and on my return brought out with me a large number of families, who willingly gave up all they had to escape rebeldom. The officers and men of my command behaved most gallantly during the entire expedition.

JOHN P. CUMMINGS,
*Captain, Commanding Expedition, Third Kentucky Cavalry.*

Col. E. H. MURRAY,
*Commanding Third Brigade, Cavalry Volunteers.*

[38.]

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*Report of Capt. John A. P. Glore, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.*

CAMP FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
*Chattanooga, Tenn., May 8, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the report of a scout made by a detachment of 150 men from this regiment:

In accordance with instructions I proceeded to the head of McLemore's Cove and Broomtown Valley via Winston's and Neal's Gaps; captured a lieutenant and eight men of Allison's scouts, who were sent to picket and scout in vicinity of the latter-named gap. I scouted the country within two miles of Alpine and Summerville. On my return through Broomtown Valley I drove out and dispersed a regiment

of rebel cavalry. They were stationed on Duck Creek, ten miles south of La Fayette, for the purpose of grazing their stock. Returned to Chattanooga via Blue Bird Gap and McLemore's Cove. One of my wagons broke down and I was compelled to leave it. The only force I knew of in the valley was the regiment above mentioned and eighty men known as Glover's Scouts. I received information that there was to be a brigade in the valley the day I left. Heard of no other force moving in the direction of Chattanooga.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. P. GLORE,
*Captain Company E, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Comdg. Detachment.*

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Chief of Cavalry.*

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY,
*Adairsville, Ga., May 25, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded, with suggestion that the conduct of Captain Glore and his detachment is worthy of commendation.

O. L. BALDWIN,
*Colonel, Commanding Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.*

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
*Adairsville, Ga., May 26, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded.

E. H. MURRAY,
*Colonel Third Kentucky Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.*

[38.]

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*Report of Lieut. Trumbull D. Griffin, Chicago Board of Trade Battery, of operations July 22.*

HEADQUARTERS CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY,
*In the Field, near Decatur, Ga., July 26, 1864.*

SIR: In obedience to orders received from headquarters Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by two sections of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery under my command on the afternoon of the 22d instant:

On the evening of the 21st I was directed by Captain Teetor, of General Garrard's staff, to report to Col. J. W. Sprague, commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, at Decatur, and recruit the horses of my detachment of the battery and await the return to this point of the Second Cavalry Division, to which the battery is attached. I accordingly reported to Colonel Sprague, commanding the brigade stationed at Decatur, and was ordered by him to go into camp on the crest of a hill south of the court-house and on the north side of the railroad track, which brought me in rear of two regiments of infantry and a section of the Third Michigan Artillery, and having one regiment of infantry on my right flank, where I remained until the afternoon of the 22d instant. About 1 p. m. my attention was called to the fact that infantry and artillery were moving across the road in front, evidently for the purpose of forming in line of battle. I immediately proceeded to the front to ascertain the cause and there found Colonel Sprague. Upon inquiry the colonel informed me he

thought the enemy not in any considerable force, nothing more than a few cavalry, but that he was then endeavoring to find out what there was. I then returned to the battery, and, hearing an occasional shot, as a matter of precaution ordered the horses harnessed and hitched up to be ready for any emergency that might occur. Before the battery was fairly hitched up the enemy opened with artillery, and his shells fell in the road just to the left of our camp. At this time an order came from the colonel commanding the brigade to hitch up and move forward with one section. Being already hitched up I immediately moved forward, leaving Lieutenant Bennett in charge of the section remaining, but had not proceeded more than 100 yards when a second order came directing me to move back and take my original position. By this time I discovered the infantry and the section of the Third Michigan Artillery falling back. I then moved as expeditiously as possible to my former position, which I had no sooner reached, and before the infantry regiment supporting the battery had time to form, [than] the enemy appeared in my immediate front not more than 300 yards distant. I opened upon him with canister and checked his advance, and remained in the position I then occupied until the lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment supporting the battery thought it best for me to retire, as his men could not longer resist successfully the enemy, who were then moving on our right flank. I limbered up and fell back, leaving Lieutenant Bennett with one section at the court-house; moved the other section a short distance farther to the rear for the purpose of securing another position in case the enemy compelled a farther retreat. The enemy now advanced their artillery, and before Lieutenant Bennett could get his section in position opened on him with shell, but was quickly silenced by a few well-directed shots.

About this time there was observed crossing the Atlanta road on our right flank a large force of the enemy, who were seemingly preparing to charge us. One gun was at once turned in that direction, and the enemy checked, but still continuing to press us on both flanks, this section was obliged to retire after firing about twenty-five rounds of ammunition. About 400 yards back a section was ordered again in position and fired a few rounds, when, deeming the infantry support insufficient to allow the battery to retain this position with safety, I moved back to the line selected for the formation of the brigade, where I remained in position during the night. I cannot close this report without mentioning the name of Lieut. Henry Bennett. His conduct with his section at the court-house, as well as during the whole engagement, was such as to deserve the highest praise and entitle him to the warmest regard of all who witnessed it. Did he not exhibit something more than ordinary coolness and courage on this occasion, I should not under the circumstances have noticed his bravery. I feel it also to be a duty to mention the names of Sergeants Randolph, Salisbury, Deane, and Adams, and Gunners Close, J. D. Howard, John Howard, and Wolcott as men who are entitled to great credit for their conduct upon that day, and to whom I am indebted for much of the efficiency of the battery. Without making any invidious distinctions among the men, I cannot forbear to speak of Private Thomas McClelland, who lost his left arm and manifested an enthusiasm and bravery that was truly surprising in a young lad of nineteen. When spoken to in regard to the loss of his arm he replied that his only regrets were that our forces were obliged to fall back. Each and every man, non-commissioned officer and private, of the battery discharged their duty nobly and manfully, and appeared to vie with each other in their exhibition of coolness and bravery. During the whole engagement 125 rounds were expended.

The following are the list of casualties, all being wounded: Corpl. A. J. Close, Private Thomas McClelland, Private John D. Toomey, Private Charles Holyland, Private William H. Tinsley, Private James B. Appleton, Private George Gackenheimer, Private E. C. Field, probably mortally; also one horse wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TRUMBULL D. GRIFFIN,
*Lieutenant, Commanding Detachment.*

A. C. FENNER,
*Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 4th Div., 16th Army Corps.*

[38.]

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*Report of Capt. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, Fifth Company, Battalion Washington Artillery, of operations May 8–29.*

HDQRS. FIFTH COMPANY, BATTLN. WASHINGTON ARTY.,
*In the Field, near Dallas, May 29, 1864.*

MAJOR: In accordance with circular of this date I have the honor to submit the following condensed report of the action of my battery since May 8, 1864:

| Date. | Place. | Killed. | Wounded. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 14, 1864 | Resaca | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| May 15, 1864 | do | 1 | | 1 |
| May 26, 1864 | Dallas | | 1 | 1 |
| May 28, 1864 | do | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Total | | 6 | 13 | 19 |

I have expended 198 rounds of ammunition. Two of my guns, being disabled at Resaca, were shipped to Atlanta. Both were subsequently replaced by two others, one of which was disabled yesterday and has also been sent to Atlanta. I have been opposed to the enemy's 20-pounder Parrott batteries, and though my loss has been severe, I have good reason to believe that theirs has also been very heavy.

Respectfully,
C. H. SLOCOMB,
*Captain, Commanding Battery.*

Major SEMPLE.

[38.]

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**JUNE 24–AUGUST 20, 1864.—Operations in the District of Northern Alabama.**

*Report of Lieut. Col. William F. Prosser, Second Tennessee Cavalry, commanding brigade, of operations August 8–13.**

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FOURTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
*Decatur, Ala., August 14, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor, very respectfully, to submit the following report of the operations of a portion of my command during the past five days:

On the 8th instant I received orders from the headquarters of the Northern District of Alabama to proceed in the direction of Courtland

* See also Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 239.

with 500 men and four days' rations, for the purpose of learning the movements of the enemy and the resources of the country. In order, if possible, to surprise the enemy at Pond Spring (a rebel camp within three miles of Courtland), I determined to move out the same evening in the direction of Moulton, and did so about 9 p. m. with 450 men, much of my effective force being at the time absent on duty. Unfortunately during the darkness of the night, and on account of parallel roads leading to Moulton, I lost my principal guide with twenty-five men, and I was obliged to continue my march during the night under such disadvantages that I did not reach the vicinity of Pond Spring until about 7 o'clock the next morning. In the meantime about midnight my column was fired on by five men in a heavy skirt of woods on the Moulton road, who immediately proceeded across the country to the camps of Colonel Patterson, at Pond Spring, and Major Stuart, at Fox Creek, and notified them of our movements. They were consequently prepared for our approach, and Colonel Patterson's command was in the act of moving off in the direction of Courtland when we appeared in the fields in sight of their camp. We immediately charged upon the rear of their retiring column, but as our horses were exhausted by a night's march of twenty-four miles, we only succeeded in wounding one man, as far as known, and capturing some prisoners, amongst them a staff officer of Colonel Patterson, and the colonel only escaped himself by the speed of his horse. We pursued them within a mile of Courtland, when I called a halt to permit my column to close up and rest the horses, expecting that possibly the enemy might determine to fight at Courtland, as he had there two pieces of artillery. On moving up, however, two hours afterward I found the place evacuated and the enemy retiring toward Tuscumbia. After a pursuit of four miles I returned and went into camp at Courtland. Stuart's battalion in the meantime went toward Moulton, but the pickets of the enemy surrounded our own at the distance of about a mile from our vedettes on each road, Stuart's scouts and pickets being on the south and east, Curtis, who has a company lying near Lamb's Ferry, being on the north, and Patterson's on the west. These scouts and pickets were for the purpose of watching our movements.

The next day I sent Major Cunningham, of the Third Tennessee Cavalry, with 100 men, toward Tuscumbia, who came up with a party of about twenty-five men shortly after leaving our pickets, drove them about six miles, capturing a lieutenant, and returned with some stock collected on his way to camp. Other parties were sent out for foraging purposes who saw small squads of the enemy but did not succeed in capturing any prisoners. We remained undisturbed at Courtland on the night of the 10th instant, although the enemy was frequently reported advancing in force, and on the 11th instant parties were again sent out that succeeded in overtaking some small trains of stock and negroes that had been collected for the purpose of being taken to Mississippi, with a few prisoners. On the same day I left Courtland with the command and captured property, and marched to the vicinity of Hillsborough, the pickets of Stuart's command being within three-quarters of a mile of my own, about 150 men of that command having returned from Moulton to the vicinity of Pond Spring the preceding day.

On the 12th I sent the train and prisoners to Decatur with an escort, and started with the remainder of my command in the direction of Moulton; but on going some three miles, and learning from a captured soldier and some escaped negroes just from that place, and other sources, that nothing could be accomplished by going there, and as my horses were much exhausted, having to feed principally on corn too

green for use, I determined to return to Decatur. Whilst on my way to Hillsborough from eighty to one hundred men of Stuart's battalion suddenly made their appearance on my left and endeavored to cut off a few men in my rear who were collecting cattle, and partially succeeded in so doing; but they, with about twenty men taken from the rear of the column by Lieutenant Prosser, of the brigade staff, charged into the rebel line, broke and divided it, and drove them in confusion about three miles, capturing a prisoner who was dismounted by a stroke of the saber in the hands of Lieutenant Prosser, whilst Major Stuart himself was also dismounted by a saber stroke from Lieutenant Andis, Second Tennessee Cavalry, but in the mêlée which took place he succeeded in escaping. Farther pursuit was useless, because the rebels dispersed in every direction through the woods and never afterward made their appearance. We arrived at Decatur at noon on the 13th instant, and the results of the expedition were 12 prisoners, including 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 enrolling officer, 250 head of cattle, about 225 sheep, 75 horses and mules, and about 150 contrabands, large and small. The country contains considerable quantities of forage and stock, and fine growing crops of corn around Courtland and Moulton and in the direction of Russellville and Tuscumbia; but many of the planters are transporting their movable property farther south. I regret that the occurrence of any untoward circumstance should have prevented the expedition from being as successful as it otherwise might have been. The health of the men was excellent while absent, and the casualties were nothing except four horses killed in action.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. PROSSER,

*Lieut. Col., Comdg. First Brigade, Fourth Cavalry Division.*

Lieutenant HEWITT,

*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Post Decatur.*

[39.]

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**JULY [?], 1864.—Scout in Morgan and Lawrence Counties, Ala., and skirmishes.**

*Report of Maj. John B. Minnis, Third Tennessee Cavalry.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD TENNESSEE CAVALRY,
*Camp near Mooresville, Ala., July 12, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the two days' scout in Morgan and Lawrence Counties, Ala.:

In compliance with your orders I proceeded with my command on the Courtland road. After moving out some eight miles the advance commenced skirmishing with fifteen of the enemy's pickets, and continued to skirmish for two miles, capturing three prisoners belonging to Colonel Nixon's Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, their arms, horses, &c. From information obtained from these prisoners I learned that their regiment, about 250 or 300, were at Pond Spring. Sending a company with instructions to go as far as Hillsborough and obtain all information possible, I encamped my regiment on Fox Creek for the night. At daylight I moved my pickets, and theirs being in sight, immediately commenced skirmishing briskly with them. Beyond Hillsborough they fled, and learning that during the night they had scattered, I sent a scout toward Courtland. I then took the road to the left of Hillsborough and moved to the main Moulton road; thence to the left across the mountain to Trinity Church and the Courtland road.

At the foot of the mountain the advance surprised and captured Capt. J. T. Rozzer, Company K, Pickett's regiment, and four of his men, who were doing picket duty, their arms, horses, &c. I also arrested three citizens under suspicious circumstances, one being captured with the other prisoners, and the two others fifty miles from home without any business. The horses, horse equipments, and arms of these prisoners I will have taken up on my reports and properly accounted for. I did not lose a man killed, wounded, or missing, and have evidence to believe that we killed one and wounded another. I do not think there is any considerable force of the enemy in that section of country. They seem to be dispersed in squads, and no doubt could rally 300 or 400 men on short notice. From the best information that could be obtained, I think Roddey has joined Forrest at Tupelo, Miss., taking most of Patterson's command with him.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. MINNIS,
*Major, Commanding Third Tennessee Cavalry.*

[39.]

**JULY 18–21, 1864.—Scout in Clear Spring and Sink Spring Valleys, Ala.**

*Report of Capt. Ethan E. Thornton, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry.*

PAINT ROCK BRIDGE, ALA., *July 21, 1864.*

DEAR SIR: I left camp at Paint Rock the 18th ultimo [instant] at 6 p. m. with seventy-five men and marched through the valley in a northeast direction. About three miles from the camp we procured a guide and took the route toward Clear Spring Valley, intending to intercept the guerrilla Mead as he crossed from one valley to the other. We lay in ambush till nearly daybreak, when we marched to Clear Spring and lay in ambush till the evening of the 19th. Procuring another guide, we marched to our ambush of the former evening and remained till 12 p. m. Leaving our concealment we went up Sink Spring Valley about four miles, with the intention of surprising a gang of guerrillas known to be there. The barking of their dogs warned them of our approach, and they fled to the mountains. From appearances I supposed there were ten men at one house and five at another near by. The first was occupied by a man named Tipton, though his wife claimed to be a widow. However, the age of the babe did not agree with the story of her widowhood. I did not learn the name of the other. After making several efforts to draw the guerrillas from the mountains, I fired the two houses and adjoining outhouses, and knowing that further surprise would be impossible, took our line of march for the railroad, stopping at each house along the road and shooting all the dogs. I think we could pass through the country without being discovered. We arrived at Cold Spring at 7 p. m. and took the train for our present station. The men stood the tramp well, and behaved gallantly on every occasion. At 9 a. m. we disembarked at Paint Rock bridge. Company in fine health and spirits. All quiet around camp.

With much respect, I remain, yours, most respectfully,

E. E. THORNTON,
*Captain Company L, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry.*

Col. E. ANDERSON,
*Commanding Twelfth Indiana Cavalry.*

[39.]

**JULY 20–25, 1864.—Scout from Pulaski, Tenn., to Florence, Ala.**

*Report of Lieut. Col. George Spalding, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, commanding brigade.*

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIV. CAVALRY,
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Pulaski, Tenn., July 25, 1864.*

I have the honor to submit the following report:

In accordance with orders from the general commanding I left camp with 500 men on the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., and camped at Lawrenceburg that night. On the 21st instant I sent thirty men to Florence for the purpose of communicating with the squadron that I had sent out on the 18th instant. I also sent parties to Waynesborough, Henrysville, and up Buffalo Creek and Shoal Creek. One of the parties were fired upon by a party of guerrillas. My men attacked them, killing one. The others made their escape in the woods. One guerrilla that was captured and brought to camp I had shot in Lawrenceburg, and made the citizens bury the body. I then learned that there was a large number of rebels in Florence, and that they had attacked a squadron of my brigade. I marched for Florence, and reached it on the morning of the 23d. The rebels had all crossed the river. I sent some men down to the river to see if we could cross it. It was found unfordable, and I was compelled to allow them to cheer and yell, without being able to reach them. I found it exceedingly difficult to subsist my horses in the country. Sometimes I had to march twenty-four hours without forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SPALDING,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.*

Capt. CHARLES T. GARDNER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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**JULY 29, 1864.—Scout from Triana to Somerville, Ala.**

*Report of Maj. Alfred B. Wade, Seventy-third Indiana Infantry.*

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-THIRD INDIANA INFANTRY,
*Triana, Ala., July 30, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left Triana at 3 a. m. yesterday with a force of forty-seven men and one commissioned officer. (Surgeon Myers and Chaplain Frazier also volunteered and accompanied the expedition.) I marched to Atkins' Ferry, and by 5.30 a. m. had transferred the whole force across. Three guns were lost by the capsizing of a canoe, but were subsequently recovered by the men who were left behind for that purpose. I then marched south-southwest, and at 7 a. m. entered Somerville, the county seat of Morgan County, a distance of nine miles. Contrary to expectation, no troops were found here. Not being mounted, the scouts we encountered escaped from us and alarmed the country in advance. Hearing of a force on Flint Creek, I held the town but half an hour, and then retired via the Fletcher's Ferry and Decatur roads, a distance of eleven miles and a half, and by 4.30 p. m. was in camp, having marched twenty miles and a half, crossing the Tennessee River twice, in thirteen hours and a half. Four of my men suffered somewhat from sunstroke, but not

seriously. I captured and brought over 4 horses and 1 mule; also 6 guns. I had ordered demonstrations to be made at Limestone Point and Gillsport to perplex the enemy, which were entirely successful. A few men crossed at Gillsport, but meeting a squad of cavalry were compelled to return. Fifteen crossed at Limestone Point and succeeded in procuring forage and retiring without loss before a superior force. I inclose herewith the report of Lieutenant Kierstead, commanding at that point, having already forwarded to Captain Bowman, district inspector, a copy of the journal pertaining to the main column under my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. WADE,
*Major Seventy-third Indiana Infantry, Commanding.*

Lieut. CHARLES T. HEWITT,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

LIMESTONE POINT, ALA., *July 30, 1864.*

SIR: The scouting party from this post crossed the river about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. They first went to General Garth's and got about sixty bushels of corn, for which they gave vouchers. They then went farther in the country, and scouted till about 12 o'clock, when they came back to General Garth's and were attacked by a party of rebels, about fifty or sixty in number, and were forced back to the landing opposite Limestone Point, where they killed a beef, but the owner got no receipt for it. They then crossed the river, fell in line of battle, and found they had lost two men. In about two hours' time I sent a scout over the river and found the rebels had gone. I then sent the same scouting party back to find those two men they lost, if possible. They soon found one of them returning to the river, and returned without the other one, but about 5 p. m. he was seen coming to camp on this side of the river, so there were none hurt from this post. It is supposed that there were three or four of the rebels killed or wounded, as they were seen to fall from their horses, one of them the commander of the rebel force. If they were not shot they were not very good horsemen. Company G sent some contrabands here from their post yesterday, eight or ten in number. Shall I report them to Triana, or will I keep them (the men) to clear out the river-bank?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. KIERSTEAD,
*Lieutenant, Commanding at Limestone.*

Maj. A. B. WADE,
*Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry.*

[39.]

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**AUGUST 2–23, 1864.—Operations in Mobile Bay, Ala.**

*Report of Lieut. William S. Sizer, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.*

FORT GAINES, ALA., *August 18, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of duty performed by the detachment of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, under my command, from August 3 to August 10, 1864:

On the morning of the 3d I reported to Col. A. J. Myer on board the steamer Laura, then lying with the transport fleet opposite Petit Bois

Island, for duty, and was immediately ordered on board the steamer Tamaulipas, where I remained until the troops landed that evening on the west end of Dauphin Island. After the troops had landed I advanced with the skirmish line until we reached the woods about five miles from where we landed, when we halted for the night, after first having notified General Granger on the steamer Laura of our position. The next morning I advanced to within gunshot of Fort Gaines and established a permanent station, communicating with Lieutenant Denicke on the Laura and Lieutenant Jerome on the Bienville. On the 5th the fleet passed Fort Morgan, and after it had come to an anchor I opened communication with the Hartford and sent messages until evening, when, by order of Colonel Myer, the station was turned over to Captain Walker and I returned to my former station. On the 6th the signal telegraph train was ordered to report to me by Colonel Myer. I immediately laid a wire connecting Captain Walker's station with my own, and all messages between the two stations afterward passed over the wires. That evening I was in communication with General Granger, Admiral Farragut, Lieutenant Jerome on the Bienville, and Lieutenant Harris on Sand Island, which communication was kept open until August 8, when, Fort Gaines having surrendered, I was ordered by Colonel Myer to remove my station to that place, where I have remained to the present time. The whole number of official messages sent and received is 74; greatest number of words in any one message, 104; least number of words in any one message, 9.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. S. SIZER,
*Lieutenant and Signal Officer, U. S. Army.*

Capt. FRANK W. MARSTON,
*Chief Signal Officer, Division of West Mississippi.*

[39.]

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**AUGUST 19, 1864.—Skirmish at Charleston, Tenn.**

*Report of Lieut. Col. Martin B. Ewing, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.*

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
*Charleston, August 20, 1864.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding, that all the forces of the enemy seem to have passed on toward Athens. They were in line of skirmishers about one mile and a quarter from the bridge here for several hours yesterday. I shelled them while in the act of burning the road, and drove the whole party (Humes' brigade, about 1,400) off with seven shells. The last shell thrown (a 10-pounder Parrott) was thrown a little over three miles, burst among them, and wounded six men, one, Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, mortally. This report was derived from a deserter and from a loyal citizen, whom they held prisoner all day yesterday. From all reports I gather that the whole force numbers about 6,000, with eight guns.

Lieutenant Fischer reported a mountain howitzer with the rear guard near here yesterday. Some fifty of our men skirmished all the afternoon with this guard and finally drove them off. Members of this force said at a number of places, and to many parties in this vicinity, that they were on a big raid, and were going on toward Knoxville to

meet Morgan, and go with him into Middle Tennessee or Kentucky. They also said that they did not want either Cleveland or this place.

Lieutenant Marshman, who was some miles south of Athens on Tuesday night, reports that one brigade was engaged in seizing horses and beef-cattle and sending them off through the mountains to Hood's army.

I have the honor to state, also, that every officer and man of this command did his whole duty. The only trouble I had with them was keeping them from going out and attacking the enemy at every point where they could hear of them.

I am also under great obligations to Colonel Byrd, First Tennessee Infantry; Lieutenant Coburn, First North Carolina; Lieutenant Hale, ——— Tennessee, and Mr. Williams, citizen scout, for important aid and assistance.

No casualties in this command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. B. EWING,
*Lieutenant-Colonel Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.*

Lieut. W. S. BRADFORD,
*Acting Adjutant Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.*

[39.]

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**AUGUST 25, 1864.—Skirmish at Bullitt's Bayou, Miss.**

*Report of Brig. Gen. Mason Brayman, U. S. Army.*

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
*Natchez, Miss., August 27, 1864.*

SIR: About 200 rebels having appeared near Bullitt's Bayou, I sent out on Thursday night (25th) three detachments in different directions to inclose them. Success was not complete in consequence of incorrect information as to the camp of the enemy. We, however, fell upon them, killed 2, captured 9, took 35 horses, about 40 small-arms, a number of pistols, together with a large quantity of blankets, camp stuff, and clothing, the rebels being suddenly attacked and fleeing *sans culotte*. No loss was sustained on our side.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRAYMAN,
*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg, Miss.*

[39.]

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**SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.—Affair at Campbellton, Ga.**

*Report of Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U. S. Army.*

HDQRS. THIRD CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Camp Crooks, Ga., September 11, 1864.*

CAPTAIN: I regret to report that a most unfortunate affair occurred yesterday one mile beyond Campbellton. Seventy mounted and dismounted men, guard to a wagon train, were attacked by about 100 men

under Captain Brown, a notorious scout and bushwhacker. Seven men were killed and eleven men wounded and captured. All the wagons came in save one. Lieut. John L. Bomar, Second Kentucky, acted in a most disgraceful and cowardly manner. Deserted his command at the first fire and came into camp with ten men. The remainder of his men fought well; saved the wagons and lost heavily. The lieutenant is under arrest. He should be dismissed without trial. The advance-guard of the rebels, about twenty men, were in our uniform. Campbellton is an aristocratic rebel town. The citizens harbor, feed, and protect this band of scouts and spies. My picket-line is on Camp Creek and runs within one mile of Campbellton. Patrols visit the town twice every twenty-four hours, and the country is well scouted. Forage trains from infantry army corps forage outside my picket-line. These trains are accompanied by stragglers, negroes, &c., who are allowed to run over the country, firing at hogs, cattle, &c., creating a continual excitement in my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
*Brigadier-General of Volunteers.*

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
*Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland.*

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**SEPTEMBER 29-NOVEMBER 13, 1864.—Operations in North Georgia and North Alabama.**

*Report of Capt. Walter Crook, Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry.*

On the 3d day of October, 1864, the Seventy-fourth started on a campaign toward the Chattahoochee River. Encamped on the north side of the river, twelve miles from Atlanta. On the 4th started and marched ten miles. On the 5th we marched ten miles, and encamped at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain. On the 6th we moved up and encamped on the right of the Fourth Army Corps. On the 7th marched into Acworth. On the 9th marched into Kingston, and on the 12th we encamped two miles from Rome, Ga. On the 14th left Rome and marched to Calhoun, and on the 15th reached Resaca, Ga. On the 16th and 17th we crossed Rocky Face Mountain into Snake [Creek] Gap. On the 18th we marched through Ship's Gap and encamped in Chattooga Valley. On the 19th passed through Summerville and encamped near Gaylesville, Ala. On the 21st, 22d, 23d lay in camp. On the 24th the brigade was ordered on a scout through Chattooga Valley. On the 25th my regiment was ordered to skirmish the woods on the right of Dirt Town, but found no enemy; encamped two miles from town. [On the] 26th marched eleven miles and went on picket. [On the] 27th we joined the division near Gaylesville, Ala. On the 28th marched to Rome, Ga., and encamped, and on the 31st was inspected and mustered. On the 1st day of November Major Fisher returned from furlough and resumed command of the regiment, when I again took command of my company.

WALTER CROOK,
*Captain Comdg., Company F, Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry.*

[39.]

**OCTOBER 16–NOVEMBER 10, 1864.—Forrest's raid into West Tennessee.**

*Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.*

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington City, November 30, 1864.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit copies of reports in relation to the defense of Johnsonville, Tenn., and the conduct of the organized and armed employés of the quartermaster's department therein engaged. They appear to have behaved themselves in a very creditable manner, volunteering for a dangerous service, and materially aiding the few troops who were on duty in the defense and preservation of the depot and of that portion of the property which was saved. I trust that it may be thought proper to communicate to them some expression of the approbation of the Secretary of War. Such a recognition would be a reward for past good conduct and an incitement to future usefulness and service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*

P. S.—It is reported that these volunteers are now in the trenches at Nashville, co-operating with the Army of the Cumberland.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

NASHVILLE, *November 20, 1864.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram of November 19 to General Donaldson received. In absence of General Donaldson, gone East on leave, I have the honor to report estimated losses of quartermaster's department at Johnsonville at $1,500,000, consisting of transports, barges, clothing, forage, and a small amount of quartermaster's stores. Full report from chief quartermaster there just received; been waiting for it. Will forward copy by to-day's mail. Loss not so bad as reported. Defense gallant. Quartermaster's department failed in nothing.

JAS. F. RUSLING,
*Acting Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Nashville, Tenn., November 20, 1864.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: Your telegram to General Donaldson of the 19th instant, relating to losses at Johnsonville, Tenn., was received by me to-day, in the absence of the general (he having gone East on the 16th on short leave of absence), and in reply I telegraphed you a comparative estimate of our losses there (a copy herewith), and stated that I would send

you a copy of official report of chief quartermaster there by to-day's mail. The report referred to has just reached here, and our own report to you on the matter has been delayed by our waiting for this, which has been expected for several days. I have examined the report with some care and forward it as satisfactory, though I am not entirely convinced of the necessity for burning the transports and barges referred to. The chief quartermaster and commanding officer at Johnsonville, however, as well as the officers of the navy, all continue to aver the necessity, and, as they were on the spot at the time, it is fair to presume that they are the best judges of this. However this may be, a board of survey has already been called, and their report will probably fix the facts as nearly as we can get at them. The affair at Johnsonville is, of course, to be regretted in all respects; and yet the quartermaster's department cannot justly be held to blame for anything that occurred there. As soon as Hood's movement north began to threaten the line of the Tennessee, General Donaldson crowded the road to Johnsonville with all available cars, to deplete the depot there, at the same time telegraphing Louisville and Saint Louis to cease shipments up the Tennessee. When the first intelligence arrived of the attack on our transports at Fort Heiman, as referred to in inclosed report, he at once applied to the major-general commanding for re-enforcements for the garrison. The reply was that re-enforcements were impossible, as all available troops were imperatively required elsewhere. Subsequently, when informed that an attack was anticipated on the town itself, he repeated his request, with the same result as before. On a repetition of his application, and on urgent representation of the importance of defending the post, he was informed that "no troops could be detached from other points threatened" for that purpose, and that "the major-general commanding the department thought it advisable to abandon that line of communication at once," removing all supplies. On further consultation, however, General Thomas consented to modify his views so far as to permit the quartermaster's department to take care of Johnsonville itself, if it could, so long as it was found practicable to do so. Left thus to his own resources, General Donaldson accordingly telegraphed the chief quartermaster at Johnsonville to hold out to the last, and then took steps to send him re-enforcements from our own military organization here.

In forming that organization he had specially agreed that the forces should be used only as a depot guard at Nashville and should never be ordered elsewhere for duty without their consent. He therefore called for volunteers, and the response was over 500 men and a section of artillery. The greater part of these were at once forwarded to Johnsonville and, as it subsequently proved, arrived just at the right time. Captain Howland had already armed his own employés and the re-enforcements sent from here communicated confidence and energy to all. How well these forces bore themselves there has already been communicated to you in the official report of Colonel Peterson, the commanding officer, which was forwarded to you some days ago. I think it may be fairly claimed that the quartermaster's department, unaided, saved Johnsonville, at least that portion of it that was saved at all. Not a man arrived there from any quarter until the enemy had withdrawn and the danger was all over. Then a brigade of the Army of the Ohio reached Johnsonville and Major-General Schofield arrived and assumed command. Do not understand me by these remarks to cast reflection upon the major-general commanding or any one else. Such is by no means my intention, nor do I think it deserving. On the contrary, the movements

of the enemy at that time undoubtedly were such as to render it inexpedient to detach troops from other quarters. I merely wish to elucidate the fact that the quartermaster's department did the best it could, with nothing but itself to do with, and that it deserves credit for even saving what it did. As it was, our losses will probably foot up between one and two millions. Had General Donaldson acted otherwise than he did, we certainly should have lost all we did lose and at least two or three times over, besides the destruction of several valuable and costly railroad bridges that would have inevitably resulted from even a brief abandonment of the line. At present all danger at Johnsonville seems over and past. The woods about the post are being cut down and the bank of the river opposite the town is being fortified so as to prevent a repetition of the cannonading, as in the last attack. We shall have ample time from present appearances to clear away the débris there and prepare for future operations. I have ordered all shipments there to cease, and our supplies are now coming freely up the Cumberland. A fortnight of heavy rains has brought the Cumberland well up—some eighteen feet of water on Harpeth Shoals—and we shall probably have plenty of water now for the remainder of the winter. While this lasts we have no use for Johnsonville, which is only of value to us when the Cumberland is down and our supplies limited. At present we are well off here for everything essential, except forage, hay especially, and that General Allen is hurrying forward by river as fast as he can get at it. We have duplicated our estimates, where necessary, at both Louisville and Cincinnati, so as to cover these losses, and we shall thus soon be all right again.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. RUSLING,

*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and*

*Acting Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland.*

[Inclosure No. 3.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER OF DEPOT,

*Johnsonville, Tenn.*, ——— —, *1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. L. DONALDSON,

*Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to transmit the following report in regard to the late attack upon this place by the rebel forces under command of General Forrest, together with "the object and necessity for burning the barges and transports" at our levee: The first knowledge I had of the presence of rebels on the river was by telegram from Lieut. Col. T. R. Weaver, commanding post at Pine Bluff, on Sunday morning, October 30, informing me that the transport Mazeppa, from Cincinnati, with a valuable cargo of 700 tons (principally clothing), was captured and burned by the rebels on Friday, October 28, at Fort Heiman, two miles above Fort Henry, and on the opposite side of the river. Later in the day I received another telegram from same source, informing me of rebel batteries at Fort Heiman and also at Paris Landing, four miles this side; that the gun-boat Undine (55), with the transports Cheeseman and Venus, were between the two batteries, and that they needed assistance. I immediately reported to Lieutenant Williams, of gun-boat Tawah (29), who proceeded at once down the river and engaged battery at Paris Landing, but was compelled to return without reaching the besieged boats. On Monday morning, the 31st, I received another telegram that after

six hours' fight the Undine was abandoned and, with the transports Cheeseman and Venus, had fallen into the enemy's hands. I also received, the same day, positive and reliable information that Forrest intended attacking this place on the following Wednesday or Thursday, all of which was telegraphed to yourself. I should here remark that at this time we had nothing worthy the name of fortifications, only one small block-house and a little earth-work thrown up on two hills overlooking the town and river, where were mounted the six 10-pounder Parrotts of the First Kansas Battery, the only guns then here. In addition to above we had about 700 men of the Forty-third Wisconsin Infantry (a new regiment that had never been under fire); also one company of the Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry, which, with some twenty mounted men from the Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, comprised our whole military force. Gun-boats Key West (32) and Elfin (52), under command of Lieut. Commanding E. M. King, also reached here from above. The same morning Col. C. R. Thompson, of the Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry, commanding troops on the Nashville and Northeastern road, immediately ordered here all the men that could be spared from the different points along the line of the road, thus increasing our force by the addition of about 500 men from the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and One hundredth Regiments of the U. S. Colored Infantry. During this and the few following days I also placed all employés that could possibly be spared from other work to assist in constructing fortifications about the place.

On Wednesday, November 2, it having become evident that an attack upon us was near at hand, Lieutenant Commanding King, with gun-boats 32 and 29, started at about 3 p. m. on a river reconnaissance below this point. When some five miles below, in rounding a point in the river, he came upon the gun-boat Undine (captured from us on the 30th instant) and the transport Venus, carrying two 20-pounder rifled Parrotts, and both boats loaded with troops, steaming up the river for this place. Lieutenant Commanding King at once opened fire upon the boats, and after a sharp engagement of some twenty minutes the Venus was disabled, run into the shore, and abandoned. The Undine at once steamed down the river, and owing to the heavy fog and mist, together with the fear of being decoyed into the rebel shore batteries, Lieutenant Commanding King returned with his boats and prize to this place. The Venus had on board when captured, in addition to the two 20-pounder Parrotts, with 200 rounds of ammunition for same, 100 boxes shoes, 2 bales blankets, 576 boxes hard bread, and other packages of quartermaster stores. The guns were taken from the Venus the same evening and placed in battery on the hill. The following day, Thursday, the 3d instant, at about 12 m., the Undine came in sight near the head of the island, little more than a mile below here. Our gun-boats immediately moved down to engage her, when she steamed down the river for the evident purpose of decoying our boats into their shore batteries. This was repeated twice, the rebel sharpshooters who lined the banks on each occasion firing in volleys upon our gun-boats. At about 4 p. m. I received a letter from Lieutenant Commanding King, which was forwarded to Lieut. S. W. Treat, acting assistant quartermaster, as per copy herewith attached. Col. J. C. Peterson, with one section of artillery and some 300 volunteers from the quartermaster's department at Nashville, arrived this evening and went immediately to work in the mud and rain throwing up intrenchments and preparing for defense. On Friday morning, the 4th instant, the Undine was again discovered lying at the opposite bank near the head of the island. Our gun-boats immediately

moved down, shelling the rebel sharpshooters along the shore as they advanced. When nearly within range of the Undine firing was heard below at the point nearly at the foot of the island. This proved to come from a number of gun-boats that had just arrived from below, under command of Captains Fitch and Goudy, and were engaging some rebel batteries. Our three gun-boats, under command of Lieutenant Commanding King, continued to advance upon the Undine, which had by this time been fired and abandoned by the enemy without their being able to remove a gun from her. The Key West, in advance ran into a battery of heavy guns within two miles of Johnsonville and but a short distance above where the Undine was lying. She received nineteen shots from 20-pounder guns, which passed entirely through her, before she could escape from this newly discovered battery. Our three gun-boats at once returned to this place, the Key West in a disabled condition. The firing from our boats below continued heavy until about 11 o'clock, when it ceased.

At this time Colonel Thompson directed that we arm and place in the intrenchments 500 of our citizen employés, which direction was immediately complied with under direction of Capt. J. E. Montandon, acting assistant quartermaster. At about 2 p. m. the enemy were discovered planting batteries directly opposite, also above and below, our warehouses and levee. The gun-boats opened fire upon them, as did also our batteries upon the hill. After some twenty minutes' firing a reply was received from all the rebel batteries, and for nearly thirty minutes the cannonading was the most terrific I have ever witnessed. The gun-boats fought magnificently, and continued firing for more than twenty minutes after they were all disabled, when Lieutenant Commanding King was compelled to order them abandoned and burned. Our position was now most critical, our whole front, with the large warehouse and transfer building, stores, and transports, uncovered and almost unprotected. A large rebel force (as it has since been ascertained by trustworthy and reliable men who were captured from the transports below) of 13,000 men under Generals Forrest, Chalmers, Buford, Bell, and Lyon, with thirty-six pieces of artillery, twenty of them 20-pounder Parrotts, on opposite bank of the river. The small body of colored troops with the Kansas battery, and your own force of volunteer employés under Colonel Peterson, being the only force we could rely upon to face the enemy and defend our position. It was at this juncture, it having become evident the rebels would endeavor to cross sufficient force under the cover of their guns to obtain possession of our transports, they already having in their possession the cutter and gig of the Undine, that Colonel Thompson, upon the recommendation of Lieutenant Commanding King and other officers, directed me to destroy by fire all the transports, which direction was immediately complied with (the water being of insufficient depth to submerge them below the main deck by scuttling, which would therefore only temporarily disable them). Soon as the transports were fired the enemy directed their fire upon the warehouses and large pile of stores on the levee. The bursting of a shell soon fired the stores on the levee; also, the intense heat of the burning boats, which had been driven against the wharf by the strong wind, fired the stores in another place. The flames spread rapidly, and soon communicated to the small transfer building, which, with its contents, was speedily consumed. Soon as I learned that the stores on the levee had caught fire, I directed Captain Montandon with a large force of employés to extinguish the flames, if possible, but owing to the great heat and the constant fire of the

sharpshooters, together with the batteries, they were able to accomplish but little; an occasional shell was thrown into town at intervals during almost the entire night.

At about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 5th the rebels again opened their batteries upon the town and shelled it right vigorously for about one hour as a farewell salute, when, all hope of crossing the river in any large force having been destroyed by the destruction of the transports, they moved away, thus terminating the attack upon Johnsonville. I cannot at this time state with accuracy the whole amount of loss, yet from our most careful estimates (including the transports and barges) I am confident the loss will but little, if any, exceed $1,000,000. A board of survey will soon be called to examine into and report the whole amount of losses sustained. The boats destroyed were the transports Mountaineer, Doane No. 2, Arcola, Aurora, Duke, Goody Friends, Venus, J. B. Ford, with the barges Whale No. 8, U. S. 44, T. H. U. S. 57, Chickamauga, Kentucky, J. H. Doane, Eagle Coal Co. No. 20, U. S. 11, Josephine, Celeste, and an iron barge without a name. The large warehouse, with the engine and machinery for hoisting freight from the boats and levee, is comparatively uninjured, although a large number of shells passed through the building in all directions. To the officers of our department acting under my direction, particularly to Capt. J. E. Montandon, acting assistant quartermaster, and Lieut. S. W. Treat, acting assistant quartermaster, I am under many obligations for the energy, promptness, and cool bravery with which they carried out my wishes in endeavoring to assist the troops, and also in their earnest efforts to protect and save Government property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY HOWLAND,
*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

[Inclosure No. 4.]

U. S. S. KEY WEST,
*Johnsonville, Tenn., November 3, 1864.*

Capt. HENRY HOWLAND,
*Chief Quartermaster:*

SIR: In the event of the gun-boats being attacked to-night and disabled, I think it will be well for you to make preparation for destroying by fire all the transports now here, so that they may not fall into the enemy's hands. I think it will be well for you to be prepared beforehand. The gun-boats will do everything possible to prevent any surprise, but be prepared.

Very respectfully,

E. M. KING,
*Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Commanding.*

Lieutenant TREAT,
*Acting Assistant Quartermaster:*

You will communicate the above to the officers of all boats lying at our levee, with the information that it is ascertained that batteries are both above and below this place and that there will be an effort made to board and capture our gun-boats to-night. You will not, however, fire any transports until it is certain they will fall into the hands of the enemy.

Very respectfully,

HENRY HOWLAND,
*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

# CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, WEST FLORIDA, AND NORTHERN GEORGIA, FROM JANUARY 1, 1861, TO JUNE 30, 1865.

## UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.*

FORT JEFFERSON, *January 25, 1861.*

Brig. Gen. J. G. TOTTEN,
*Chief of Engineers, Washington:*

SIR: The last gun of our present armament was mounted this morning. The condition of this work is so fully known at Washington that I do not wish to trouble the Department with requisitions. If I read the political signs aright, a large sum of money will be at an early day devoted to completing this great strategic fortress and naval depot. I requested a cargo of provisions by a late letter; another of lumber and timber, assorted, would be of use. I also requested the Department to send down a first-rate blacksmith. The complete armament of the lower tier could be put in position if here. We have for our present population of 168 persons, including all non-effective women, children, &c., 850 days' supply of pure water at the Navy rates, and besides this a very large quantity of water in the cisterns in the casemates. Much of this is good for washing and cooking. Some of the cisterns, however, have never been made tight, and water in them is salt. The 850 days' supply is in the cisterns on the parade, and is perfectly pure and fresh. This great abundance, however, will not lead to waste. I shall advise that all stores be used and all operations carried on as though this work was soon to be used as a naval depot. I propose, if I can get piles, to commence at once building a permanent wharf of concrete and to set up the iron crane so long since brought here by Captain Wright. This will enable us to land guns with much saving of labor and time.

With any battery of course all machinery, tools, and implements should be sent. If the 11-inch guns for the bastion barbettes are shipped, stone traverse arches should be sent with them. They could be put in place in a few days, as we have materials to build the parapets. The arches of this work ought to be covered with earth brought from some fresh-water region. I know of cisterns which, after some years' use, are still brackish from the filtration of water through the coral and calcareous porous sand of a coral sea. The cost would not be much increased, because the sand if collected here must be loaded into a boat and transported some distance. The difference, therefore, would be merely in the distance transported. Fine, white, siliceous sand could be obtained from the banks of some of the navigable fresh-water streams of the Everglades by contract at moderate rates. The garrison here is well supplied and is comfortably established. The guard-house will be finished in a few days. It is a great satisfaction to me now that I can give my immediate attention to assisting the artillery officers in preparing their batteries, as all that the fortification needed was finished a month ago at leisure and without hurry. I trust that the efforts promised in your letter of 8th instant have been crowned with success, but, if not, you need feel no anxiety for the safety of this work. I have been tempted to run down to Fort Pickens and endeavor

*For Confederate Correspondence, etc., covering the same theater of operations and the same period of time, see Part II.

to relieve it, but the captain of a brig which left there on the 15th and was becalmed till late on the 16th within a few miles of the land informs me that the Wyandotte was there and that he heard guns on the 16th, but they were all from the fort, with the Wyandotte co-operating. It is entirely impossible for Colonel Chase to land guns, to transport them through the sands of Santa Rosa if landed, or to open trenches, or establish batteries, and I have, therefore, no fears for the safety of Lieutenant Slemmer. This captain says no one can tell what is the force of the garrison. He thinks 200, and certainly not less than 150. The navy-yard and powder magazine are within reach of the guns of Fort Pickens and would be at his mercy, even if they contained 10,000 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
*Captain of Engineers.*

[1.]

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STEAMSHIP DANIEL WEBSTER,
*Off Tortugas, Fla., March 23, 1861.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
*Headquarters of the Army, Washington City:*

SIR: On the 13th instant I chartered the steamship General Rusk, then in the harbor of Brazos Santiago, to take to Key West and Tortugas the portion of Major French's command which could not be placed on this steamer. This course I adopted upon conviction it was the only practical one, and in the end the most economical, of accomplishing without great delay, and consequent expense from demurrage, the embarkation of the troops and batteries. My reasons were: First. An additional supply of water was required on this steamer before troops could be embarked, and from the 3d to the 13th instant it was impossible to procure it, and the winds which prevented still prevailed. Second. Only one lighter crosses the bar at Brazos Santiago, and the owner could not be induced to risk his vessel by the side of the Webster or any other side-wheel steamer, or to anchor sufficiently near to embark any portion of the battery or luggage, or even to transfer troops, unless the sea became very smooth. Third. I had been on shore ten days, and owing to strong winds and rough sea had been able to communicate but once with the Webster, and on the 13th the lighter had been three days of good weather at the mouth of the river waiting a safe opportunity, in the opinion of the owner, to cross the bar. Fourth. Whenever the lighter could cross the bar, the troops could be embarked by the aid of small boats, but the want of water prevented; and had I succeeded in getting water on board, no sail vessel could be procured after the 11th instant to take the batteries and luggage. At this season strong winds prevail, and lately Government vessels which could not enter the harbor have been forced, after long delay, to leave without discharging their cargoes, and I feared if I permitted the Rusk (then under steam) to leave without intention to return I might experience the same fate, and be compelled to engage the New Orleans steam-packet to carry a load to the mouth of the Mississippi, there to be transferred to this ship. While awaiting the return of the Rusk, I exerted myself to place water and the batteries on the Webster, but effected nothing till the 16th, when by the aid of an old, very small schooner I succeeded with the water and a small portion of French's battery. From daylight of the 19th to 7.30 p. m. I was engaged by the same means in embarking a portion of the two

batteries and three companies. The remainder of the command (four companies) and the parts of the batteries which could not or would not be taken by the schooner to the Webster were assigned to the Rusk. Major French concurred in all my views and acts. I inclose a copy of the contract,* which I respectfully request may be submitted to the General-in-Chief with these my reasons, which I hope he will deem sufficient to warrant my act, and to forward with his approval to the Secretary of War the contract, for final action.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[1.]

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STEAMER DANIEL WEBSTER,
*New York Harbor, March 30, 1861.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
*Headquarters of the Army, Washington City:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for the consideration of the General-in-Chief, a communication from Capt. J. M. Brannan, First Artillery, late commander and now present at Fort Taylor. Had there been apparent any attempt or preparation to carry into immediate effect a contemplated investment of Fort Taylor, or occupation of the island by other forces than those of the Federal Government, I would not have hesitated to use the name of the General-in-Chief to cause the three companies on this ship to take post at Key West Barracks. The occupation opposite Fort Pickens of the Confederate troops will preclude any attempt, for the present, against Fort Taylor, and a messenger at Key West can cause troops coming from Texas to be landed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

FORT TAYLOR,
*Key West, Fla., March 8, 1861.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Tortugas, &c.:*

MAJOR: Since you left here I have thought considerably concerning the defense of this work, and also in reference to the preservation of the barracks and the prevention of a landing of an enemy on the upper part of the key beyond the range of Fort Taylor guns. I would suggest that if you have the authority, you would leave two companies of infantry to occupy the barracks with French's light battery. Some thirty or forty horses could be sent here, which would be sufficient to move the battery to any point on the island. This additional force would give great security to a large majority of the residents here, who are Union men and want the protection of the General Government. Two companies of artillery would be all that is absolutely necessary to live in the fort to prevent it being surprised. If the policy of the Government is to hold Fort Taylor, they must give protection to the inhabitants of the town, and I do not think it can effectually be done with less force than five companies, as I have suggested. I give you these ideas to reflect upon on your passage to Key West.

Very truly, yours,

J. M. BRANNAN,
*Captain, First Artillery, Commanding.*

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*Omitted.

[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, *April 2, 1861.*

I think the presence of two foot companies at Key West would very much conduce to the safety of the island and the protection of its loyal citizens. I therefore respectfully recommend the measure.

HARVEY BROWN,
*Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army.*

[1.]

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STEAMER DANIEL WEBSTER,
*New York Harbor, March 30, 1861.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
*Headquarters of the Army, Washington City:*

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival to-day in this steamer, with Companies M, Second Artillery, and C and E, Third Infantry, Capt. W. B. Johns commanding. The troops will land at Fort Hamilton in compliance with instructions to Major French. In obedience to the orders of the General-in-Chief, I sailed the 15th of February in this steamer for Brazos Santiago, with recruits, provisions, and medical stores for the garrisons of Forts Taylor and Jefferson, Fla., and provisions for the troops to embark at Brazos Santiago. The recruits (sixty-two) for Fort Taylor and all stores for the two forts were landed on the 23d and 25th of February. I landed at Indianola on the 2d of March and forwarded the dispatches in my possession, addressed to the commander of the Department of Texas. On the 3d instant, on arriving off Brazos, I availed myself of an opportunity offered by a commissioner of the State coming on board to enter the harbor and proceed to Fort Brown, which place I arrived at that night at 12 o'clock. As the garrison at Fort Duncan had not arrived nor been heard from, I delivered to the commander of Fort Brown the instructions for Major French, and under the authority of my instructions issued the annexed letters, the provisions in which I considered essential for the comfort and speedy embarkation of the command and the security of the public property at the post, and to suppress any meditated design or attempt at intimidation. I then proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande to prepare the means for a speedy embarkation. I returned to Fort Brown on the 6th instant. Major French, with three companies of artillery, arrived on the 8th, and on the 11th, the earliest practicable moment, collected the command at the mouth of the river, whence all embarked on the night of the 19th instant. Brazos Santiago was occupied by Texas volunteers, and hence, deeming it prudent, I arranged to embark at the mouth of the Rio Grande, which proved of no disadvantage. The garrisons of Forts Jefferson and Taylor were re-enforced on the 24th instant by the companies assigned them in instructions. Assistant Surgeon L'Engle, the only medical officer available at Fort Brown, relieved Surgeon McLaren at Fort Jefferson.

In a separate communication I have stated my reasons for chartering the steamer General Rusk, but I wish to add here that without her aid the troops and batteries would now, in all probability, be on the Rio Grande. I was informed at Key West that certain parties (secessionists, some holding office) expressed themselves in strong and bitter terms to the captain of the Rusk and against the agent of the company in Galveston for permitting the vessel to take re-enforcements to these forts. The Rusk was chartered with the knowledge (understanding) on the

part of the captain and agent (E. B. Nichols, commissioner) that a portion of the troops destined for these forts would be placed on the Rusk. I make this last remark, as I have heard the captain stated he was deceived in the terms of the charter. I am surprised to see in an annexed letter from Colonel Backus* that the secretary of the commissioner (Mr. Waller) was urging the surrender of the barracks at Fort Brown, General Nichols having assured me on the 13th instant that the secretary had instructions not to make such a demand, and that the fort would not be asked for till the army was ready to embark. Accompanying this are copies of all correspondence connected with my mission. In testimony of the character of that portion of the army which came under my observation on the Rio Grande, I wish to state that I never saw a more orderly and better disposed and more easily controlled body of men, each man apparently seconding every effort and wish of the officers to sustain, under trying circumstances, a well-earned reputation for discipline and loyalty. A few weak men yielded to temptation and persuasions and deserted their flag for another service. Whatever character they may assume with their confederates, that borne in our service is, in every case coming to my knowledge, sustained by their acts on deserting, and carries conviction that the army alone is the gainer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

P. S.—Three days from Brazos Santiago, on the 22d instant, spoke the Star of the West bound to that port. Three companies of the Third Infantry and two of the Second Cavalry, with Colonel Backus and Major Backus [Sibley], will probably embark upon her.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FORT BROWN, TEX., *March 4, 1861.*

Maj. W. H. FRENCH,
*First Artillery, Commanding Battalion First Artillery,*
*en route to Fort Brown, Tex.:*

SIR: I have caused to be sent to your aid several wagons pertaining to this command, and by authority of the General-in-Chief urge you to hasten to this post. On arrival you will be furnished with orders for the future. If Captain Bowman's company be in your rear, and en route, needing aid to bring him here with expedition, I desire you to press on to him any of this transportation which can be spared.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

ARTILLERY BATTALION, IN CAMP AT LA BLANCA, TEX.,
*About Fifty Miles from Brownsville, March 6, 1861—1 p. m.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Fort Brown, Tex.:*

MAJOR: Your communication of the 4th instant reached me in camp at 3.30 p. m. yesterday, at the Tortugas, thirty-three miles from here. I met the wagons this morning at 7.30 o'clock six miles this side of Edinburg. The heat of the weather and the lengthened marches compelled me to take all the wagons for my command, particularly as Major

*See inclosure No. 11.

Shepherd had seized three of my wagons for his own use at Duncan, obliging me to throw out on the road ordnance stores to lighten my forage and battery wagon, and causing unnecessary privation to my men. I will be in Brownsville on the day after to-morrow morning. The two communications for Forts Ringgold Barracks and McIntosh were at once sent forward.

I am, major, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
*Brevet Major, U. S. Army.*

I left Duncan at 3 p. m., 20th ultimo.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

FORT BROWN, TEX., *March 4, 1861.*

Lieut. Col. E. BACKUS,
*Third Infantry, Commanding Ringgold Barracks, Tex.:*

COLONEL: By authority and in the name of the General-in-Chief, I call upon you to act as circumstances may indicate the best for the service, for the following purposes: First. To dispatch the accompanying communication to the commander of Fort McIntosh, and in case you [hear] that [the] garrison of that post is marching, or is to march in this direction, to expedite, if necessary, the movement, and arrange that they do not want for provisions, &c. Second. To hasten Major French's command to this post. Third. To repair to this post as soon as practicable, and also dispatch here Captain Bowman's company, giving the preference to the battery, if Major French's command has not passed your post, and a steamer be available and his progress be expedited. Fourth. To leave at your post in charge of agents appointed by you for the Government, or otherwise dispose of it according to regulations, property which will not be needed and interferes with your progress, and to bring the provisions on hand which will not be required for the troops above. I wish to take from this post, with the artillery, two companies of infantry, and desire to re-enforce this garrison by every man that can be obtained from above. Funds to defray expenses of transportation will be furnished on arrival.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure No. 4.]

RINGGOLD BARRACKS, TEX., *February* [*March*] *6, 1861.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Brown, Brownsville, Tex.:*

MAJOR: Your letter of March 4 reached me at daylight this morning, and found me executing nearly every item of your instructions. I sent an express to Major Sibley two days since, urging him to move at once for Brownsville. I sent another express this morning with your letter, and hope it may meet him on the road. I leave forage for him at this post; he has sufficient subsistence to take him down. Major French will probably reach you before this letter. He left Edinburg this morning. Company A, Third Infantry, leaves by land to-morrow, and should be at Brownsville on the 11th. The baggage goes by steamer, and being an invalid I shall go by the same means. I send down all the corn and flour we can spare. Major French wrote in pencil, on the envelope of your letter to me, something about a train coming up for

my use and for Major Sibley's use. If a train comes it will be sent to meet Major Sibley and expedite his movement. Our property is already on board the steamer Mustang, and we need no train.

I am, most respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

E. BACKUS,
*Lieutenant-Colonel Third Infantry, Commanding.*

[Inclosure No. 5.]

FORT BROWN, TEX., *March 4, 1861.*

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT BROWN, TEX.:

SIR: I have the honor to deliver for your immediate action, and for transfer to the senior with the detachment to embark on the steamer Daniel Webster, now at Brazos Santiago, the orders for the removal of the artillery from Texas, which orders indicate infantry may embark on the same vessel. By the authority and in the name of the General-in-Chief I call upon you to hold in readiness to embark with the artillery the two companies of the Third Infantry now at hand. If possible to take it, another company will be ordered on board. The security of this post until all the troops moving here shall be ready to embark will alone, under existing circumstances, cause this infantry or a portion of it to be left here. For reasons of which the demand will indicate the necessity, especially when known that the steamer is not very capacious and was not chartered to carry so large a command, I have to insist: First. That beyond the batteries, arms, ammunition, &c., all surplus public material and company luggage be left behind, to be disposed of under future orders or carried off for these companies by the other troops. Second. That the men go on board with five days' cooked provisions and canteens filled, about two days' hard bread, and other parts of the ration may be supplied from the stores on board. Third. That before the troops, the batteries be sent on board and as much of the luggage as possible, and when prepared the troops embarked as rapidly as possible. I have quartermaster's funds (specie on board ship and deposit in New York) to defray the expenses of transportation, and will transfer them to your quartermaster as they may be required, and also leave some here on my departure.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure No. 6.]

FORT BROWN, TEX., *March 9, 1861.*

Maj. W. H. FRENCH,
*Comdg. Battalion First and Second Arty., Fort Brown, Tex.:*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the steamer Daniel Webster lies off Brazos Santiago prepared, except with a supply of water, to receive your command. Water will be sent by the first steamer communicating, which will be the one taking a battery. I am directed to take on board as many infantry as the steamer can carry to Key West, and have caused to be held in readiness the two companies of infantry now here. I desire these companies to embark with you, and also a third company if it arrives in time to cause no delay, unless the future commander shall require them to remain to secure this post and the supplies needed for the troops en route to it until all are ready to embark. The ship will necessarily be crowded for three to four days, but, if the suggestions in my letter of the 4th instant to the post commander be carried out, much inconvenience will be avoided. I inclose

a list of supplies on board ship. Medical supplies will be required for the voyage and a hospital steward to be left at Fort Taylor. I have arranged to the utmost of my power to facilitate your movements, and if I can in any manner aid you in future, it will be my pleasure as well as my duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure No. 7.]

FORT BROWN, TEX., *March 9, 1861.*

COMMANDING OFFICER FORT BROWN, TEX.:

SIR: I to-day notified the commander of the artillery battalion to embark on the steamer Daniel Webster; that I desired, under the authority of the General-in-Chief, to embark with him the two companies of infantry now here, and a third company, should it arrive in time to cause no delay, unless the commander of this post shall require them to secure this post and the supplies needed for troops en route to it until all shall be ready to embark. I do not insist upon removing these infantry companies, though I am anxious to do so, and will be much gratified to know that I can remove them without fear of a collision between the future garrison and the authorities of Texas.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure No. 8.]

FORT BROWN, TEX., *March 10, 1861.*

Capt. W. B. JOHNS,
*Third Infantry, Commanding Fort Brown, Tex.:*

SIR: By order of the General-in-Chief I call upon you to turn over the command of this post to the proper officer and unite your companies to those which are to embark on the steamer Daniel Webster. Brevet Major French is the senior officer to whom you will report. Lieut. J. W. Alley, acting assistant quartermaster and acting assistant commissary of subsistence, will remain to turn over the property for which he is and may become responsible, and then be ordered to join his company.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

On a copy furnished Captain Stoneman was added: "Copy for the information of Capt. George Stoneman, First Cavalry, who will relieve Captain Johns in command of the post."

By command of Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott:

F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure No. 9.]

MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE, *March 13, 1861.*

Maj. W. H. FRENCH,
*First Artillery, Comdg. Battalion of Artillery and Infantry, Mouth of the Rio Grande, Tex.:*

MAJOR: I contracted to-day with the agent of the Southern Steamship Company to transport on the steamer Rusk to Tortugas and Key West such portion of your command as cannot be embarked on the

Webster. The contract I inclose, and inform you th Rusk will be at your disposal, and I desire, in the name of the General-in-Chief, that you will consider your instructions so amended as to authorize you to take her.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure No. 10.]

MOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE, *March 13, 1861.*

Lieut. Col. E. BACKUS,
*Third Infantry, Commanding Fort Brown, Tex.:*

COLONEL: A steamer will be at Brazos on Monday or Tuesday to take troops to Tortugas and Key West, and I wish Assistant Surgeon L'Engle, or any other medical officer at hand, ordered, in the name of the General-in-Chief, to join the command on board, for duty at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas. I desire the company of infantry now with you to be held in readiness to embark on the same steamer, to be transferred to one at Key West, to sail to New York Harbor. I will give you timely notice by express when it should be at Brazos Santiago. I think, however, there is little chance of its going, but I notify you that no delay may arise. I make these calls by authority of the General-in-Chief.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

P. S.—If an hospital steward can be spared, be pleased to order him to accompany Assistant Surgeon L'Engle, to be assigned to duty at Key West.

F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure No. 11.]

FORT BROWN, *March 18, 1861.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Mouth of Rio Grande:*

MAJOR: I sent you an express on Saturday with papers, letters, &c., and as he (the man) has not returned, I fear he may have seceded, with a Government mule, &c. Please let me know. I send you a few letters, &c., which came by yesterday's mail. I suppose you have received the inaugural address. It is good for the times. General Waller is pressing me to deliver up the barracks, property, &c. I hope to do so this week. I shall go to Indianola, and if my health improves I will join my regiment headquarters at Green Lake. Otherwise I will avail myself of my leave and go to New Orleans or Pascagoula. The subsistence for Major French may be sent at any time. Mr. Alley waits for a letter from Mr. Closson, acting commissary of subsistence.

Very truly, yours,

E. BACKUS,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Third Infantry.*

[Inclosure No. 12.]

FORT BROWN, TEX., *March 4, 1861.*

Maj. C. C. SIBLEY,
*Third Infantry, Commanding Fort McIntosh, Tex.:*

SIR: Under the impression that you, with the garrison of Fort McIntosh, may be marching in this direction or intending to march,

and have received no orders from department headquarters to move toward San Antonio, in the name and by authority of the General-in-Chief, I call upon you to hasten to this post. Funds to defray expenses of transportation will be supplied on arrival. If you have knowledge of the advance in this direction of the troops from above, I desire you to communicate and hasten their march. Provisions are not abundant here, so that you must husband your supply.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure No. 13.]

FORT MCINTOSH, TEX., *March 9, 1861.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Brown, Tex.:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and in reply have to state that I shall commence the march with the garrison of this post at the earliest moment possible. Transportation cannot be in readiness before day after to-morrow. I shall take rations for the command for thirty days. I have heard of no troops from above on the march in this direction. It was rumored that the garrison at Fort Duncan were to have commenced the march several days since—doubtless on San Antonio.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SIBLEY,
*Major Third Infantry, Commanding Post.*

[Inclosure No. 14.]

HEADQUARTERS,
*Fort McIntosh, Tex., March 11, 1861.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Brown, Tex.:*

MAJOR: I have to report that I shall commence my march for Fort Brown to-morrow. I was not able to move to-day in consequence of unavoidable delay in procuring the necessary transportation (Mexican carts). I would state that I received an express to-day from San Antonio by which Major Nichols informs me that it was the intention of the commander of the department to order the troops at this post to Ringgold Barracks via San Patricio and Indianola. As the object no doubt is to get the troops out of Texas with as much dispatch as possible, I shall not change my arrangements of marching on Fort Brown.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. SIBLEY,
*Major Third Infantry, Commanding Post.*

[Inclosure No. 15.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
*San Antonio, February 25, 1861.*

SIR: As some of the companies in the department have already evacuated their posts, deeming the requirements of General Orders, No. 5, immediate, the department commander calls the attention of post commanders to the condition therein expressed, viz, "as soon as the necessary preparations can be made." The "necessary preparations" will be made at these headquarters, and no troops will be put in

motion until orders for such purpose shall be issued from the department. Should, however, any of the companies within this command have left their stations and be found, on receipt of these instructions, on the march for the coast, they will not consider the above requirements as operative upon them, but will continue their line of march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. NICHOLS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

COMMANDER, *Fort McIntosh, Texas.*

[Inclosure No. 16.]

FORT BROWN, TEX., *March 16, 1861.*

Maj. F. J. PORTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Mouth of Rio Grande, Tex.:*

MAJOR: The mail brought me letters from Major Sibley, which I inclose, that you may read. He will probably be at Ringgold to-morrow, where he will meet my train and forage. I send you a copy of Major Nichols' letter of March 7. I presume Colonel Waite was not then aware of the orders you had issued by the authority of General Scott. Major Sibley is to come this way, as Major Vinton writes to him. I think all of the troops present should, if possible, embark at Brazos or at the mouth of the river. Doctor L'Engle will come down to-morrow, I suppose. The hospital steward, Bowie, I have not found. I sent him an order to report at this office (through Captain Stoneman); I have heard from neither. On my return I found Captain Stoneman had moved his camp out of town. I suppose he will go to Green Lake if he can get there. Major Sibley may be here in eight days. I shall have no guard after Captain Bowman leaves. If the information I send you induces any change, please send me a note by expressman to-night, so as to reach me early to-morrow. I sent an express to Major Sibley yesterday. I shall know what medical officer is coming very soon. The provisions I will not send down until I hear from you.

Very truly, yours,

E. BACKUS,
*Lieutenant-Colonel Third Infantry, Commanding.*

I have kept no copy of this. Bowie, the steward, is said to have deserted last night.

E. B.

[1.]

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ORDERS, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS,
*New York, April 5, 1861.*

The troops of this command will embark on board the steamer Atlantic to-morrow at 3 p. m.

By order of Colonel Brown:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[1.]

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ORDERS, No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS,
*New York, April 6, 1861.*

Captain Barry's light battery, Company A, Second Artillery; Captain Hunt's company (M), Second Artillery; Clitz's company (E), and Johns' company (C), Third Infantry, and Lieutenant Duane's company

of Sappers and Miners, will embark this afternoon on board the steamship Atlantic, Captain Gray. The recruits now at Fort Columbus, of these companies, will embark at the same time and join their respective companies. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Brooks' company (H) and Captain Allen's company (K), Second Artillery, will embark on board the steamer Illinois so soon as she is ready for sea. Lieutenant-Colonel Brooks will receive special instructions from Lieutenant-Colonel Keyes.

By order of Colonel Brown:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
[1.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, *Steamship Atlantic, April 14, 1861.*

Under the present condition of the national affairs it is necessary that the commanding officers of military posts should have supreme authority. All officers, therefore, within such command will be subject to his orders and instructions, within the limits prescribed by law and regulations.

By order of Colonel Brown:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
[1.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, *Fort Pickens, April 22, 1861.*

Bvt. Maj. Zealous B. Tower will relieve Capt. M. C. Meigs in his duties as chief engineer of the department. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Colonel Brown:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
[1.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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FRANKFORT, *April 23, 1861.*

Hon. GREEN ADAMS:

DEAR SIR: You may show anything I write to General Scott. It may be important to keep him posted. First. Our Governor is in telegraphic correspondence with the Secretary of War at Montgomery, and now actually hatching bloody treason, in my opinion. Second. If possible I will get copies. Third. He is now at Louisville trying to borrow money from the banks; pretendedly to arm the State—really to arm traitors in our midst, and thus enable them to kill or control us. I have seen one bank president (Mat. Johnson), and written to our friends in Louisville not to give him a dollar. Fourth. I shall not be surprised at an invasion of Tennessee and Kentucky to countenance a violent uprising, for they know we can beat them at the polls. Fifth. I doubt if the Governor will recognize Lincoln's call of Congress by ordering an election of members. On the contrary, he and his masters, Breckinridge & Co., are on the lookout for "something to turn up." The triumph of the Union party is their eternal political death and they are becoming desperate. Sixth. Note well what Scott says and wants done, and keep me advised.

Yours, truly,

[4.] LESLIE COOMBS.

CLERK'S OFFICE OF COURT OF APPEALS,
*Frankfort, Ky., April 24, 1861.*

Hon. GREEN ADAMS:

DEAR SIR: First. See my letter yesterday. The Governor got no money at Louisville, and will get none. The banks told him they would lend the State money if applied for by the Legislature for purposes of defense. Second. Now, we must prevent all border excitement. This is being done very well at Cincinnati, &c. See proceedings inclosed.* Hanson is second in command of the Kentucky State Guard, and we urged him to visit Covington, &c., to see for himself and talk with our friends. Third. The Governor is sending cannon, &c., to Paducah, and if he can get up a row he will do it. I hope General Scott will issue most pacific and stringent orders to the troops at and near Cairo. You know that is the worst portion of our State for locofocoism. I hear the Union feeling is stronger than it was last summer. I carried the district by 800 majority against 1,000 on the other side a year previous for Burnet.

Yours, truly,

LESLIE COOMBS.

[4.]

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HEADQUARTERS,
*May 2, 1861.*

COMMANDING OFFICER ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
*At or near Cairo, Ill.:*

SIR: It is deemed inexpedient, because irritating to Kentucky and other States bordering on the Ohio, to detain cargoes of provisions descending the rivers from those States. That this may not be used as a means for extending the spirit of secession, Lieutenant-General Scott, with the concurrence of the War Department, directs that you put a stop to such detention by the troops under your command until further orders.

I am, &c.,

[4.] E. D. TOWNSEND.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, May 3, 1861.*

The States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will constitute a new military department (soon to be subdivided into several others), to be called the Department of the Ohio. Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, Ohio Volunteers, is assigned to its command; headquarters at Cincinnati.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
*Adjutant-General.*

[4.]

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BURNET HOUSE, *Cincinnati, May 3, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON:

SIR: I addressed to you a note the first of this week from Baltimore, under cover of a letter to the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, on the subject of

* Omitted as unimportant.

procuring arms for the Union men of Kentucky—men who intend to abide by it in this day of its peril. I came to this city to-day from my residence in Paris, Ky., on the same business, but I fear my errand will be fruitless. For the few days that I have been at home since my return from Washington City I have been inquired of repeatedly from different parts of my own county, and from neighboring counties, confidentially, by good and true men, where they could purchase arms to put in the hands of men who intend to stand by the Union to the death. I have had a full and free conference with my friend Larz Anderson, brother of Maj. Robert Anderson, of this city, and from what he has communicated to me I infer that there is a scarcity of arms generally, and not a supply for the demands of the United States Government, and consequently but little chance for the supply of States and individual military organizations. The Governor of Kentucky is a secessionist and a traitor. If he had been a good and true man our State would have responded promptly to the requisition of the President upon her for troops. Our militia organization had been wholly obsolete for some thirty years, until, two years ago, there was a limited organization of it commenced again. It consists of a body of about 5,000 troops, denominated the State Guard, whose arms are only moderately effective. Our Governor is *ex officio* commander-in-chief of the military of the State, and he has been sedulously endeavoring to make this whole organization a provisional secession army. Our Legislature is called by him for the third time to meet in extra session for Monday next. The demand of public opinion and feeling to arm the State is so strong that a million of dollars will be voted for that purpose. A majority of those who will vote for it intend and think it will be so applied as to prevent the State from being driven into secession and holding her steadily within the Union; but it will be as far as possible perverted to the purposes of secession. This aid will enable Breckinridge and the Governor, and their bold, active, and lawless followers, though not constituting one-third of the voters of the State, to ride down the industrious and quiet Union men, although so much more numerous, unless they can get arms. If they could get arms on any emergency, they could speedily put ten or even twenty thousand young and effective men in the field to put down any secession movement. As I came through Harper's Ferry I learned that all the workmen and artisans there were without employment. Could not the Government start a manufactory of arms at Pittsburg, this place, or Saint Louis?

There is no citizen of the United States who feels a stronger desire than I do that the Administration should quickly and signally put down this formidable rebellion. My desire for Kentucky to continue steadfast in the Union I have no language adequate to express. Will you pardon me for making an earnest suggestion to you to have special reference to her and this locality. It is that you immediately order Major Anderson to the command of the post of Newport. He would have the entire confidence of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Give him orders to march to any and every point in the State to repel force or put down combinations to resist the authorities of the United States. Let him have a discretion to call on the people, not the Governor, of Kentucky, in the first place for volunteers to execute this service, and, if need be, on Ohio. But this need would never arise. He could get from Kentucky three times as much force as would be requisite. The mere publication of an order to him to take the command at Newport would put a bridle on secessionism in Kentucky. He has moral

power in that State that would more than countervail all the machinations of Breckinridge, Magoffin, and their myrmidons. There might still be some disorder in the extreme southwestern part of the State, but nowhere beside. North Kentucky, Western Virginia, and Northern Maryland are strongly true to the Union, and the Administration at Washington, no doubt, will give them all the support it can, and promptly. Will you pardon the presumption of this letter; but deep and sincere sympathy with the Administration, and desire that its efforts for the extrication of the country and Government from the unparalleled perils with which they are beset is my only apology. If you should have time and inclination to address me a note, let it be directed to me at Paris, Ky., without any official marks about it.

Your obedient servant,

GARRETT DAVIS.

[4.]

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *May 6, 1861.*

Hon. S. CAMERON,
*Secretary of War:*

Cairo is threatened. What sized guns have you sent? When will the battery arrive? Guns of equal range to any which can be brought against us wanted immediately.

RICHD. YATES,
*Governor.*

[4.]

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WASHINGTON, *May 6, 1861.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
*Secretary of State:*

SIR: I return the letters of Hon. Judge Marvin, 19th of April; Lieut. James St.C. Morton, Engineers, 21st of April; Capt. E. B. Hunt, Engineers, 23d of April, all from Key West, and all relating to the embarkation on the steamer Atlantic, by order of Col. Harvey Brown, commanding the Military Department of Florida, of twenty negroes, hired to the Government by inhabitants of Florida. These gentlemen all take nearly the same view of this act or order of Colonel Brown; style it ill-timed and injudicious impressment, unwise and inconsiderate, &c. They think that it will be misrepresented, and Judge Marvin thinks that it may be considered as forcing negro slaves to make war upon the whites, &c. You request my explanation upon the subject. I must premise that it is no part of a soldier's duty to criticise the orders and policy of his commander, as has been done by Captain Hunt and Lieutenant Morton, and that I have no right to attempt to assign the reasons which may or may not have influenced Colonel Brown in giving the order thus criticised. I have no objection, however, to furnish the State Department with my views upon the subject, which are the result of some knowledge of the situation of these slaves. They are the property of Floridians, and have by their masters been hired, some of them for many years, and at very remunerative prices, to the United States to work upon fortifications. The particular negroes with Colonel Brown were employed at Tortugas. They were skillful with oar and rope, patient of heat and of wet, willing and efficient laborers. They were employed on board the Atlantic in assisting the sailors to land stores, and when she was discharged were transferred to the Illi-

nois to be employed in the same way. I have no doubt that the quartermaster in whose gang they were employed will cause their hire to be duly remitted to their masters, or where their masters are on the side of the rebels, to their masters' agents at Key West.

That the act of Colonel Brown will be misrepresented in the Florida press is certain. So will every other act of his and of other officers true to their allegiance. The press will be as little satisfied with his entrance to Fort Pickens as with the employment of negroes in unloading stores off Santa Rosa. As for compelling them to make war upon the whites, do we not read that negroes were employed in Charleston Harbor in building the batteries which burnt Fort Sumter on the day before these negroes embarked on the Atlantic at Tortugas? They went willingly. There was no time to consult their masters. All their masters' rights will be respected, and this though we are in a state of war, which these gentlemen seem not to realize, and which would have justified Colonel Brown, if he thought it necessary, in taking the masters themselves and compelling them to work for the success of his expedition, whose object was the relief and re-enforcement of a U. S. fortress beleaguered by Floridians. I have no idea that any of them will be placed under fire. If it should unfortunately happen, those who fire upon them are likely to be Floridians. These same negroes had been before twice transferred from Tortugas to another fortress, to be employed in the same way in embarking stores, and no objection was ever made to it, but more negroes were offered to me for hire while in the very act. As for increasing the irritation in the State of Florida, nothing can do that; it cannot be made greater than it is already. The people seem to be thoroughly disloyal, either from passion, conviction, or fear of their neighbors.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
*Captain of Engineers.*

[1.]

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CINCINNATI, *May 7, 1861.*

General WINFIELD SCOTT:

Order of May 2 received.* Are provisions destined to seceded States—Mississippi, for example—to be allowed to pass Cairo? Are shipments of produce from Cincinnati to be permitted without reference to destination, even if for Southern army? Answer at once. Public sentiment here would be adverse, but think it can be controlled in a few days. What discretion have I in carrying out the order?

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
*Major-General.*

[4.]

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*To all who shall see these presents, greeting:*

Know ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity, and ability of Col. Robert Anderson, U. S. Army, I have empowered him, and do hereby empower him, to receive into the Army of the United States as many regiments of volunteer troops from the State of Kentucky and from the western part of the State of Virginia as shall be willing to engage in the service of the United States for the term of three years upon the terms and according to the plan proposed by the proclamation of May 3, 1861, and General Orders, No. 15, from the War Department, of May 4, 1861.

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* See p. 137.

The troops whom he receives shall be on the same footing in every respect as those of the like kind called for in the proclamation above cited, except that the officers shall be commissioned by the United States. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty hereby devolved upon him by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

SIMON CAMERON,
[4.] *Secretary of War.*

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
*Washington, D. C., May 8, 1861.*

General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
*Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Your dispatch of yesterday received. Since the order of the 2d the Secretary of War decides that provisions must be stopped at Cairo. Your General Orders from 1 to 4 received. The general says it is impossible to give you regular officers, except those mentioned in letter of April 30, and captain of engineers and medical officer. The general desires you to relieve the other officers from your orders.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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NEWPORT, KY., *May 10, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
*Secretary of War, Washington:*

SIR: The undersigned, unconditional Union men, citizens of the United States, acting as the Safety Committee of the Union Home Guard of Newport, Ky., respectfully submit to your consideration the following existing facts: The conspirators are hard at work in our midst, and to sustain this assertion we refer to the fact that a large organized band of men exists in Bracken and adjoining counties—for what purpose we can readily conjecture. We assure you in the most earnest manner that our organization is pledged to support the Government of the United States, no matter what Kentucky may do, and to maintain its laws when the rebels of Kentucky should furnish the opportunity. We number over 800 effective and able men in the town of Newport, drilling every night, whilst thrice that number, who live in the interior of our county, are ready to hasten to the rescue. We need arms, most of our men being unable to purchase them. We cannot depend upon subscriptions in our city or Covington, and do not receive more than promises from Cincinnati sources.

It is to-day ascertained (almost to a decided certainty) that the Governor of Kentucky has the intention, after arming the State, to march the so-called State Guard to the border and, of course, to cow down the unprotected Union men. As we are pledged to prevent this, we appeal to you, in the name of all that is cherished by a liberty-loving people, to furnish us with arms to protect our lives in our struggle for

the Union in Kentucky. We have adopted this course for the reason that all our efforts to procure arms have thus far been futile, and because we trust that the assistance which our Government is rendering to the people of other exposed parts of the border, viz, West Virginia, will not be denied to us. We again solemnly asseverate that we are surrounded by traitors on every side, and we sincerely abide in the faith that our Government sees the imminent danger in which our defenseless situation places the cause of the Union in Kentucky. Invoking your aid, we leave the decision to our Government, only asking for a proper consideration.

We remain, with great respect, your obedient servants,

C. F BEYLAND,
*With Messrs. James F. Meline & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati.*
L. WOLFF,
*D. Wolff's Rolling Mill, Newport, Ky.*
PAUL MOHR,
*Mohr, Solomon & Mohr, Cincinnati.*
JAMES FRAAS,
*Of Newport, Ky.*
GEO. P. WEBSTER,
*Attorney at Law.*

[4.]

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
*Washington, May 10, 1861.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
*Cincinnati, Ohio:*

It is said Cairo is threatened by a superior force. If necessary, take measures to re-enforce that post. Acknowledge all communications. General Scott's dispatch of the 3d of May has not been acknowledged.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[4.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Cincinnati, Ohio, May 11, 1861.*

Lieut. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I spent some hours at Camp Dennison to-day. Satisfactory progress has been made. The hutting of seven regiments is nearly completed, in spite of the severe rains. The officers are being steadily drilled; the men as much so as their work will permit; guards established, and organization fairly started. Some few arms have been issued. I directed that the best companies should receive their arms on Monday, the issue to be completed by the middle or end of the week. The regimental schools for officers and non-commissioned officers in tactics, regulations, guard duty, &c., will commence on Monday. The four regiments now at Camp Harrison will move over next week, beginning on Monday. I hope soon to have the four in condition to be handled under fire. The officers are ignorant, but intelligent; the men cheerful and well-disposed. I was gratified to learn to-day that Major Bell, of the Ordnance, had been ordered to report to me, and that Captain Benham would start to-morrow. As soon as Captain Benham arrives I will send him to Cairo to organize its defense. Captain

Whistler, of the Third Infantry, is here to-day as a prisoner of war. He stated to me the circumstances of the capture, which are very discreditable to Van Dorn. I suggest that General Frost and his fellow prisoners be exchanged for those captured in Texas. Have telegraphed you to that effect, and also to Captain Lyon, suggesting that they be detained until orders on the subject can arrive. Your dispatch of the 10th in regard to Cairo was received. I at once telegraphed to Colonel Prentiss, offering assistance. He replied, "I have men sufficient, but want some heavy guns. None have arrived, though I learn they are coming. With them I shall be strong." I have telegraphed East for the guns promised me, but have heard nothing as yet. Copy of telegram of the 8th received to-day, together with letter from Z. Chandler, in regard to posting troops at Quincy. I understood from a special messenger sent to me by the Governor of Illinois that there was a regiment of State troops at Quincy. I will inquire again.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

[4.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
*Washington, May 15, 1861.*

Col. ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. Army:

COLONEL: The Department of the Ohio, to the command of which Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, Ohio Volunteers, has been assigned, embraces a part of Western Virginia, as described in the inclosed General Orders, Nos. 14 and 19. The critical state of affairs on the frontier, especially in Western Virginia and Kentucky, requires that General McClellan should be early advised of your progress in mustering volunteers into service, and should avail himself of them, instead of other troops, in the States where they are raised. The General-in-Chief, therefore, requests you to furnish General McClellan with returns of battalions and their places of rendezvous as fast as they are mustered, accompanied by such information as your judgment may indicate to be important in conducting the affairs of his command. The General-in-Chief desires me to add that he hopes the commission of brigadier-general of the Regular Army will shortly be conferred on you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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BOSTON, *May 22, 1861.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: The undersigned, a committee of citizens of Boston, privately assembled this day, beg leave respectfully to inform you that a confidential communication has been received in this city from Mr. Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, representing the situation of the loyal citizens of the eastern portion of that State and their pressing need of assistance and support, and inquiring whether "material aid in the way of money, men, and arms" can be furnished to those who are disposed to sustain the Government of the United States in the present crisis. An effort will be made by individuals in this community to respond to some extent to the application of Mr. Johnson, but the object is evidently

one beyond the reach of private means, and, in the opinion of the undersigned, eminently entitled to the consideration of the National Executive. As such it is earnestly commended to the attention of the President.

We remain, sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servants,

EDWARD EVERETT.
JOEL PARKER.
[4.] E. R. HOAR.

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WASHINGTON CITY, *May 22, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
*Secretary of War:*

DEAR SIR: In a note received yesterday from the President he requested me to call on you for the purpose of renewing to you the suggestion which I had made to him in favor of a modification of the existing blockade of the Lower Mississippi. Calling to-day for that purpose, I have thought proper to leave with you this hasty epitome of my views upon that subject. Much the larger portion of the surplus of wheat, flour, and live stock grown, manufactured, or raised in the West goes East to market—a market still open. Considerable quantities of Indian corn, corn meal, flour, salt meats, and limited quantities of live stock, lard, and butter ordinarily seek a market South. The disturbed condition of the country, however, together with the general distrust of paper money, have so far largely restrained usual shipments of those articles in that direction, and now the blockade has entirely stopped them. Consequently considerable quantities of several of these articles, particularly Indian corn, are still in the hands of their producers and the country dealers, and must continue to be a subject of increasing apprehension and pecuniary loss unless a market can be afforded.

An aggravation of this evil might ensue in the unfavorable effect which it has in lessening the pecuniary ability of the people in that section to support the war, and in the revulsion of patriotic ardor which deep, continued, and wide-spread financial embarrassment might cause. To avert such evils I would respectfully recommend that the Government should adopt and carry into effect some judicious plan for the purchase, at a fair price, of the surplus of all those articles remaining unsold. What would be the best plan, whether to restrict the purchases to be made to such of those articles as might come to Cairo by river or rail or leave them unrestricted and locate agents at different points for the purpose of making them, or otherwise, is a question that you are far more competent wisely to decide than me.

Your obedient servant,

[4.] JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

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Proceedings of a council of war assembled at Fort Pickens, Fla., pursuant to the following order, viz:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, *Fort Pickens, May 22, 1861.*

A council of war will meet at the quarters of the commanding officer at 11.30 a. m. to-day. The following officers will compose the council: Bvt. Lieut. Col. Horace Brooks, Second Artillery; Capt. Rufus Ingalls, quartermaster's department; Capt. William F. Barry, Second Artillery; Bvt. Maj. Henry J. Hunt, Second Artillery; Capt. Harvey A. Allen, Second Artillery; Bvt. Maj. Zealous B. Tower, engineers; Capt. Henry

F. Clarke, subsistence department: Capt. Henry B. Clitz, Third Infantry; First Lieut. George T. Balch, Ordnance. Capt. George L. Hartsuff, assistant adjutant-general, will record the proceedings.

By order of Colonel Brown:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

FORT PICKENS, FLA., *May 22, 1861.*

The council met in accordance with the above order. Lieut. George T. Balch absent. Col. Harvey Brown, commanding the department and post, then stated to the council that he had assembled the officers to receive their opinions on the condition of affairs at this fort; that he had great confidence in their judgment and opinions, and that he requested an expression of them, but that he considered himself responsible alone, and would take the responsibility entirely upon himself. He then proceeded to read the following statement: * * *

The object of the expedition, which is the security of Fort Pickens against all attacks, foreign and domestic. Should a shot be fired at you you will defend yourself and your expedition at whatever hazard, and if needful for such defense inflict upon the assailants all the damage in your power within the range of your guns.

At the time of receiving these instructions no actual hostilities existed. Since then Fort Sumter has been attacked by the secessionists and taken, and a proclamation of the President of the seceding States has been published in the newspapers and seen by us, declaring war against the United States, and the President of the United States has issued a proclamation calling for troops to defend our frontiers and notifying the seceders that he would give twenty days for them to vacate our posts, which time has expired. The enemy have since then been constantly employed in casting shot and shell at the navy-yard, in erecting batteries and arming them with heavy guns, evidently with a design to bombard this fort. He has abused in several instances the flag of truce, and last night he anchored within less than a mile of this fort a large vessel with soldiers on board, evidently designed to act hostilely against this fort. The commanding officer on the 17th ultimo notified the general commanding the secession forces of his design, unless assailed, to act only on the defensive, and to-day has notified him of his intention to act on the offensive whenever the honor and interest of his country, in his opinion, demand it.

Questions submitted:

First. Is the commanding officer of Fort Pickens now bound by the spirit of his orders to act on the defensive solely?

Second. Is, or is not, the commencing of hostilities by the secessionists sufficient cause for his acting offensively?

Third. Are, or are not, the several acts of the commanding general of the forces at Warrington, as here detailed, and the truth of which is known to all the members of this council, a sufficient cause for opening a fire on the enemy?

Fourth. Is it, or is it not, in our present state and that of the enemy, expedient at this time to open fire against the enemy?

Fifth. Should, or should not, an attempt to remove the vessel from her present position be considered an act of hostility?

Sixth. Should, or should not, the commanding officer so notify General Bragg?

After a full and free discussion on the several questions a vote was taken, resulting as follows:

Question No. 1. Seven, no; one, yes; decided, no.

Question No. 2. Unanimously, yes.
Question No. 3. Five, yes; three, no; decided, yes.
Question No. 4. Seven, no; one, yes; decided, no.
Question No. 5. Five, no; three, yes; decided, no.
Question No. 6. Five, yes; three, no; decided, yes.
The council having no further business before it, adjourned sine die.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Recorder.*

H. BROOKS,
*Captain of Artillery and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel,*
[1.] *President Council of War.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Indianapolis, Ind., May 24, 1861.*

Hon. SIMON CAMERON,
*Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have this afternoon had the pleasure of passing in review the five regiments of three-months' Indiana troops at this place. I desire to express my surprise and great gratification at their efficiency and appearance. They surpassed all my anticipations, and will make admirable troops. I recommend most earnestly that they be accepted en masse for three years. Great detriment will ensue to the service if they are not received, and I should exceedingly deplore their being broken up. If received, they will be among the very first ready for active and difficult service. From what I have seen of the State troops at this place I am also prepared to urge that they also be received. We shall need more than ten regiments from Indiana before we assume the offensive.

With the hope that the Department will take a favorable view of these recommendations, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[4.] *Major-General U. S. Army, Commanding Department.*

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*Memorial.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *May 24, 1861.*

We concur in the opinion that the United States should at an early day take possession of prominent points in Kentucky, such as Louisville, Covington, Newport, Columbus, &c., and the railroads leading from the same south. If Colonel Anderson or others, who are loyal to the Government, can raise regiments of loyal men in Kentucky to occupy these points in the first instance and the Government has the means of arming them, it would be advisable to have them thus occupied. If Kentuckians cannot be found for this purpose, U. S. Regulars would be the next best for the purpose; but in our opinion they should be occupied at an early day, if it has to be done by the volunteers from adjoining States. We believe this course will save Kentucky to the Union; otherwise, that in the end the secessionists will control her. If these suggestions are approved, Major-General McClellan should at once be advised and clothed with the necessary authority.

It is important that the plan of the campaign in the West should be fixed upon, and that the major-general of the division should be furnished the means and be instructed to shape the military movements of his department so as to carry it into effect at the earliest period. We also think that the force called out in Major-General McClellan's department should be materially increased. Before any movement South takes place the loyalty of Kentucky should be secured, which can be done this summer before troops are moved to more Southern States. To the extent of the appropriations made by the Legislatures of the several States represented by the undersigned in aid of the General Government, we desire it to be understood these appropriations will be promptly available for the uses of the Government as its necessities, if any, shall require; and, to sustain the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war, further aid may be relied upon from our respective States, if required. Authority ought also to be given to occupy points in Tennessee and Missouri.

W. DENNISON.
RICH'D YATES.
[4.] O. P. MORTON.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 28, 1861.*

So much of the State of Kentucky as lies within 100 miles of the Ohio River will constitute the new Military Department of Kentucky, under Col. Robert Anderson, U. S. Army; headquarters for the present, Louisville, Ky.

By order:

L. THOMAS,
[4.] *Adjutant-General.*

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*Remarks on a memorial signed by Their Excellencies the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, and handed to me yesterday by the second of these high functionaries.**

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
*Washington, D. C., May 29, 1861.*

First. The signers are of "opinion that the United States should at an early day take possession of prominent points in Kentucky, such as Louisville, Covington, Newport, Columbus, &c., and the railroads leading from the same south." Independent of this paper the United States had occupied Newport, adjoining Covington, and Colonel Anderson had been directed to establish his headquarters as the commander of the Department of Kentucky at Louisville, and, in conjunction with the surveyor of the customs there, to restrict exports thence by land and water; and Major-General McClellan had been instructed to give reasonable aid to the friends of the Union across the Ohio and across the Mississippi. Under this authority he might, if he had thought it expedient, have occupied Columbus, but many of the wisest and best Union men in Kentucky have strongly intimated that thrusting protection upon their people is likely to do far more harm than good, and probably the danger can be better estimated at home than by friends abroad.

* See memorial of May 24, 1861, second, *ante*.

Second. The memorial suggests that, if Colonel Anderson cannot find loyal Kentuckians enough to sustain the Union cause in Kentucky, regulars might be employed, &c.; but Colonel Anderson had already raised two regiments of loyal Kentuckians, &c.

Third. The signers next say that if their "suggestions be approved, Major-General McClellan should at once be advised," and add: "It is important that the plan of the campaign in the West should be fixed upon, and that the major-general of the division should be furnished the means and be instructed to shape the military movements of his department so as to carry it into effect at the earliest period." Premising that it is for the Government to furnish the means, I, in great deference to Their Excellencies, beg to say that, in two letters addressed to Major-General McClellan, dated, respectively, the 3d and 21st instant, I have given, to the best of my poor abilities, a plan of campaign somewhat unlike their suggestions, in order that he might shape his military movements and prepare his means of execution accordingly.

Fourth. The suggestions of the Governors conclude with this proposition: "Authority ought also to be given to occupy points in Tennessee and Missouri." In discussing the memorial before Governor Yates and several U. S. Senators, it was urged by some of the latter, and I think concurred in by His Excellency, that Memphis ought to be immediately occupied. This would certainly be to begin a campaign without preparation. Let us suppose Memphis to be threatened. Before the expedition could reach the point of attack—say with 10,000 men—the enemy would certainly interpose at least the double of that number; and if we commence with 20,000 the same thing would occur, when the cries for re-enforcements, being constantly repeated, would probably sweep Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c., of their respective quotas of volunteers and leave us nobody from those States for pushing the war to a close at the right season; for the troops about Memphis would not only have lost the opportunity of acquiring tactical instruction during the summer and autumn, but would be so enfeebled by fevers as to be scarcely able to do duty before late in the winter.

These remarks and a copy of the memorial are respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

[This in the handwriting of General Scott.]

[4.]

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*Proceedings of the East Tennessee Convention, held at Knoxville, May 30 and 31, 1861.*

FIRST DAY.

On Thursday, 30th of May, 1861, a large number of delegates representing the people of the various sections of East Tennessee assembled at Knoxville, in pursuance of the following call:

EAST TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

The undersigned, a portion of the people of East Tennessee, disapproving the hasty and inconsiderate action of our General Assembly, and sincerely desirous to do, in the midst of the troubles which surround us, what will be best for our country and for all classes of our citizens, respectfully appoint a convention to be held in Knoxville on Thursday, the 30th of May, instant; and we urge every county in East

Tennessee to send delegates to this convention, that the conservative element of our whole section may be represented and that wise, prudent, and judicious counsels may prevail, looking to peace and harmony among ourselves:

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|---|---|
| F. S. HEISKELL, | C. H. BAKER, |
| S. R. RODGERS, | DR. W. RODGERS, |
| JOHN BAXTER, | C. F. TRIGG, |
| DAVID BURNETT, | JOHN WILLIAMS, |
| JOHN J. CRAIG, | W. H. ROGERS, |
| O. P. TEMPLE, | JOHN TUNNELL, |
| W. G. BROWNLOW, | AND OTHERS. |

The convention met at Temperance Hall at 12 o'clock and was called to order by Conally F. Trigg, esq., upon whose motion the following officers were chosen:

Temporary president, John Baxter, of Knox; temporary secretary, John M. Fleming, of Knox. The deliberations of the convention were opened by the Rev. Thomas W. Humes, of Knoxville, who addressed a fervent prayer to the Throne of Grace, as follows:

Almighty and ever living God, our Heavenly Father, to Thee do we owe all the blessings we enjoy, whether of a civil or religious kind. It becomes us on all important occasions to make known unto Thee our wants and desires and supplications; and we would now come before Thee in the faith of Christ and beseech Thee that Thy blessing and favor may rest upon us. We believe that Thou art the God of nations as well as individuals. We are assembled here to-day under circumstances adapted to fill our hearts with anxious forebodings for our beloved country. Dark clouds have gathered over it. A spirit of alienation and strife has gone abroad through the land. Citizens are in arms against the Government; brethren against brethren, and we are threatened with war and bloodshed. It may be that our civil and religious liberties are in danger of serious injury and loss. O God! we believe that Thou wast with the founders of the Republic at the beginning of its existence and didst then uphold and cherish and prosper them; and we pray that Thou wilt not leave us now as a nation, but wilt continue to us Thy favor and goodness for the time to come. We confess, O God, that we have not been properly thankful for the blessings bestowed upon us, nor improved them as we ought. We have been too proud and boastful and wicked as a people; too neglectful of Thy word, too forgetful of Thee and of our duties toward each other. But we beseech Thee to have mercy upon us and forgive us our transgressions. Turn from us Thy righteous indignation. Avert from us the ills that impend over us. In this our time of darkness and doubt, to whom, O God of our fathers, shall we turn for relief and for help but to Thee? Throw around the nation, we entreat Thee, the arms of Thy protection. Give wisdom from above to those who are in authority for the duties of their station and uphold and strengthen their hearts and hands in every measure they may adopt for the public welfare which Thou wilt approve and which will promote righteousness and secure peace. Rebuke the spirit of faction and discord, of wickedness, corruption, and vice in the land and dispose the hearts of the people to the love of Thee and of our Blessed Redeemer and to the cultivation of good will and brotherly affection; and grant that the civil and religious liberties we enjoy shall be handed down to the generations that are to come. Look graciously, we beseech Thee, upon the citizens who, under the promptings of patriotic feelings, have come up

here to-day to consult concerning the public welfare. Give them the spirit of wisdom and counsel and understanding; indicate to them the path of duty, and grant them courage and fidelity to follow it. Bless us all in the various relations of life. Forgive us our sins and enable us so to pass through the things that are temporal that we finally lose not but attain the things that are eternal, and may reach by Thy grace that heavenly kingdom which Thou hast prepared for Thy faithful people. All which we ask in the name and for the sake of Thy Son Jesus Christ, our only mediator and advocate.

On motion of William Heiskell, esq., of Monroe, the roll of counties in East Tennessee was called by the secretary, and the following delegates reported themselves in attendance:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

*Bledsoe County.*—Dr. William S. Findlay, J. G. Spears, S. P. Doss, J. W. McReynolds.

*Polk County.*—J. M. McCleary.

*Bradley County.*—S. Beard, R. M. Edwards, John McPherson, J. L. Kirby, C. D. Champion, J. S. Bradford, C. T. Hardwick, A. A. Clingan, S. P. Gaut, T. L. Cate, Dr. J. M. Campbell, J. N. Dunn.

*Hamilton County.*—Monroe Masterson, Wilson Hixson, A. Selser, J. G. Thomas, I. C. Rogers, J. D. Blackford, J. D. Kenner, D. C. Trewhitt, J. F. Early, F. G. Blacknall, Peter Mounger, A. W. McDaniel, A. M. Cate, G. O. Cate, J. A. Matthews, John Anderson, P. L. Matthews, William Denny, A. A. Pearson, William Clift, R. C. McRee, E. M. Cleaveland, William Crutchfield, R. Hall.

*Morgan County.*—B. T. Staples, J. M. Melton, Jessee Stonecipher, M. Stephens, S. C. Honeycutt, E. Langley.

*Jefferson County.*—J. P. Swann, J. M. Bewley, W. A. Haun, Dr. Samuel Anderson, Joel Johnson, William Jones, William McFarland, William Dick, Doctor Cawood, J. Monroe Meek, Wiley Foust, Dr. A. A. Caldwell, L. F. Leeper, John Tate.

*Cocke County.*—P. H. Easterly, J. W. Clarke.

*Monroe County.*—W. H. Dawson, William M. Smith, William Heiskell, Sam. M. Johnson, J. R. Robinson, Dr. B. Franklin, A. W. Cozart, I. C. Brown.

*Cumberland County.*—A. C. Yates, F. Kindred.

*Roane County.*—J. W. Bowman, R. W. Boyd, George Littleton, W. L. Goldston, J. I. Dale, M. Rose, R. K. Byrd, J. T. Shelley, T. Russell, E. D. Hoss, W. M. Alexander, John Hays, D. F. Harrison, J. W. Wester, Joseph B. Martin, W. S. Patton, G. W. Easter, Isaac A. Clark, John Womble, Samuel Williams, Reuben Davis, L. M. Wester, T. F. Carter, William H. Selvidge, T. J. Tipton, Wesley Harwell, E. W. Brazeale, J. J. West, T. J. Mason, Jo. Anderson, William Lowry, A. L. Greene, F. Young, J. Y. Smith, C. C. Wester, James H. Johnston, J. W. Atkisson, John De Armond, P. I. Deremus, William Clark, F. M. Wylie, William E. Pope, Samuel L. Childress, W. P. Rose, T. T. Coffin, F. Bales, J. O. Hays, E. S. Clarke.

*Claiborne County.*—E. E. Jones.

*Campbell County.*—Joseph Hatmaker, R. D. Wheeler, David Hart, Joseph Cooper, George Bowling, John Neader, William Robbins, John Jones, William Carey, J. L. Keeny.

*Carter County.*—Abram Tipton, C. P. Toncray, Daniel L. Stover, John W. Cameron, J. P. T. Carter.

*Union County.*—J. W. Thornburgh, J. M. Sawyers, John Cox, A. McPheters, Isaac Bayless, F. P. Hansard, S. H. Smith, L. Huddleston, J. G. Palmer.

*Sullivan County.*—P. N. Easly, William Mullennix, Dr. R. L. Stanford, G. R. Netherland, Jacob Shewalter, James Lynn.

*Anderson County.*—Samuel Moore, William Cross, L. C. Houk, Phil. Sieber, William Smith, L. Hockworth, Grandison Queener, P. C. Wallace, D. K. Young, J. B. Lamar, T. Adkins, G. W. Leath, William Reynolds, W. S. Freels, J. C. Chiles, J. Ayres, John Black, W. W. Weaver, James Ross, A. T. Williams, Oliver Hoskins, H. H. Baker, John Weaver, J. A. Doughty, S. C. Young, Lindsey D. Hill, Ed. Freels, J. Thompson, J. H. Cox, L. A. Powell, John Freels.

*McMinn County.*—Robert Cochran, William M. Lester, M. D. Anderson, O. Dodson, William L. Dodson, B. Wells, Charles Cate, D. P. York, M. R. May, J. H. Hornsby, W. W. Alexander, David Brient, J. J. Dixon, T. B. McElwee, N. J. Peters, Nathan Kelly, Rev. H. Buttram, C. Foster, A. Hutsell, G. W. Bridges, E. T. Renfro, John McGaughey, Rev. John Wilkins, William Porter.

*Johnson County.*—A. D. Smith, R. R. Butler, J. H. Vaught, John Murphy, Rev. L. Venable, Rev. L. Madron, J. Norris, F. Slimp, J. W. M. Grayson, Dr. M. T. Locke, Dr. D. Smithpeter, S. E. Northington, G. H. Shoun.

*Meigs County.*—Thomas Miller, T. J. Matthews, Andrew Campbell, Thomas Sessell.

*Washington County.*—Samuel West, S. K. N. Patton, S. T. Logan, J. F. Mahoney, Dr. R. H. Palmer, J. F. Grisham, A. J. Brown, Thomas A. R. Nelson, D. B. Barkley, A. Hoss.

*Greene County.*—James Britton, James P. McDowell, W. D. McClelland, Solomon Goode, Abram Hammond, Adam Farnsworth, John Jones, jr., Samuel H. Baxter, Reuben Easterly, James Britton, jr., Charles Gass, John Maloney, R. A. Crawford, T. G. Brown, Dr. William Cavender, D. G. Vance, G. Click, Dr. C. Johnson, B. Sherfy, Dr. William West, A. A. Lane, A. W. Walker, R. Johnson, W. A. Maloney, William Jones, Jonathan Easterly, A. G. Easterly, R. M. Easterly.

*Hawkins County.*—W. C. Kyle, John Blevins, John Vaughn, Robert G. Netherland, A. P. Caldwell.

*Knox County.*—F. S. Heiskell, Seth Lea, James C. Luttrell, M. D. Lea, J. M. Nelson, Jacob L. Nelson, J. P. Barger, John Currier, John Henson, W. N. Maxwell, W. Kennedy, R. M. Bennett, Daniel King, William Coker, David Nelson, W. H. Swan, Dr. P. Walker, B. Roberts, Andrew Thompson, P. Derieux, T. A. Smith, John Vance, Dr. Robert Snead, A. R. Trotter, Nicholas Nelson, J. H. Morris, James Raison, H. Osborne, M. Childress, Milton Roberts, H. Turner, A. Gideon, John J. May, John A. Callaway, James Smith, Jacob Reid, Joseph Garner, Robert Harper, J. F. Bunker, James Maxwell, Daniel Hommell, William D. Johnson, John Looney, John Williams, Matthew Simpson, Joseph Larew, F. H. Bounds, Thomas Rodgers, John Smith, W. A. A. Conner, Joseph W. Fowler, John Kirk, A. Davis, J. M. Marcum, J. R. Draper, R. M. Hall, John M. Conner, D. F. De Armond, William Hines, Louis Reed, L. D. Johnson, A. D. C. Hinds, Thomas Long, James Hall, Levi McCloud, B. Frazier, W. R. Lawrence, J. A. McMillan, P. H. Skaggs, A. A. Meek, Absalom Burnett, John Armstrong, John Luttrell, P. H. Cardwell, John Tunnel, C. W. Carnes, William McClelland, R. A. Harrison, H. R. Brown, D. W. Parker, F. M. Yarnall, W. B. Carnes, John H. Mynatt, O. H. Crippen, P. George, G. W. Tindal, Jos. Shell, John Lester,

Hugh Mynatt, T. W. Carnes, Henry Chiles, Joseph Hubbs, William Sharp, R. B. Gibbs, H. Clapp, R. G. Mynatt, George Cooper, Colonel Mynatt, P. Rutherford, H. D. C. Mynatt, A. K. Mynatt, William Clapp, F. Coram, C. H. Baker, John Letsinger, Jesse Stubbs, James Hartley, W. E. Hedgcock, John Devers, W. G. Brownlow, John Baxter, O. P. Temple, William Beard, J. C. S. McDannel, John M. Fleming, C. F. Trigg, Dr. William A. Rodgers, John J. Craig, Robert Craighead, S. R. Rodgers, Andrew Knott, Thomas J. White, John Luttrell, Martin Yarnall, T. W. Brown, James D. Bell, R. M. Bell, Wilson Groaner, J. O. Gentry, John Wood, John M. Brown, R. H. Wood, Calvin Wood, R. A. York, J. S. Bell, F. A. Armstrong, David Burnett, John Brown, Samuel McCammon, Frederick Rule, A. P. Rambo, James Tarwater.

*Grainger County.*—James James, John Brooks, Harmon G. Lea, D. C. Senter.

*Marion County.*—W. G. Brownlow (proxy).

*Hancock County.*—W. G. Kyle, W. G. Brownlow (proxies).

*Sevier County.*—J. C. Murphey, R. M. Creswell, J. T. Havis, Wilson Duggan, Lem. Duggan, Sam. Pickens, David Keener, Rev. James Cummings, D. M. Ray, William Catlett, D. McCroskey, Dr. R. H. Hodsden, Alexander McBath, Harvey Cowan, E. H. Williams, John H. Caldwell, William Petty, Isaac Russell, J. K. Franklin, Edmond Hodges.

*Blount County.*—Rev. W. T. Dowell, Rev. J. S. Craig, James Henry, J. M. Heiskell, H. Foster, Spencer Henry, Sanders Leeper, John Trew, S. F. Bell, A. Kirkpatrick, Robert Pickens, W. L. Dearing, John Godfrey, Stephen Mathews, John Jackson, Thomas Pickens, Henry Brakebill, W. A. Hunter, S. C. Flannigan, David Goddard, W. H. Cunningham, M. McTeer, Lavater Wear, Jefferson Kidd, Ed. Kidd, William Goddard, Solomon Farmer, Fleming Mays, Andrew McBath, Henry Hammel, Alex. Kennedy, James H. Walker, James H. Rowan, Robert Eagleton, G. W. Hutsell, Isaac Hinds.

On motion of S. R. Rodgers, esq., of Knox, the temporary president was directed to appoint a committee of five to report officers for the permanent organization of the convention. The president appointed as said committee Messrs. S. R. Rodgers, of Knox; John McGaughey, of McMinn; A. Hoss, of Washington; Alexander Kennedy, of Blount, and David Hart, of Campbell, who, having retired a short time, reported the following as permanent officers:

President, Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Washington County; vice-president, Col. J. G. Spears, of Bledsoe; assistant vice-presidents, R. D. Wheeler, of Campbell; J. C. Murphey, of Sevier; Dr. M. R. May, of McMinn; John Williams, of Knox; William Heiskell, of Monroe. Principal secretary, John M. Fleming, of Knox; assistant secretaries, A. L. Greene, of Roane; S. P. Doss, of Bledsoe, and J. M. Meek, of Jefferson.

The report of the committee was adopted by acclamation. By appointment of the chair the president elected was escorted to the stand by Messrs. S. R. Rodgers and C. F. Trigg. Before taking his seat the president addressed the convention in a speech of more than an hour's length, in which he forcibly reviewed the history of the revolutionary movement now convulsing the country and exposed with masterly ability the usurpations of the Governor of Tennessee and the unconstitutional acts of the recent extra session of our Legislature, and closed with an earnest and eloquent appeal to the members of the convention to discharge their responsible duties with calmness and firmness, to submit to no wanton tyranny, and to acquiesce in the will of the people, if constitutionally and legally expressed.

On motion of Colonel Trigg, of Knox, the president was authorized and directed to appoint a general committee, representing the various counties, to prepare and report business for the convention. The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee:

C. F. Trigg, of Knox; Alex. D. Smith, of Johnson; J. P. T. Carter, of Carter; S. T. Logan, of Washington; J. P. McDowell, of Greene; W. Mullennix, of Sullivan; W. C. Kyle, of Hawkins; William McFarland, of Jefferson; Sam. Pickens, of Sevier; Brownlow and Kyle, of Hancock; W. T. Dowell, of Blount; William Heiskell, of Monroe; John W. Wester, of Roane; D. C. Trewhitt, of Hamilton; R. M. Edwards, of Bradley; B. T. Staples, of Morgan; D. K. Young, of Anderson; W. G. Brownlow, of Marion; David Hart, of Campbell; George W. Bridges, of McMinn; T. J. Mathews, of Meigs; A. C. Yates, of Cumberland; J. M. McCleary, of Polk; S. P. Doss, of Bledsoe; E. E. Jones, of Claiborne; Isaac Bayless, of Union; Harmon G. Lea, of Grainger; P. H. Easterly, of Cocke, who retired to the committee room for consultation. Upon the retirement of the committee General Thomas D. Arnold was introduced to the convention, who spoke at considerable length in opposition to the schemes of the Governor and Legislature of Tennessee to plunge our people, against their own will, into a ruinous and unwarranted revolution. His speech was bold, pointed, earnest, and eloquent, and was well received by the convention. At the conclusion of General Arnold's remarks the committee on business, through their chairman, Col. C. F. Trigg, reported in part the result of their deliberations, but asked further time to perfect their report.

The president, at the call of the convention, introduced the Hon. Andrew Johnson, who acknowledged the compliment briefly, but owing to the lateness of the hour he deferred his remarks till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. And thereupon, on motion of Colonel Spears, of Bledsoe, the convention adjourned till 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

### SECOND DAY, FRIDAY.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, the honorable president presiding. The roll of delegates was called by the secretary, and revised and corrected by the convention. Governor Johnson commenced his speech, but pending his remarks the committee, through their chairman, Colonel Trigg, submitted their report. After a running debate, participated in by Messrs. Baxter, Temple, Trigg and Fleming of Knox, Spears of Bledsoe, Heiskell of Monroe, and others, the report of the committee was amended and finally adopted as follows:

In the enumeration of the rights of the citizens, which have been declared under the solemn sanction of the people of Tennessee, there are none which should be more warmly cherished or more highly estimated than that which declares that "the citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good," and at no time since the organization of our Government has there been an occasion which called so loudly for the exercise of that inestimable right as that upon which we are now assembled. Our country is at this moment in a most deplorable condition. The Constitution of the United States has been openly contemned and set at defiance, while that of our own State has shared no better fate, and by the sworn representatives of the people has been utterly disregarded. Constitutions, which in other days were wont to control and give direction to our public councils and to those in authority by the fiat of the people, have been wholly supplanted, and fanaticism, passion, and prejudice

have assumed an arbitrary sway. Law and order seem to have yielded their beneficent offices for the safety of the country and the welfare of the people, and in their stead revolution, in spite of its attendant horrors, has raised its hideous head. The condition of the country is most perilous, the present crisis most fearful. In this calamitous state of affairs, when the liberties of the people are so imperiled and their most valued rights endangered, it behooves them in their primary meeting, and in all their other accustomed modes, to meet together, consult calmly as to their safety, and with firmness to give expression to their opinions and convictions of right. We, therefore, the delegates here assembled, representing and reflecting, as we verily believe, the opinions and wishes of a very large majority of the people of East Tennessee, do resolve and declare:

1. That the evils which now afflict our beloved country, in our opinion, are the legitimate offspring of the ruinous and heretical doctrine of secession; that the people of East Tennessee have ever been, and we believe still are, opposed to it by a very large majority.

2. That while the country is now upon the very threshold of a most ruinous and desolating civil war, it may with truth be said, and we protest before God, that the people (so far as we can see) have done nothing to produce it.

3. That the people of Tennessee, when the question was submitted to them in February last, decided by an overwhelming majority that the relations of the State toward the Federal Government should not be changed; thereby expressing their preference for the Union and Constitution under which they had lived prosperously and happily, and ignoring in the most emphatic manner the idea that they had been oppressed by the General Government in any of its acts—legislative, executive, or judicial.

4. That in view of so decided an expression of the will of the people in whom "all power is inherent and on whose authority all free governments are founded," and in the honest conviction that nothing has transpired since that time which should change that deliberate judgment of the people, we have contemplated with peculiar emotions the pertinacity with which those in authority have labored to override the judgment of the people and to bring about the very result which the people themselves had so overwhelmingly condemned.

5. That the Legislative Assembly is but the creature of the constitution of the State and has no power to pass any law or to exercise any act of sovereignty, except such as may be authorized by that instrument; and believing as we do that in their recent legislation the General Assembly have disregarded the rights of the people and transcended their legitimate powers, we feel constrained and we invoke the people throughout the State as they value their liberties to visit that hasty, inconsiderate, and unconstitutional legislation with a decided rebuke by voting on the 8th day of next month against both the act of secession and of union with the Confederate States.

6. That the Legislature of the State, without having first obtained the consent of the people, had no authority to enter into a military league with the Confederate States against the General Government, and by so doing to put the State of Tennessee in hostile array against the Government of which it then was and still is a member. Such legislation in advance of the expressed will of the people to change their governmental relations was an act of usurpation and should be visited with the severest condemnation of the people.

7. That the forming of such military league and thus practically assuming the attitude of an enemy toward the General Government (this, too, in the absence of any hostile demonstration against this State) has afforded the pretext for raising, arming, and equipping a large military force, the expense of which must be enormous and will have to be paid by the people; and to do this the taxes, already onerous enough, will necessarily have to be very greatly increased and probably to an extent beyond the ability of the people to pay.

8. That the General Assembly, by passing a law authorizing the volunteers to vote wherever they may be on the day of election, whether in or out of the State, and in offering to the Confederate States the capital of Tennessee, together with other acts, have exercised powers and stretched their authority to an extent not within their constitutional limits and not justified by the usages of the country.

9. "That government being instituted for the common benefit, the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind."

10. That the position which the people of our sister State of Kentucky have assumed in this momentous crisis commands our highest admiration. Their interests are our interests. Their policy is the true policy, as we believe, of Tennessee and all the border States; and in the spirit of freemen, with an anxious desire to avoid the waste of the blood and the treasure of our State, we appeal to the people of Tennessee while it is yet in their power to come up in the majesty of their strength and restore Tennessee to her true position.

11. We shall await with the utmost anxiety the decision of the people of Tennessee on the 8th day of next month, and sincerely trust that wiser counsels will pervade the great fountain of freedom (the people) than seems to have actuated their constituted agents.

12. For the promotion of the peace and harmony of the people of East Tennessee it is deemed expedient that this convention should again assemble: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That when this convention adjourns it adjourns to meet again at such time and place as the president, or vice-president in his absence, may determine and publish.

The entire report, on motion of Colonel Heiskell, of Monroe, was unanimously adopted.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, of McMinn, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That those members of our State Legislature who heroically, though vainly, resisted to the utmost extent of their ability the iniquitous and unconstitutional ordinances of the late extraordinary session of the Legislature deserve the grateful remembrance of every patriot in Tennessee.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following, offered by the chairman of the committee on business, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Knoxville Whig, Jonesborough Express, Kingston Journal, and the Louisville (Kentucky) Journal, and that 5,000 copies of the proceedings be published by the Knoxville Whig for general circulation among the people.

Governor Johnson then continued his remarks. He spoke about three hours and commanded the earnest attention of the convention throughout his entire speech. His address was masterly in argument, carrying conviction to every honest mind that heard it.

At the close of his remarks, on motion, the convention adjourned subject to the call of the president.

T. A. R. NELSON,
*President.*
JNO. M. FLEMING,
*Secretary.*

[4.]

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WASHINGTON, *June 3, 1861.*

General MCCLELLAN,
*Commanding, &c.:*

You have already a copy of my instructions to Colonel Anderson as the commander of the Kentucky Department. He being sick, it is important to substitute some other competent commander. Will not Colonel Guthrie, of the Kentucky Volunteers, be adequate? If yes, put him in command accordingly.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[4.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Cincinnati, June 4, 1861.*

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
*Commanding U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: Your telegram of yesterday in regard to the Department of Kentucky reached me only to-day, and was at once replied to. Colonel Guthrie is a native of Urbana, Ohio; not of Kentucky. I am told that he has no relatives in the latter State, and that his only claim to be considered a Kentuckian is the circumstance of a short residence in Newport. From the best information I can obtain it would seem that Colonel Guthrie has neither the influence, position, nor intellect necessary for one holding the delicate post of commander of the Department of Kentucky, and I am satisfied that his appointment would be very unfortunate for the cause of the Union. It is a great mistake to suppose that the two so-called Kentucky regiments (Guthrie's and Terrell's) are really composed of Kentuckians. In some companies there are no Kentuckians; in the rest only a few. They are really made up of Ohio and Indiana men who failed to obtain admission into the regiments of their own States, and very few of their officers are either natives or residents of Kentucky. This is so well understood in Kentucky that should it become necessary to send any regiments from this side into that State I would prefer sending Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois regiments, leaving the bogus Kentucky regiments to be the last sent over. I have no doubt on this point, and fear that the authorities at Washington have been greatly deceived in regard to these regiments.

In view of the necessity of managing affairs in Kentucky with great delicacy until the elections have passed and a Union Legislature is in power, I would respectfully suggest that, for the present at least, no successor be appointed to Colonel Anderson, and that, as I am in quite close communication with the principal Union men, the matter be left for a time in my hands, the more particularly since any aid rendered to the Union party must come from my department. I would also earnestly suggest that, before any further preparations are made for mustering troops in Kentucky or Western Virginia into the U. S. service, arms, clothing, equipments, &c., be provided, so that the

regiments may be provided for as soon as mustered. If no successor is appointed to Colonel Anderson, I can take charge of this matter until he recovers. A point has arisen in Western Virginia which may arise in Kentucky, and should be promptly decided. It is whether troops will be received on condition that they are to be used only in defense of their own State. This condition would permit us to use Kentucky troops in Tennessee, and in any event it is almost certain that when once mustered in the condition would soon lose its importance in the eyes of the troops, and they would ere long consent to serve anywhere.

Without granting this condition it will, I fear, be very difficult to raise many men in Western Virginia. I would be glad to see that condition permitted them when necessary, in order to make the Ohio and Indiana troops available as soon as possible in other directions. I may here state that comparatively few of the Virginia troops thus far raised are really Virginians, but mostly from Pennsylvania and Ohio, so that no inference as to the facility of raising troops unconditionally in Virginia and Kentucky should be drawn from the past. I need arms, clothing, &c., for Virginia troops without delay, and think they should soon be on hand for the Kentucky troops.

I am, very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

[4.] *Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Department.*

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
*Washington, June 4, 1861.*

General McCLELLAN,
*Commanding, &c., Cincinnati, Ohio:*

It is deemed here unwise to send to Kentucky a commander or troops not natives and residents of that State. (See telegram of yesterday.) Colonel Rousseau is commander of the home guard at Louisville. Can you not place him in command of the Kentucky Department?

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[4.]

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MORROW, WARREN COUNTY, OHIO, *June 4, 1861.*

General TOTTEN:

DEAR COUSIN: I had not at hand the facts you desired, since the whole boat business has changed since I investigated it; but I proceeded at once to get the information wanted. It is not as precise as I should like it, but I can give it wholesale—near enough for the general purpose.

First. There are sixty steam-boats enrolled in the port of Cincinnati, of which number fifty-three are now in port. These boats average over 300 tons, and will doubtless carry and accommodate, with baggage, from 400 to 500 each—say 400—making 20,000.

Second. There are at Pittsburg, Wheeling, &c., some forty or fifty more steam-boats which are available, discarding the small ones; but if the lower Ohio is to be traversed at low water, then the small stern-wheelers are the best. We might count of the better class some forty more, making 15,000 men carriage.

Third. At Louisville and Saint Louis there are probably fifty more boats of the largest size. These boats probably average double the tonnage of the others, being boats which cannot pass the locks at Louisville. These large boats taken together would probably carry nearly as many as all on the upper Ohio. I should think steam-boat accommodations could easily be had to move at one time 60,000 men. If it were a successful movement, of course the number might be indefinitely increased. In this estimate I include a considerable number of those which may not be fit for service. The packet-boats are not desirable, except in case of necessity, for they are constructed for a light business.

Fourth. There are in the course of the year about forty tow-boats (barges) in the Cincinnati trade, a large part of which can no doubt be had. There are also a number of coal barges, deep and strong, commonly carrying 4,000 bushels of coal. Enough barges could be obtained to carry heavy freight.

Fifth. The lower Ohio will probably have as much as five feet of water till the middle of July, the lowest water being generally in September and October. In the Mississippi River there is more water, so that from Cairo down there will be little or no difficulty. Some of the most dangerous places, however, are between Cairo and Memphis. I was at Memphis in the lowest water, and found it rather difficult navigation. Steam-boats of from 300 to 500 tons can go down easily. The Navigator or Pilot, which was formerly published, is discontinued, so that I cannot obtain you anything of that kind more available than the result of my inquiries. It is possible I can get an old copy (which for purposes of river information is as good as a late one) and send you.

You are probably aware of the distinctive features of the town sites on the Mississippi. I consider Memphis the most valuable military point on the Mississippi between New Orleans and Cairo—as a defensible and as an aggressive point more valuable than either of them. It is not only one of the very few high and comparatively healthy places on the river, but in its relations to Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee it has peculiar advantages. The recent construction of railroad centering there has quadrupled its advantages. You will observe that Memphis is the only point on the Mississippi where you can go directly to Charleston, New Orleans, and through to the valley of the Tennessee. I have passed through the whole valley of the Tennessee, including North Alabama, and the holding of Memphis by a military force is the holding of the whole country in the valley of the Tennessee. Any other point in the interior desirable to possess can be taken and held from that point till we reach the spurs of the Cumberland Mountains. When we reach the mountains we have a Union population, which only needs a little military aid to make themselves perfectly defensible. The lines of Virginia railroads turn on the axis of the valley railroad, which in succession take in Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Cleveland, Chattanooga, Tuscumbia, and Memphis. This great central road is about 900 miles in length from Richmond to Memphis. If the Government then possess Virginia, garrisons stationed at Richmond, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis would command the whole of this immense railroad, silence all rebellion in Virginia, Tennessee, and North Alabama, and hold fast to Kentucky and to Missouri. From that moment the capture of all the cities and strong places in the cotton States becomes inevitable. In my opinion, the holding of these places would, in fact, terminate the war by the development of the Union strength and the organization of loyal State governments. The moment the overawing force of the rebel armies is

neutralized the Union men of the South will treat the secession governments as void, organize new governments, and thus the Union be restored by the union of loyal people.

In reference to military matters, I should suppose that the Topographical Bureau had full surveys of the points mentioned in the Southwest. If they have not, they ought to have. A perfect military survey of this country should be made whenever it can be, and the Government ought to make for its own use an accurate map of the country.

Your friend and cousin,

EDWD. D. MANSFIELD.

[Indorsement.]

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
*June 10, 1861.*

Copy forwarded for the information of headquarters.

Very respectfully,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
[4.] *Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA,
*Fort Pickens, June 4, 1861.*

Capt. Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster's Department, and chief quartermaster, will perform, in addition, the duties of chief commissary of subsistence for this department.

By order of Colonel Brown:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
[1.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA,
*Fort Pickens, June 5, 1861.*

I. First Lieut. Alexander J. Perry, having been appointed assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, he will relieve Lieutenant Langdon in the duties of quartermaster and commissary at Fort Pickens and Captain Ingalls in the duty of commissary of subsistence for this department.

II. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Brooks, having been promoted to major of the Second Artillery, is relieved from company duty and will turn over to Lieutenant Pennington the command of Company H, Second Artillery.

By order of Colonel Brown:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
[1.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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MORROW, WARREN COUNTY, OHIO, *June 7, 1861.*

General TOTTEN:

DEAR COUSIN: Since I wrote you last I have obtained a list of the boats inspected in 1860. This gives for the upper Ohio as follows: Cincinnati, 78 boats—average, 250 tons; Wheeling, 39 boats—average,

200 tons; Pittsburg, 88 boats—average, 200 tons. At least three-fourths of these boats are in port and can be made ready for service—say 150 boats, average, 225 tons, and able to carry 50,000 men. These are on the upper Ohio. At Louisville, New Albany, Saint Louis, &c., there are at least 100 more of larger size. My estimate, therefore, was under rather than over the mark. I have no doubt that 80,000 men might be transported at once by the boats above Cairo, on the Ohio and Mississippi. If it be necessary to use them, the Quartermaster's Department should use some tact and caution in contracting, for I have no doubt the boatmen and shippers will be ready to ask the full value.

We have had a good deal of trouble in Ohio in getting uniforms and clothing material, &c., in time. This and an occasional bad choice of officers has made some dissatisfaction, but the three years' men will be more than made up. The total number of volunteers in Ohio amounts to over ninety regiments, and, as they are generally full, it amounts to 90,000 men. Of the eleven regiments in Camp Dennison, three or four will prove first rate; the residue not above an average, unless they improve fast. They are very good material, but extremely raw, we having had no military training for several years. There is one German regiment, mostly composed of Prussian soldiers; there is another composed of Germans and Irish. Five of our regiments are, I believe, in Western Virginia. The changing from three-months' to three-years' men has made some commotion and difficulty here, but is now nearly over. Over 50,000 able-bodied men can be spared from Ohio without in the least impairing industry; 100,000 can be spared for one or two campaigns.

Crops will, I think, be very good this year, except that wheat will not be a heavy crop. Fruit is very abundant. Corn of the old crop so abundant that it brings but 28 cents in Cincinnati market, and I should not be surprised to find the market entirely glutted next autumn with corn.

The State loan of Ohio was entirely taken up at home at par. This State has immense resources in men, money, and food. It is really very rich. Indiana and Illinois are fertile in men and food, but not nearly so rich. The interruption of Southern commerce affects business in Cincinnati very much, but failures are few, and generally few people in want. From these facts you can gather an idea of the strength of the Central West, which is enough to overwhelm the Gulf States, if it must be done.

Yours,

EDWD. D. MANSFIELD.

[Indorsement.]

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *June 13, 1861.*

Respectfully forwarded for information at headquarters.

JOS. G. TOTTEN,

[4.] *Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.*

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NEW YORK, *June 9, 1861.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

DEAR SIR: I do myself the honor to inclose herewith, for your inspection and that of the President, a letter which I have just received from

Mr. Larz Anderson, of Cincinnati. The "Kentucky" brigade alluded to therein is described truly. They are not Kentuckians, but an organization gotten up in order that its officers might be mustered into the service, to secure which they assumed that title. To send these men to Louisville will do the Union cause a most serious injury, for their character is perfectly well known throughout Kentucky and our elections are at hand. May I ask you to have this order reconsidered? Let us have our own way a little longer, and I promise to hold the State true to her allegiance. As Mr. Anderson says, and as I have assured both you and the President, plenty of loyal bona fide Kentuckians can be enrolled, and the reason why that step has been delayed is, the Union Committee think it would be better to await the elections of the 20th of June. It is the wish of the Union Committee in Kentucky that Colonel Anderson shall be placed in command in Kentucky, but they do not desire his presence in the State at this juncture of affairs, and the colonel has remained in Cincinnati at their request after numerous conferences with them on the subject. So soon as I arrive in Kentucky—and I leave here to-morrow—I shall undertake the formation of two brigades, and I shall be able in a very short time to report, for the information of the President, the progress of the movement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

W. NELSON,
*Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.*

[Indorsement.]

The suggestions within made are approved. Let directions be given accordingly.

A. LINCOLN.

[Inclosure.]

CINCINNATI, *May 5, 1861.*

MY DEAR NELSON: After visiting Frankfort, as I did on Friday last, I did not go on to Washington at once, as I thought of doing when you left us, because upon consultation with our friends Davis, Harlan, Crittenden, &c., it was thought that a letter from Harlan on the subject, expressing the views and wishes of those present, would be sufficient. It was the unanimous opinion there among the true Union men that it was not advisable at the present juncture that my brother should take command in Kentucky, and that as he was not sufficiently recruited in health at any rate to undertake that or any other service, it was best on all accounts—the approaching elections and the use which would be made of his position there in a military capacity—that things should remain as they are until he was able to enter upon the duties of his command after a rest of some weeks in the mountains or on the lakes. This seemed to me to be wise policy, and I came home hoping that it would be carried out. Yesterday affairs presented another and more dangerous complication. An order has been issued by the War Department that one of the regiments at Camp Clay, miscalled the Kentucky brigade, was to report for service to Colonel Anderson in Louisville as soon as it was armed and equipped. Now you know how this "Kentucky" brigade was got up and how it is officered and how it is looked upon both here and in Kentucky. Scarcely an officer and but few of the men are Kentuckians or even residents, for any length of time, of

Kentucky. If one of those regiments were sent to Louisville it would occasion—and justly, too—more excitement than the sending of any other troops there. It would be considered a trick to get men there under a false pretense that they were Kentuckians and had the sympathies of the citizens, whereas they would be represented as imposters, &c. You see the point as well as I do, and I think that the Government should be advised of the great impolicy of taking such a step. I am sure that the Government does not understand as we do that the "Kentucky" brigade is merely a name assumed by the officers to get into service. They no doubt are true Union men, and may do good service, but they are not Kentuckians, and should not be so regarded by our Government. Please explain this upon your own knowledge of the facts. I have written to Mr. Chase on the subject. As to any one else being sent to Kentucky in my brother's place, I would say that if the Administration is determined not to regard the wishes of the Union men in that regard, no one should be sent there, but that some true and loyal Kentuckian within the State should be authorized to raise troops—bona fide Kentuckians—on the soil. It would be judicious and politic that the troops should be raised "for the defense and protection of Kentucky;" but this, I understand, the Administration is unwilling to direct or to permit, because unconditional Union men have already enrolled themselves and offered their services and been accepted, to wit, one Ohio-Kentucky brigade. You can judge of the force of the argument. I know that unconditional Union men can be enlisted in Kentucky, but I believe it would be wiser at first to let them be raised as suggested. When so raised, they would be of as much value as if enlisted unconditionally, the effect at home being better. I write hurriedly, but know that a suggestion only is needed to you upon any point. We hope to see you here soon and to have you in command of the river brigade. Get as many arms as you can for Kentucky. All of us are about as when you left us. *Adios.*

Yours, truly,

LARZ ANDERSON.

N. B.—By-the-by, money is more wanted to get troops for U. S. service in Kentucky, and particularly in Louisville, than anything else. There are a great many workingmen there out of employment, who are out-and-out Union men, and need the pay for subsistence of themselves and families.

[4.]

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
*Washington, June 10, 1861.*

General MCCLELLAN, U. S. Army,
*Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Your letter of the 4th instant is received. The General-in-Chief approves your views and suggestions in relation to the Department of Kentucky. The Secretary of War does not consent to the condition of partial service of volunteers or to sending supplies before they are mustered into service.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[4.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, June 13, 1861.*

Hons. EDWARD EVERETT, JOEL PARKER, E. R. HOAR,
*Committee of Citizens of Boston:*

GENTLEMEN: Your letter [of May 22], addressed to the President of the United States, relative to the situation of the loyal citizens of East Tennessee and the measures that should be taken for their protection, has just been referred by him to this Department for answer. I shall be glad to co-operate with you, gentlemen, in furnishing all the aid in my power to those citizens of East Tennessee "who are disposed to sustain the Government of the United States in the present crisis." I appreciate fully the critical position in which they are placed and their pressing need of assistance, and being urgently desirous of contributing to their relief in any way that may be practicable, will be happy to communicate or confer with you, gentlemen, or with Senator Johnson in conjunction with you, as to the proper measures to be taken to carry out the truly worthy and patriotic object which your committee was appointed to promote. The most practical way, it seems to me, in which this Department can promote the purpose of your committee is to furnish the arms that may be needed, and if the Union men of East Tennessee are willing to be supplied in that way with the arms they need for their protection, and if reliable persons be designated to receive and forward them safely to their proper destination, this Department will very cheerfully furnish them.

With sentiments of the highest regard, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
[4.] *Secretary of War.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, June 14, 1861.*

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
*Secretary of the Navy:*

DEAR SIR: The inclosed documents are respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Navy, with a request that the recommendations of the Lieutenant-General may be carried out. It is understood that a commander of the Navy is already on such duty upon the Ohio and Mississippi. The attention which he has already given this subject no doubt has prepared him to act efficiently in this matter. Some of the principal river steam-boat constructors West should be consulted, as suggested by Mr. Lenthall, in order to make their experience available. Rifled 42-pounders, from their long range and accuracy and the moral effect they produce, should form a part of the armament of each gun-boat. The Ordnance Department of the Army is now engaged in rifling the 42-pounders on hand. That Department will be instructed to prepare a sufficient number to supply each of the sixteen gun-boats required by the Lieutenant-General with not less than two such guns and a sufficient supply of ammunition. The other guns, it is supposed, may be properly supplied by the Navy, though the War Department will undertake this part of the work if it be desired. The Chief of the Ordnance Department will examine these papers, take copies, and hand the originals to the Secretary of the Navy.

SIMON CAMERON,
*Secretary of War.*

[Inclosure.]

*Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, transportation steamers, gun-boats, distances, &c.*

[Memoranda for the use of Lieutenant-General Scott.]

JUNE 3, 1861.

After several conversations with intelligent and reliable persons on the subjects embraced in the following memoranda, I have the honor to submit the same as containing information of importance:

*Passenger steamers.*—Most of them now unemployed; 250 steamers on the Ohio, rather more than less, that may carry an average of 300 men—75,000 men; 150 steamers at Saint Louis, and thereabouts, that may carry as many each, 45,000 men—120,000 men.

*Freight barges* on the Ohio, 100 in number, that will carry 2,500 barrels each on the average—250,000 barrels. At and about Saint Louis as many besides.

*Coal barges* on the Ohio, 200 in number, will carry an average load of coal of 10,000 bushels—2,000,000 bushels. At and about Saint Louis there are as many others.

One barge will carry coal enough for the largest steamer all the way to New Orleans and more than enough (two barges to three large steamers).

A steam-tug (of which there are many) would take down in tow barges enough to supply a great many steamers.

Each passenger steamer would herself carry a large quantity of coal in addition to troops, their baggage, and provisions.

It is an important question whether the "June rise" may not advantageously be availed of to send a good supply of coal to Cairo. The nearest considerable coal supply above Cairo is at Caseyville, about 120 miles up the Ohio.

*Pittsburg coal* is the best. Pomeroy coal nearly if not quite as good. (Pomeroy is half way between Pittsburg and Cincinnati.)

*Draft of water in the river.*—Four feet draft, with some certainty after middle of October; five feet draft 1st of November; six feet draft, with great certainty after 15th of November. This, in ordinary seasons, a very dry summer and dry early autumn, will give less water in October, but the middle of November will very surely give from five to six feet draft.

*Building-yards for boats.*—The principal boat-building places on the Ohio River are: (1) Pittsburg, Pa.; (2) Wheeling, Va.; (3) Cincinnati, Ohio; (4) Madison, Ind.; (5) New Albany, Ind.; (6) Mound City, Ill.

*Steam-engine building.*—At the first five places named above all kinds of engines are supplied and all other fittings. Steam gun-boats may be perfectly fitted to receive armament, provisions, and men at each of those places.

*Time.*—Three months will suffice to get the boats ready (including engines and all else) from the time of closing contract, if the matter be pressed; but this assumes great energy on the part of the agents of the Government and the contractors.

*Gun-boats.*—There is attached to this paper a draught made by John Lenthall, esq., Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs of the Navy Department, of a gun-boat deemed to be well adapted to operations on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Such a boat, besides crew, provisions, ammunition, &c., will carry about four 8-inch guns or other armament of about equal weight. The boat is planned to draw not over five feet when full and to have the requisite speed.

The explanation, also drawn up by Mr. Lenthall, that accompanies the drawing gives all requisite specifications for the construction, with the understanding, however, that the design is to be regarded as a basis on which modifications, probably slight in general, may be molded, according to modes of construction determined by experience to be best for the Western waters; all being fixed clearly and explicitly in the specifications of the contract.

It is for the Government to determine how many boats of this kind will be needed and when. Ten may be regarded as a minimum number, twenty as a maximum. There may be margin enough, as to time, between this and the —— for this point to be settled, without delaying general results.

A certain mode of causing this particular preparation to be made in due time and proper manner will be to send a naval officer of some rank and experience, say a commander, assisted by a lieutenant or two, to the Ohio, with full authority to the former to make all necessary contracts, distributing the work along the river as may be found best regarding timely execution and due competition; this officer having also authority, on consultation with boat and engine builders on that river and also with Naval Constructor Samuel M. Pook, who is understood now to be on naval duty there, to make any necessary modifications of the drawing and descriptions prepared by Mr. Lenthall. This and other preliminary arrangements not to be avoided make it indispensable that such authority be given and such officer be dispatched forthwith.

The cost of each boat complete may be taken at $20,000; making the cost for ten $200,000, and for twenty $400,000.

These contracts may be called for by advertisement; but it is to be considered whether such a public announcement of this kind of preparation will not be exposing designs injuriously and unnecessarily, at least as to time and extent and particulars.

As it is understood that these boats are each to be put under the command of a naval officer, the request of the commanding general might refer to the advantage of a detail of these at an early day. Placing them severally in charge thus early will be perhaps the very best means of securing a timely and complete outfit, as well as a faithful execution of contract.

I hand in with this memorandum a table, giving all the landing places for steamers between Cincinnati and Cairo and also between Cairo and New Orleans, derived from Capt. J. S. Neal, of Madison, Ind., who has been many years navigating those waters in command of a steamer. I have no doubt of the accuracy of the list according to river distances.

It may be safely assumed, I suppose, that troops may be landed at every one of these places, although at some—perhaps a good many on the portion of the Mississippi next below Cairo—there may be a pinched space and steep banks. Troops can nevertheless get up. On the other hand, it is known that, for long ranges of river, landings are not restricted to the points mentioned in the list, but are easy and good everywhere.

Every gun-boat and passenger steamer must carry a good river pilot. In addition, each commander of a considerable division of force should be attended by a person who, besides being a first-rate pilot, should be a practical engineer and possess a good general knowledge of the resources of the bordering country. Such a person I believe Captain Neal to be. He will be found at Madison, Ind., where he and his partners have a large building establishment, and will be likely to engage in building some of the gun-boats.

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
*Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.*

[Sub-inclosure.]

*Distances from Cincinnati to Cairo, Ohio River.*

| Cincinnati to— | State. | Miles. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lawrenceburg | Indiana | 22 | Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad. |
| Aurora | do | 28.6 | |
| Rising Sun | do | 36.8 | |
| Patriot | do | 50.14 | |
| Warsaw | Kentucky | 65.15 | |
| Vevay | Indiana | 80.15 | |
| Ghent | Kentucky | 80 | |
| Carrollton | do | 90.10 | Kentucky River. |
| Madison | Indiana | 100.10 | Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. |
| Bethlehem | | 125.25 | |
| Grassy Flats | | 131.6 | |
| Utica | Indiana | 142.11 | |
| Jeffersonville | do | 149.7 | Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad. |
| Louisville | Kentucky | 150.1 | Louisville and Portland Canal, two and one-half miles long. Lock will pass through a boat 180 feet long and 49.7 feet wide. |
| New Albany | Indiana | 153.3 | |
| Mouth Salt River | Kentucky | 172.10 | |
| Brandenburg | do | 190.18 | |
| Leavenworth | Indiana | 210.20 | |
| Flint Island | Kentucky | 240.30 | |
| Rome | Indiana | 250.10 | |
| Cloverport | Kentucky | 260.10 | |
| Hawesville | do | 270.10 | Plenty of coal mines on both sides of the river here. |
| Cannelton | Indiana | 270 | |
| Rockport | do | 300.30 | |
| Owensborough | Kentucky | 310.10 | |
| Scuffletown | Indiana | 330.20 | |
| Mouth Green River | Kentucky | 342.12 | |
| Evansville | Indiana | 350.8 | Railroad to Indianapolis. |
| Henderson | Kentucky | 362.12 | |
| Mount Vernon | Indiana | 390.28 | |
| Union Town | Kentucky | 400.10 | |
| Mouth Wabash River | Indiana | 410.10 | |
| Shawneetown | Illinois | 430.10 | |
| Lockhart Coal Mines | do | 425.5 | |
| Curlew Coal Mines | Kentucky | | |
| Shotwell Coal Mines | do | | |
| John Bell Coal Mines | do | | |
| Caseyville | do | 490.5 | |
| Cave in Rock | Illinois | 440.10 | |
| Golconda | do | 465.25 | |
| Smithland | Kentucky | 490.25 | Cumberland River. |
| Paducah | do | 500.10 | Tennessee River. |
| Mound City | Illinois | 543.43 | |
| Cairo | do | 550.7 | |

*Cairo to New Orleans, Mississippi River.*

| Cairo to— | State. | Miles. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbus | Kentucky | 20 | Mobile and Ohio Railroad. |
| Hickman | do | 35.15 | High land or bluff. |
| James' Bayou | Missouri | 43.8 | |
| New Madrid | do | 75.32 | |
| Tennessee Line | Kentucky | 80.5 | |
| Point Pleasant | Missouri | 90.10 | |
| Riddle's Point | do | 100.10 | |
| Meriwether Landing | Tennessee | 100 | |
| Island 14 | | 110.10 | |
| Prairie Bend | Missouri | 120.10 | |
| Booth's Point | Tennessee | 125.5 | |
| Hale's Point | do | 135.10 | Mouth of Obion River. |
| Ash Point | do | 150.15 | |
| Osceola | Arkansas | 160.10 | |
| Fulton | Tennessee | 175.15 | |
| Randolph | do | 190.15 | High land and battery here. |
| Island 35 | do | 200.10 | |
| Island 37 | Arkansas | 212.12 | Channel Tennessee side. |
| Island 40 | Tennessee | 235.28 | |

*Cairo to New Orleans, Mississippi River*—Continued.

| Cairo to— | State. | Miles. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mound City | Arkansas | 243. 8 | Arkansas soldiers encamped here. |
| Memphis | Tennessee | 250. 7 | |
| Foot of President's Island | | 262. 12 | |
| Norfolk | Mississippi | 275. 13 | Custom-house officer here. |
| Commerce | do | 290. 15 | |
| Sterling | Arkansas | 330. 40 | Mouth Saint Francis River. |
| Helena | do | 340. 10 | |
| Friar's Point | Mississippi | 350. 10 | |
| Island 63 | do | 370. 21 | Coal-yard. |
| Islands 67 and 68 | Arkansas | 385. 15 | |
| Leconia | do | 400. 15 | |
| Carson's Landing | Mississippi | | |
| General Clark's Landing | do | 443. 43 | |
| Napoleon | Arkansas | 450. 7 | Mouth Arkansas River. |
| Bolivar | Mississippi | 462. 12 | |
| Cat-fish Point | do | 470. 8 | |
| Eunice | Arkansas | 480. 10 | Railroad depot. |
| Gaines' Landing | do | 490. 10 | |
| Columbia | do | 500. 10 | |
| Greenville | Mississippi | 510. 10 | |
| Egg Point | do | 525. 15 | |
| Worthington's Point | do | 535. 10 | |
| Grand Lake | Arkansas | 545. 10 | |
| Princeton | Mississippi | 550. 5 | |
| Bunch's Cut-off | Louisiana | 558. 8 | |
| Skipwith's Landing | Mississippi | 562. 8 | |
| Lake Providence | Louisiana | 575. 13 | |
| Goodrich's Landing | do | 600. 25 | |
| Milliken's Store | do | 625. 25 | |
| Paw Paw Island | | 635. 10 | |
| Mouth of Yazoo | | 640. 5 | |
| Vicksburg | Mississippi | 650. 10 | High land or bluff; battery here. |
| Warrenton | do | 660. 10 | |
| New Carthage | Louisiana | 682. 22 | |
| Ashwood | do | 690. 8 | |
| Big Black Island | Mississippi | 700. 10 | |
| Grand Gulf | do | 710. 10 | |
| Saint Joe | Louisiana | 718. 8 | |
| Rodney | Mississippi | 730. 12 | |
| Waterproof | Louisiana | 740. 10 | |
| Mouth Cole's Creek | Mississippi | 748. 5 | |
| Hole in Wall | Louisiana | 755. 10 | |
| Natchez | Mississippi | 765. 10 | High bluff. |
| Ellis' Cliffs | do | 780. 15 | |
| Dead Man Bend | do | 796. 15 | |
| Fort Adams | do | 815. 20 | |
| Mouth Red River | Louisiana | 825. 10 | |
| Raccourci Cut-off | do | 830. 5 | |
| Morganza | do | 845. 15 | Railroad to Saint Francis. |
| Bayou Sara | do | 865. 20 | |
| Port Hudson | do | 890. 25 | |
| Baton Rouge | do | 905. 15 | |
| Plaquemine Bayou | do | 920. 15 | |
| Bayou Lafourche | do | 950. 30 | |
| College Point | do | 970. 20 | |
| Bonnet Carre Point | do | 990. 21 | |
| Red Church | do | 1, 005. 15 | |
| New Orleans | do | 1, 030. 25 | |

[Indorsement.]

I highly approve of the accompanying papers, viz: First, draught of a gun-boat, by Mr. Lenthall, chief of a naval bureau;* second, description of the gun-boat, by the same;* third, a memoir (this paper) on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, transportation, steamers, gun-boats, &c., by Brigadier-General Totten. I beg that measures be immediately taken to cause sixteen such gun-boats, each with an engine, to be built on the Ohio River, ready for use by the 20th of September next.

The steps are: First, to engage the Secretary of the Navy to detail an experienced naval officer, say a commander, assisted by a naval constructor, to contract for the building of the gun-boats and their engines, and for the general superintendence of those constructions; second, to

* Omitted.

detail a sea lieutenant to superintend each yard of construction and each machine-shop (if distant from a yard), for special inspection. Besides these details, it is hoped the Navy Department will give us an experienced young officer for the command of each of those boats when put into active operation. It is earnestly requested that the Secretary of War will obtain the details from the Navy Department without delay, with the necessary instructions to the Navy officers.

Respectfully submitted.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
*June 10, 1861.*

Approved:

SIMON CAMERON,
*Secretary of War.*

[4.]

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*Proceedings of the East Tennessee convention, held at Greeneville on the 17th day of June, 1861, and succeeding days.*

## SECOND SESSION.

### FIRST DAY.

GREENEVILLE, TENN., *June 17, 1861.*

The convention met this day in pursuance of the following call:

EAST TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted on the 31st day of May, by which the convention adjourned to meet at such time and place as the president, or vice-president in his absence, may determine and publish, I hereby notify and request the members of the convention to meet in Greeneville on Monday, 17th day of June, 1861.

THOMAS A. R. NELSON,
*President.*

JONESBOROUGH, *June 11, 1861.*

The members of the convention assembled at the court-house and were called to order at 4 p. m. by the president, the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson.

Vice-presidents present: John Williams, of Knox; William Heiskell, of Monroe, and J. G. Spears, of Bledsoe.

Secretary, John M. Fleming, of Knox; assistant secretary, J. Monroe Meek, of Jefferson.

On motion of Mr. Heiskell, of Monroe, the roll of counties was called, when the following delegates were reported in attendance:

*Anderson County.*—L. C. Houk.

*Bledsoe.*—J. G. Spears.

*Blount.*—W. T. Dowell, H. J. Henry, J. R. Frow, Solomon Farmer, Lavater Wear, A. Kirkpatrick, F. M. Cruse.

*Bradley.*—J. G. Brown, R. M. Edwards.

*Campbell.*—J. A. Cooper.

*Carter.*—A. Tipton, William Marsh, L. Slagal, T. M. Hilton, L. Carter, W. B. Carter, H. Slagal, J. Emmet, D. L. Stover, J. Hendrickson, J. G. Lewis, W. J. Crutcher, J. Perry, B. P. Angel, V. Singletary, J. L. Bradley, B. M. G. O'Brien, C. P. Toncray, Robert Williams, John M. Smith, C. Wilcox, H. C. Smith.

*Cocke.*—J. W. Clarke, P. Easterly, G. L. Porter, W. Nicely, J. Bible, William Wood, W. Graham, W. Hornett, S. H. Inman, W. A. Campbell.

*Claiborne.*—E. E. Jones, V. Myers, J. J. Bunch, J. J. Sewell, H. Sewell, F. Jones.

*Cumberland.*—R. K. Byrd (alternate).

*Grainger.*—H. G. Lea, D. C. Senter, E. L. Tate, James James, John Brooks.

*Greene.*—J. P. McDowell, W. H. Crawford, T. D. Arnold, Charles Gass, Peter Harmon, J. P. Holtsinger, J. B. Dobson, R. A. Crawford, James Jones, S. H. Baxter, David Rush, Israel Woolsey, A. W. Walker, J. Easterly, B. Earnest, N. Earnest, B. B. Sherfy, John Love, J. Myers, George Kinney, William Jones, Anthony Moore, J. Brannon, J. Kerbaugh, C. Harden, Jacob Bible, B. McDaniel, A. W. Howard, C. M. Vestal, J. G. Reeves, William Cavender, D. G. Vance, Thomas Davis, E. Davis, J. W. Harold, John Jones, Solomon Goode, Sam. McGaughey, Hon. D. T. Patterson, John Maloney, Charles Johnson, Alexander A. Lane, Abe Hammond, W. D. Culver, Maj. J. Britton, J. Britton, jr., George F. Gillespie, Robert Johnson, H. B. Boker, G. Click, Dr. William West, James A. Galbreath, W. R. Brown, W. D. McClelland.

*Hawkins.*—John Netherland, John Blevins, W. C. Kyle, A. A. Kyle, C. W. Hall, James White, C. J. McKinney, H. Mitchell, A. P. Caldwell, A. B. Keel, Thomas Benny.

*Hancock.*—Charles L. Barton.

*Johnson.*—S. E. Northington, J. H. Norris, H. C. Northington, J. W. M. Grayson, L. Venable, J. H. Vaught, Alex. Baker, A. D. Smith, John Murphy, A. G. Shown, H. P. Murphy, Kemp Murphy, R. R. Butler, Samuel Howard, J. F. Norris.

*Jefferson.*—J. L. Coile, Rev. J. R. Birchfield, N. B. Swann, M. Thornburgh, John Thornhill, R. D. Rankin, N. Newman, E. A. Sawyers, Ed. West, William Harris, John Alderson, L. McDaniel, W. Kirkpatrick, C. K. Scruggs, J. P. Swann, Dr. Samuel Anderson, William Jones, William Dick, Dr. Cawood, J. Monroe Meek, Wiley Foust, Dr. A. A. Caldwell, L. F. Leeper, John Tate.

*Knox.*—Henry Roberts, H. R. Clapp, A. Thompson, Dr. R. Snead, T. A. Smith, A. C. Callen, D. W. Parker, A. Davis, P. A. Ruble, J. D. French, Sam. McCammon, J. F. Bunker, Andrew Knott, John Williams, Horace Maynard, John Baxter, C. F. Trigg, John Smith, James Maxwell, John M. Fleming, A. G. Jackson, Dr. W. A. Rodgers, W. G. Brownlow, John Devers, Louis Letsinger, O. P. Temple, A. P. Rambo.

*Monroe.*—Dr. B. Franklin, William Heiskell.

*Morgan.*—E. Langley, T. H. Davis, J. M. Melton, J. Stonecipher, Rev. W. R. Jackson, S. C. Honeycutt.

*Hamilton.*—D. C. Trewhitt, S. McCaleb, William Clift.

*Marion.*—W. G. Brownlow (alternate).

*McMinn.*—John McGaughey, A. C. Derrick, G. W. Bridges, M. D. Anderson.

*Meigs.*—T. J. Matthews.

*Polk.*—W. M. Biggs, W. J. Copeland.

*Rhea.*—Not represented.

*Roane.*—J. T. Shelley, R. K. Byrd, W. B. Staley, T. J. Tipton, F. M. Wylie, M. Rose, J. W. Bowman, W. M. Alexander, D. F. Harrison, J. J. West, George Littleton, J. H. Johnston, W. J. Hornsby, F. Young, J. W. Atkisson, T. J. Mason, Jo. Anderson, J. Wyatt, J. S. Hagler, L. M. Wester.

*Scott.*—S. C. Honeycutt (alternate).

*Sevier.*—John Caldwell, J. Cate, H. Mount, J. H. Caldwell, John Douglas, J. K. Franklin, L. D. Alexander, E. Hodges, D. McCroskey, Sam. Pickens, J. T. Havis, R. H. Hodsden, D. M. Ray, J. C. Murphey, Wilson Duggan, C. Inman, Rev. James Cummings, F. L. Emmert.

*Sullivan.*—J. Shewalter, J. Lynn, G. R. Netherland, J. Hughes, Dr. R. L. Stanford.

*Washington.*—C. A. Eames, J. F. Mahoney, J. Slack, S. K. N. Patton, C. Bashor, A. Kibbler, E. H. West, W. H. Maxwell. A. J. Brown, S. T. Logan, Dr. W. Smith, J. A. Estes, Dr. R. H. Palmer, E. Keezel, Dr. R. B. McCall, G. W. Nelson, E. S. Harvey, A. Hoss, Dr. J. W. Hartman, J. Yerger, W. Slemmons, W. M. Reese, A. B. Tadlock, J. W. Deaderick, G. W. Wilson, J. Biddle, H. Pressnel, R. L. Gillespie, T. S. Gillespie, John Pennybaker, R. M. McKee, D. M. McFall, E. W. Oughbrough, J. W. Ellis, W. Glaze, S. West, M. H. Clark, E. S. Matthews, D. Onk, T. A. R. Nelson, P. H. Grisham.

*Union.*—J. W. Thornburgh, Isaac Bayless, M. V. Nash.

*Fentress.*—E. S. Langley (alternate).

On motion of G. W. Bridges, of McMinn, Mr. E. S. Langley, who appeared as an alternate delegate from the county of Fentress in Middle Tennessee, was admitted to a seat in the convention. The deliberations of the convention were then opened with prayer by Rev. James Cummings, of Sevier, as follows:

Almighty God! our great Creator, our kind Preserver, and our gracious Redeemer, we have assembled here at the request of our fellow-citizens, as Thou knowest, for the purpose of exchanging our views respecting the evils which have been brought upon our country by those who are endeavoring to destroy our Government under which we as a nation have so wonderfully prospered. But being aware of our short-sightedness and liability to err, we would humbly and earnestly implore the enlightenings of Thy Holy Spirit that we may be able to accomplish the object for which we were chosen, in the best possible manner. And oh, Divine Sovereign of the universe, we pray Thee to defeat those who are endeavoring to break up our inestimable Government and sustain and relieve those who are now deprived of their constitutional privileges. We have to acknowledge that as a nation we have not appreciated our civil and religious privileges, but have abused Thy goodness. But we would meekly importune Thee, our Heavenly Father, to pardon our national sins, allay the fierce and hostile excitement that prevails in many sections of our country, suppress the further shedding of blood in civil war. Grant, we beseech Thee, O Lord, that we may again become a united people, secured in the enjoyment of our former inestimable civil and religious privileges and to Thy great and glorious name, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, we will ascribe present and everlasting praises. Amen.

On motion of Mr. Maxwell, of Washington, the members of the business committee appointed at the Knoxville session of this convention were retained upon said committee, so far as they are now in attendance, and upon the same motion it was ordered that the president, by appointment, supply any vacancies that may appear upon said committee.

Mr. Kyle, of Hawkins, asked that Hon. John Netherland be substituted in his place on the committee. Mr. Logan, of Washington, asked that J. W. Deaderick be substituted for him. The committee thus constituted stands as follows:

C. F. Trigg, of Knox; A. D. Smith, of Johnson; W. B. Carter, of Carter; J. W. Deaderick, of Washington; James P. McDowell, of Greene; R. L. Stanford, of Sullivan; John Netherland, of Hawkins;

James P. Swann, of Jefferson; Samuel Pickens, of Sevier; Charles L. Barton, of Hancock; W. T. Dowell, of Blount; William Heiskell, of Monroe; W. B. Staley, of Roane; D. C. Trewhitt, of Hamilton; R. M. Edwards, of Bradley; J. Stonecipher, of Morgan; L. C. Houk, of Anderson; W. G. Brownlow, of Marion (alternate); J. A. Cooper, of Campbell; G. W. Bridges, of McMinn; T. J. Matthews, of Meigs; R. K. Byrd, of Cumberland (alternate); William M. Biggs, of Polk; J. G. Spears, of Bledsoe; E. E. Jones, of Claiborne; Isaac Bayless, of Union; H. G. Lea, of Grainger; P. Easterly, of Cocke; S. C. Honeycutt, of Scott (alternate); E. S. Langley, of Fentress (alternate).

On motion, Messrs. R. Johnson, Britton, Rankin, McDowell, and Vance, of Greene, were appointed as a committee to provide for the convenience and comfort of the convention during its session. And then, on motion of Fleming, of Knox, the convention adjourned till 8 o'clock to-night.

NIGHT SESSION.

Convention met at the court-house pursuant to adjournment. On motion of Mr. Netherland, of Hawkins, it was ordered that all resolutions and documents offered to the convention should be first read and then referred to the committee on business without debate. Various propositions were offered and referred to the committee under the rule. Mr. Fleming, of Knox, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the members of the State Legislature now in attendance upon the convention be, and they are hereby requested to remain with us until final and decisive action has been had by the convention.

Under the suspension of the rule the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bunker, of Knox, the convention adjourned till 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

## SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

TUESDAY, *June 18*.

The convention met in the grove, pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Dobson, of Greene.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of Johnson, a general committee was appointed by the president to raise funds to defray the incidental expenses of the convention. The following gentlemen constituted said committee:

Messrs. Houk, of Anderson; Spears, of Bledsoe; Kirkpatrick, of Blount; Cooper, of Campbell; Stover, of Carter; Butler, of Johnson; Inman, of Cocke; Sewell, of Claiborne; James, of Grainger; Crawford, of Greene; A. A. Kyle, of Hawkins; Barton, of Hancock; Meek, of Jefferson; Jackson, of Knox; Franklin, of Monroe; Melton, of Morgan; McGaughey, of McMinn; Matthews, of Meigs; Copeland, of Polk; Shelley, of Roane; Alexander, of Sevier; Netherland, of Sullivan; West, of Washington; Thornburgh, of Union.

On motion of Hon. Horace Maynard, of Knox, it was ordered that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to report to the convention a basis of voting and all necessary rules of debate. The following were appointed on said committee:

Maynard, of Knox; Maxwell, of Washington; A. Tipton, of Carter; Alexander, of Roane; White, of Hawkins.

Various resolutions were presented and referred to the committee under the rule. Convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met at the College building pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Maynard, from the special committee on the basis of voting, &c., submitted the following report:

*Resolved*, That upon the call of the ayes and noes each county shall be entitled to one vote additional for every 1,000 votes cast in the county at the recent election, and for each fraction exceeding 500, and the secretary be instructed to prepare a scale in conformity with this rule.

*Resolved*, That for the purpose of facilitating the vote of the convention the members from each county are directed to appoint their own chairman, who shall ascertain and report the sense of the delegation upon any proposition.

*Resolved*, That the ayes and noes may be called upon any proposition by any five members of the convention.

*Resolved*, That in debate no county shall be heard but once upon any question by its delegation until every other county desiring to speak shall have been heard.

*Resolved*, That the call for the previous question shall be sustained by a majority of all the members.

The report was unanimously adopted. Other resolutions were presented and referred to the committee, under the rule. Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, *June 19, 1861.*

Convention met pursuant to adjournment and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Holtsinger, of Greene. The convention was addressed at length by several members; and there being no business before it this morning, on motion it adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met at 2 o'clock. Mr. Trigg, of Knox, from the business committee, submitted their report at length. Mr. Temple, of Knox, presented a series of resolutions and gave notice that he would offer them as a substitute for part of the committee's report. After considerable debate, participated in by Messrs. Baxter, Havis, Clift, Brown, Myers, Swan, Thornburgh, Arnold, Carter, Temple, and others, on motion the substitute and the first resolution of the committee were referred back to the committee for a further report to-morrow morning. Convention adjourned till 8 a. m. to-morrow.

FOURTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, *June 20, 1861.*

Convention met at the usual hour and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Milburn, of Greene. Mr. Murphy, of Johnson, offered a resolution restricting debate, which after amendment was adopted, as follows:

*Resolved*, That no member of this convention except the chairman of the committee whose report may be under consideration shall be permitted to speak longer than fifteen minutes on any one proposition, unless allowed to proceed by the convention.

Mr. Trigg, from the business committee, again submitted their report. After much discussion, the declaration of grievances and resolutions were finally adopted as follows, without division:

DECLARATION OF GRIEVANCES.

We, the people of East Tennessee, again assembled in a convention of our delegates, make the following declaration in addition to that heretofore promulgated by us at Knoxville on the 30th and 31st days of May last:

So far as we can learn the election held in this State on the 8th day of the present month was free, with but few exceptions, in no part of the State other than East Tennessee. In the larger parts of Middle and West Tennessee no speeches or discussions in favor of the Union were permitted. Union papers were not allowed to circulate. Measures were taken in some parts of West Tennessee, in defiance of the constitution and laws, which allow folded tickets to have the ballot numbered in such manner as to mark and expose the Union votes. A disunion paper, the Nashville Gazette, in urging the people to vote an open ticket, declared that "a thief takes a pocketbook or effects an entrance into forbidden places by stealthy means—a tory in voting usually adopts pretty much the same course of procedure." Disunionists in many places had charge of the polls, and Union men, when voting, were denounced as Lincolnites and abolitionists. The unanimity of the votes in many large counties where but a few weeks ago the Union sentiment was so strong proves beyond doubt that Union men were overawed by the tyranny of the military power, and the still greater tyranny of a corrupt and subsidized press. In the city of Memphis, where 5,613 votes were cast, but five freemen had the courage to vote for the Union, and these were stigmatized in the public press as "ignorant traitors who opposed the popular edict." Our earnest appeal to our brethren in the other divisions of the State was published there only to a small extent, and the members and names of those who composed our convention, as well as the counties they represented, were suppressed and the effort made to impress the minds of the people that East Tennessee was favorable to secession. The Memphis Appeal (a prominent disunion paper) published a false account of our proceedings under the head, "The traitors in council," and styled us, who represented every county but two in East Tennessee, "the little batch of disaffected traitors who hover around the noxious atmosphere of Andrew Johnson's home." Our meeting was telegraphed to the New Orleans Delta, and it was falsely said that we had passed a resolution recommending submission if 70,000 votes were not cast against secession. The dispatch added that "the Southern rights men are determined to hold possession of the State, though they should be in a minority." Volunteers were allowed to vote in and out of the State, in flagrant violation of the constitution. From the moment the election was over and before any detailed statement of the vote in the different counties had been published, and before it was possible to ascertain the result, it was exultingly proclaimed that separation had been carried by from 50,000 to 70,000 votes.

This was to prepare the public mind to enable "the secessionists to hold possession of the State though they should be in a minority." The final result is to be announced by a disunion Governor, whose existence depends upon the success of secession, and no provision is made by law for an examination of the vote by disinterested persons, or even for contesting the election. For these and other causes we do not regard the

result of the election as expressive of the will of a majority of the freemen of Tennessee. Had the election everywhere been conducted as it was in East Tennessee, we would entertain a different opinion. Here no effort was made to suppress secession papers or prevent secession speeches or votes, although an overwhelming majority of the people were against secession. Here no effort has been made to prevent the formation of military companies or obstruct the transportation of armies or to prosecute those who violated the laws of the United States and of Tennessee against treason. The Union men of East Tennessee, anxious to be neutral in the contest, were content to enjoy their own opinions and to allow the utmost latitude of opinion and action to those who differed from them. Had the same toleration prevailed in other parts of the State we have no doubt that a majority of our people would have voted to remain in the Union. But if this view is erroneous we have the same, and as we think a much better, right to remain in the Government of the United States that the other divisions of Tennessee have to secede from it. We prefer to remain attached to the Government of our fathers. The Constitution of the United States has done us no wrong; the Congress of the United States has passed no law to oppress us; the President of the United States has made no threat against the law-abiding people of Tennessee. Under the Government of the United States we have enjoyed as a nation more of civil and religious freedom than any other people under the whole heaven. We believe there is no cause for rebellion or secession on the part of the people of Tennessee. None was assigned by the Legislature in their miscalled declaration of independence. No adequate cause can be assigned. The select committee of that body asserted a gross and inexcusable falsehood in their address to the people of Tennessee when they declared that the Government of the United States had made war upon them. The secession cause has thus far been sustained by deception and falsehood; by falsehoods as to the action of Congress; by false dispatches as to battles that were never fought and victories that were never won; by false accounts as to the purposes of the President; by false representations as to the views of Union men, and by false pretenses as to the facility with which the secession troops would take possession of the Capitol and capture the highest officers of the Government. The cause of secession or rebellion has no charms for us, and its progress has been marked by the most alarming and dangerous attacks upon the public liberty. In other States as well as our own its whole course threatens to annihilate the last vestige of freedom. While peace and prosperity have blessed us in the Government of the United States, the following may be enumerated as some of the fruits of secession:

It was urged forward by members of Congress who were sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and were themselves supported by the Government. It was effected without consultation with all the States interested in the slavery question and without exhausting peaceable remedies. It has plunged the country into civil war, paralyzed our commerce, interfered with the whole trade and business of our country, lessened the value of our property, destroyed many of the pursuits of life, and bids fair to involve the whole nation in irretrievable bankruptcy and ruin. It has changed the entire relations of States, and adopted constitutions without submitting them to a vote of the people; and where such a vote has been authorized, it has been upon the condition prescribed by Senator Mason, of Virginia, that those who voted the Union ticket "must leave the State." It has advocated a constitutional monarchy, a king and a dictator, and is,

through the Richmond press, at this moment recommending to the convention in Virginia a restriction of the right of suffrage, and "in severing connection with the Yankees to abolish every vestige of resemblance to the institutions of that detested race." It has formed military leagues, passed military bills, and opened the door for oppressive taxation without consulting the people, and then, in mockery of a free election, has required them by their votes to sanction its usurpations under the penalties of moral proscription or at the point of the bayonet. It has offered a premium for crime in directing the discharge of volunteers from criminal prosecutions and in recommending the judges not to hold their courts. It has stained our statute book with the repudiation of Northern debts, and has greatly violated the Constitution by attempting, through its unlawful extension, to destroy the right of suffrage. It has called upon the people in the State of Georgia, and may soon require the people of Tennessee, to contribute all their surplus cotton, corn, wheat, bacon, beef, &c., to the support of pretended governments alike destitute of money and credit. It has attempted to destroy the accountability of public servants to the people by secret legislation, and has set the obligation of an oath at defiance. It has passed laws declaring it treason to say or do anything in favor of the Government of the United States or against the Confederate States, and such a law is now before, and we apprehend will soon be passed by, the Legislature of Tennessee. It has attempted to destroy, and we fear soon will utterly prostrate, the freedom of speech and of the press. It has involved the Southern States in a war whose success is hopeless, and which must ultimately lead to the ruin of the people. Its bigoted, overbearing, and intolerant spirit has already subjected the people of East Tennessee to many petty grievances; our people have been insulted; our flags have been fired upon and torn down; our houses have been rudely entered; our families subjected to insult; our peaceable meetings interrupted; our women and children shot at by a merciless soldiery; our towns pillaged; our citizens robbed, and some of them assassinated and murdered. No effort has been spared to deter the Union men of East Tennessee from the expression of their free thoughts. The penalties of treason have been threatened against them, and murder and assassination have been openly encouraged by leading secession journals. As secession has been thus overbearing and intolerant while in the minority in East Tennessee, nothing better can be expected of the pretended majority than wild, unconstitutional, and oppressive legislation; an utter contempt and disregard of law; a determination to force every Union man in the State to swear to the support of a constitution he abhors, to yield his money and property to aid a cause he detests, and to become the object of scorn and derision as well as the victim of intolerable and relentless oppression.

In view of these considerations and of the fact that the people of East Tennessee have declared their fidelity to the Union by a majority of about 20,000 votes, therefore we do resolve and declare:

First. That we do earnestly desire the restoration of peace to our whole country, and most especially that our own section of the State of Tennessee should not be involved in civil war.

Second. That the action of our State Legislature in passing the so-called "declaration of independence" and in forming the "military league" with the Confederate States, and in adopting other acts looking to a separation of the State of Tennessee from the Government of the United States, is unconstitutional and illegal, and therefore not binding upon us as loyal citizens.

Third. That in order to avert a conflict with our brethren in other parts of the State, and desiring that every constitutional means shall be resorted to for the preservation of peace, we do therefore constitute and appoint O. P. Temple, of Knox; John Netherland, of Hawkins, and James P. McDowell, of Greene, commissioners, whose duty it shall be to prepare a memorial and cause the same to be presented to the General Assembly of Tennessee, now in session, asking its consent that the counties composing East Tennessee, and such counties in Middle Tennessee as desire to co-operate with them, may form and erect a separate State.

Fourth. Desiring in good faith that the General Assembly will grant this our reasonable request, and still claiming the right to determine our own destiny, we do further resolve that an election be held in all the counties of East Tennessee, and in such other counties in Middle Tennessee adjacent thereto as may desire to co-operate with us, for the choice of delegates to represent them in a general convention to be held in the town of Kingston at such time as the president of this convention, or in case of his absence or inability, any one of the vice-presidents, or in like case with them, the secretary of this convention may designate; and the officer so designating the day for the assembling of said convention shall also fix the time for holding the election herein provided for and give reasonable notice thereof.

Fifth. In order to carry out the foregoing resolution, the sheriffs of the different counties are hereby requested to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be so held, in the usual manner and at the usual places of voting, as prescribed by law; and in the event the sheriff of any county should fail or refuse to open and hold said election, or cause the same to be done, the coroner of such county is requested to do so; and should such coroner fail or refuse, then any constable of such county is hereby authorized to open and hold said election or cause the same to be done. And if in any county none of the above-named officers will hold said election, then any justice of the peace or freeholder in such county is authorized to hold the same or cause it to be done. The officer or other person holding said election shall certify the result to the president of this convention, or to such officer as may have directed the same to be holden, at as early a day thereafter as practicable; and the officer to whom said returns may be made shall open and compare the polls and issue certificates to the delegates elected.

Sixth. That in said convention the several counties shall be represented as follows: The county of Knox shall elect three delegates; the counties of Washington, Greene, and Jefferson two delegates each, and the remaining counties shall each elect one delegate.

Convention adjourned to 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Deaderick, of Washington, being compelled to return home, was excused from further service on the business committee, and thereupon, on motion of General Arnold, the vacancy was supplied by the appointment of Mr. S. K. N. Patton, of Washington.

Mr. Trigg, from the business committee, reported as follows:

*Ordered*, That the business committee now serving this convention be continued in existence till the meeting of the convention at Kingston, or until any future meeting of this body, should it again be called together.

*Ordered, further*, That all the resolutions now before this convention which have not been acted upon be referred back to said committee for their consideration.

*It is further ordered*, That the president of this convention, or any vice-president, or the secretary acting in his place, and the chairman of said committee may call their respective bodies together at such time and place as they may respectively determine.

On motion, they were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Netherland, of Hawkins, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the members of the present Legislature of Tennessee who sympathize with the purposes of this convention be, and are hereby, respectfully requested to resume their seats in the Legislature at as early an hour as possible; unless, however, they find themselves repelled from that body by any proscriptive act or acts to which as conscientious freemen they cannot submit.

Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Maxwell, of Washington, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That so far as we know the people of East Tennessee have interposed no obstacle to the passage of troops and munitions of war through our territory, and while we object and have ever objected in public and private to any violence to the railroads, yet if the grievous wrongs inflicted by some of the troops are not stopped, we warn all persons concerned, including the officers of said roads, that there is a point at which a population of 300,000 people, outraged, insulted, and trampled upon, cannot be and ought not to be restrained.

The resolution was adopted without division. The following paper, having been presented to the convention, was ordered to be spread on the minutes:

"The undersigned delegates from the county of Hawkins to this convention, not approving the proceedings of the convention, but dissenting from the same, protest against the action of the convention and ask that this protest be entered on the minutes of the convention.

"JOHN BLEVINS.
"W. C. KYLE."

Mr. Heiskell, of Monroe, offered the following, viz:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this convention be, and they are hereby, tendered to the president and secretary of this convention for the very satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

On motion of Mr. Crawford, of Greene, the resolution was so amended as to include the committee on business, and then passed unanimously.

Mr. Maxwell, of Washington, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to the citizens of Greeneville and vicinity for the hospitality with which they have entertained the members of the convention during its session.

On motion, it was ordered that 20,000 copies of the proceedings of this convention, together with the proceedings of the session at Knoxville, be published in pamphlet form for general distribution.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Morgan, on motion of Mr. Trigg, the convention adjourned subject to the call of the president.

T. A. R. NELSON,
*President.*
JNO. M. FLEMING,
*Secretary.*

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June 20, 1861.*

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE:

The undersigned memorialists, in behalf of the people of East Tennessee, beg leave respectfully to show that at a convention of delegates holden at Greeneville on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th days of June instant, in which was represented every county of East Tennessee, except the county of Rhea, it was

*Resolved*, First. "That we do earnestly desire the restoration of peace to our whole country, and most especially that our own section of the State of Tennessee shall not be involved in civil war."

Second. "That the action of the State Legislature in passing the so-called 'declaration of independence' and in forming the 'military league' with the Confederate States and in adopting other acts looking to a separation of Tennessee from the Government of the United States, is unconstitutional and illegal, and therefore not binding upon us as loyal citizens."

Third. *And it was further resolved*, "That in order to avert a conflict with our brethren in other parts of the State and desiring that every constitutional means shall be resorted to for the preservation of peace, we do therefore constitute and appoint O. P. Temple, of Knox; John Netherland, of Hawkins, and James P. McDowell, of Greene, commissioners, whose duty it shall be to prepare a memorial and cause the same to be presented to the General Assembly of Tennessee, now in session, asking its consent that the counties composing East Tennessee and such other counties in Middle Tennessee as desire to co-operate with them, may form and erect a separate State."

The idea of a separate political existence is not a recent one, but it is not deemed necessary here to re-state the geographical, social, economical, and industrial reasons which have often been urged in support of it. The reason which operated upon the convention and seemed to them conclusive was the action of the two sections respectively at the election held on the 8th instant to determine the future national relations of the State. In that election the people of East Tennessee, by a majority of nearly 20,000 votes, decided to adhere to the Federal Union, established prior to the American Revolution, and to which Tennessee was admitted in the year 1796; while the rest of the State is reported to have decided by a majority approaching even more nearly to unanimity to leave the Federal Union and to join the body politic recently formed under the name of the Confederate States of America. The same diversity of sentiment was exhibited, but less distinctly, at the election on the 9th of February last, when the people of East Tennessee decided by a heavy majority against holding a convention to discuss and determine our Federal relations, overcoming by nearly 14,000 the majority in the rest of the State in favor of such a convention. This hopeless and irreconcilable difference of opinion and purpose leaves no alternative but a separation of the two sections of the State, for it is not to be presumed that either would for a moment think of subjugating the other, or of coercing it into a political condition repugnant alike to its interest and to its honor. Certainly the people of East Tennessee entertain no such purpose toward the rest of the State; and the avowals of their western brethren in connection with their recent political action have been too numerous and explicit to leave us in any doubt as to their views. It remains, therefore, that measures be adopted to effect a separation amicably, honorably, and magnanimously, by a settlement of boundaries so as to divide East Tennessee and any contiguous counties or districts which

may desire to adhere to her from the rest of the State, and by a fair, just, and equitable division of the public property and the common liabilities. It has occurred to the undersigned as the best method of accomplishing this most desirable end that your body should take immediate action in the premises by giving a formal assent to the proposed separation, pursuant to the provisions of Section 3, Article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and by convoking a convention representing the sovereign power of the people of the respective divisions of Tennessee, with plenary authority to so amend the constitution of the State as to carry into effect the change contemplated. With a view to such action, or to action leading to the same result, the undersigned ask permission to confer with your body, either in general session or through a committee appointed for this purpose, so as to consider and determine the details more satisfactorily than could otherwise be done.

Awaiting a response to this memorial, the undersigned beg to add assurances of every endeavor on their part not only to preserve the peaceful relations heretofore subsisting between the people in the two portions of the State, but to remove as far as possible all causes of disturbance in the future, so that each may be left free to follow its chosen path of prosperity and honor, unembarrassed by any collision with the other.

O. P. TEMPLE.
JOHN NETHERLAND.
[4.] JAS. P. McDOWELL.

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ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
*June 18, 1861.*

Lieutenant-Colonel TOWNSEND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, Washington:*

COLONEL: I had the honor in a letter dated the 15th to request that Lieutenants Reese and McFarland might be sent from Fort Pickens to resume their duties at Forts Jefferson and Taylor, from which they had been withdrawn by Col. Harvey Brown. At the time of that withdrawment there were some other occurrences at Fort Jefferson, touching the engineer service injuriously, to which it is my duty to ask the attention of the commanding general. In these Colonel Brown exercised a control over engineer property and engineer operations that he could only be entitled to exercise from special assignment by the highest authority, and he delegated besides a like power to his subordinate, for, in virtue of such delegation, Major Arnold issued orders to the engineer officer in charge of the construction of Fort Jefferson, directing what particular work he should carry on at that fort; that he should make specified purchases; that he should make and submit for his approval plans for new defenses on the several keys of the harbor; that he should make purchases and hire laborers and mechanics for the new works, &c., thus ordering to be set aside instructions from this department and interfering with, arresting, and delaying operations of the utmost necessity for the early defensive condition and efficiency of that fort when the safety of the harbor, the fort, the garrison, and all things there, indeed, required that every available farthing should be applied to the fort proper according to those instructions, causing by these proceedings funds that had been granted by Congress for a specified object to be expended in the face of the most explicit interdict of law and to the delay and detriment of the specified object upon others, sustained by no authority but his own.

I am constrained, in behalf of the service we are held responsible for, and especially of these defenses of such great importance to our control in the Gulf of Mexico, to make formal protest against this interference, and I do not hesitate to assert that every deviation from the course that the engineer officer would have pursued under his instructions, which has been caused by these irregular proceedings, has necessarily increased expenditures, as well as injuriously delayed operations essential to strength and efficiency. Regulations require that all vouchers for disbursement by engineer officers shall, before being submitted to the auditors of the Treasury to be passed to the credit of the disbursing officer, be approved by the chief engineer; but I shall have to instruct the engineer officer in this case that he must keep separate all expenditures that he has made in obedience to these orders out of money granted for Fort Jefferson from those properly charged to that work under instructions received from this department, because, being illegal, they cannot be approved in this office. If they can be passed at all, in face of the prohibition of the law, it must be under the approval of some other authority. Although my duty to the engineer service constrains me to enter this protest, I do not ask any action in reference to the circumstances stated above. The authorities will decide whether it is necessary to guard the special operations of the engineer department from such interference, or to protect disbursing engineers from the pecuniary difficulties that the execution of illegal orders must entail.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,

*Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
*June 25, 1861.*

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General for the information of the Secretary of War.

There are no records in this office of the authority given Colonel Brown in the case. Colonel Brown has been directed to order back Lieutenants Reese and McFarland as soon as their services can be spared at Fort Pickens.

By command:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[1.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA,
*Fort Pickens, June 18, 1861.*

Capt. WILLIAM W. MCKEAN,
*Commanding Naval Forces off Pensacola:*

CAPTAIN: On the 25th of May,* on your first arrival at this post, I sent you a copy of the following document, the original of which was offered to your perusal by the assistant adjutant-general of this department:

WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE MANSION,
*April 1, 1861.*

All officers of the Army and Navy to whom this order may be exhibited will aid by every means in their power the expedition under the command of Col. Harvey Brown, supplying him with men and material, and co-operating with him as he may desire.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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*See Vol. I, p. 418.

The expedition alluded to is the one in which I am now engaged, and which, in the words of my instructions, is "to re-enforce and hold Fort Pickens, in the harbor of Pensacola." Having made requisitions for aid, which have not, as I understand, been complied with, I very respectfully request that you will inform me whether you consider the foregoing instructions of the President obligatory on you, and if so, whether you are or I am to be the judge of the necessity of the required aid.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARVEY BROWN,
[1.] *Colonel, Commanding.*

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U. S. S. FRIGATE NIAGARA,
*Off Fort Pickens, June 17 [18?], 1861.*

Col. HARVEY BROWN,
*Commanding Department of Florida, Fort Pickens:*

COLONEL: The communication of this date which I have had the honor to receive from you has caused me no little surprise. In it you state that you have made requisitions upon me for aid, which have not been complied with. May I ask the favor of being informed what those requisitions are, and when and how made, as I am ignorant of them. You inquire whether I consider the instructions of the President obligatory on me; and if I do, whether I am, or you are, to be the judge of the necessity of the required aid. In reply I have to state that I do consider the instructions of the President obligatory, unless I should receive orders of later date from the Navy Department than the letter of the President, as it is to be inferred that the Secretary of the Navy is cognizant of the order of the President. I would here observe that I am not only willing but anxious to render all the aid in my power. I desire, however, that all applications for aid may be made in writing. I avail myself of this opportunity to request that you will inform me in what position this ship can be placed in order to render the most efficient aid in case of an attack on Fort Pickens.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. McKEAN,
[1.] *Captain.*

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U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,
*Off Fort Pickens, June 20, 1861.*

Col. HARVEY BROWN, U. S. Army,
*Commanding Department of Florida, Fort Pickens, Fla.:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant. After the receipt of your communication of the 23d [25th] ultimo* I sent Lieutenant Guest, the executive officer of this ship, to call upon you and point out the great importance of my proceeding to Mobile, and to say that in the event of a summons or an attack on Fort Pickens, the distance being short, a steamer could be sent for me, and I could be here in a few hours. He informed me that you made no objection to this, and I therefore proceeded to that place. On my return to this place on the 12th instant I requested Captain Adams to say to you that as the flag officer was hourly expected, and I should in all probability be ordered to some other point immediately upon his arrival, I would prefer not making any arrangement in

* See Vol. I, p. 418.

regard to the boats' crews until he should arrive; and that as there are on board the Mississippi 100 supernumerary seamen, I would suggest to him that two officers should be placed on board the schooner Aid, with as many of the men as she could accommodate, and another party of them on shore, both to be entirely at your disposal. Hearing nothing from you in reply upon that subject, I took it for granted that the proposition was agreeable to you. You say, "I am happy to learn that you do now consider the instructions of the President obligatory." I do not consider the instructions of the President more obligatory now than I did on my arrival at this place. I do not regard them as conflicting with the specific orders of the Department of a later date, which enjoin on me the immediate blockade of the Mississippi, and such other ports, especially Mobile, as the force under my command will admit. You request me to place "the vessels not otherwise engaged in enforcing the blockade in such a position near my present anchorage as in my judgment may prevent a landing by the enemy on the island." I will keep a sufficient force here for that purpose. In compliance with your request, I will send two boats' crews to man the boat left by Captain Adams. I am fully sensible of the importance attached by the Government to the safety of Fort Pickens; and I would repeat that I desire to render all the aid I can without destroying the efficiency of the ship I command, and I can but regret that there should be any difference of opinion or misunderstanding between us on the subject.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. MCKEAN,
*Captain, Senior Officer Present, U. S. N.*

P. S.—One of my young officers did inform me that you considered a "patrol" necessary, but I had no idea that you had reference to crews for the boat, and I directed him to inform you that I had a marine guard on the island.

[1.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, *Fort Pickens, June 25, 1861.*

Colonel Wilson, having personally reported the arrival at this place of his regiment of volunteers, is hereby directed to disembark and proceed to encamp it on Santa Rosa Island at such place as may be designated by the chief quartermaster of the department.

By order of Colonel Brown:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[1.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Grafton, Va., June 26, 1861.*

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT:

GENERAL: Since my last letter* in regard to the Buckner matter I telegraphed to a friend, who was present at a second interview I had with Buckner at Cairo on the 13th, and have just received a reply. I had gone to Cairo on a tour of inspection, and while there Buckner

*See Vol. II, p. 674.

arrived with three citizens of Kentucky. The object of his visit was to confer with General Prentiss or myself in relation to the cutting down of a secession flag at Columbus by one of our armed boats, and the sending of an armed party into Kentucky a few days before by General Prentiss. Mr. J. M. Douglass, of Chicago, well known to the President, was present with me during the whole interview, and the line of conversation pursued was nearly the same (it was shorter) as in the interview of June 8. The main difference was in the fact that I told those gentlemen that if secession flags were hoisted on the river-bank our people would cut them down, and I would authorize them to do so; also that if they did not prevent the outrages committed on the Union men, our men could not and would not be restrained from aiding them. I this morning telegraphed Mr. Douglass, asking the question whether anything in the Cairo interview justified or confirmed Buckner's letter. His reply was as follows:

At the Cairo interview no word was uttered by you bearing the construction published relative to previous interview at Cincinnati; no allusion made to previous treaty or agreement. I was amazed to read the published correspondence touching an agreement which was not of importance enough to mention at Cairo. You distinctly disclaimed any authority to act, except as you might be ordered by the Government.

I submit this to you with the request that you will ask the President his opinion of the intelligence and reliability of Mr. Douglass; then give his reply, general, the weight you think it worth. Judge Key, who is intimately acquainted with my entire views and action in regard to Kentucky, has written a letter to Secretary Chase which embodies the facts of the case in such a clear form that I cannot do better than to ask you to read it and give it full credence. This transaction has surprised me beyond expression. My chief fear has been that you, whom I regard as my strongest friend in Washington, might have supposed me to be guilty of the extreme of folly. My personal relations with Buckner and my high regard for his character have led me to be more chary, perhaps, in my expressions than my own interests would warrant. I know that you will appreciate and respect the feeling which has dictated this course. I shall be fully satisfied if I hear from you that you are not displeased with me, and I trust to my actions of the coming week to show to the people that you have not made a mistake in placing me in the position I now occupy.

I am, general, whatever the result may be, your obliged, sincere, and respectful friend,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.
*Major-General.*

[4.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Grafton, Va., June 26, 1861.*

Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
*Commanding U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have telegraphed you rather at length in relation to General Buckner's letter referring to our interview at Cincinnati on the 8th of June. In justice to myself I deem it necessary to explain the matter to you more fully. General Buckner several times wrote and telegraphed to me as an old friend requesting an interview, which I avoided until I received a telegram from Gill, a true Union man, strongly urging an interview. Hoping that my influence over Buckner might possibly reclaim him I reluctantly granted the request, and informed

him that I would be at my house in Cincinnati on the evening of the 8th instant. Buckner and Gill came there at about 10 p. m., and I remained in conversation with them until 5 o'clock the next morning. From the beginning I regarded the interview as altogether a personal one, having no official bearing or significance. We discussed the state of affairs very freely, and I expressed my views plainly and emphatically, telling him frankly the policy I had pursued and intended to pursue, but stating at the same time that I had no orders in the case, and I might at any moment either receive orders from Washington or that circumstances might render it incumbent upon me, in the absence of orders, to change my policy. We differed entirely as to the position that Kentucky should assume in the present controversy. He regarded the State as the most loyal one in the Union. I considered his view of the status of Kentucky as inconsistent with true loyalty.

In the course of the conversation Buckner voluntarily proffered me his word of honor that he would use all his influence to have Kentucky troops drive out any Confederate forces that might invade the State, and that if he did not possess the necessary power he would take steps to have me called upon for assistance. To this I replied that the State authorities must be prompt in their call, else they would find me there before it, as I would not stand on ceremony in such a case. This, general, is substantially the gist of the interview. I made no stipulations with Buckner, neither did I directly or by implication recognize the neutrality of Kentucky. I expressed frankly my views, and enunciated the policy which would probably govern me in my action, but from all that transpired there was nothing that could justify him in writing such a letter as has appeared in the public press. Recognizing as I do his character for veracity, I am constrained to think that the letter was written for him by some unscrupulous secession Confederate, and that he did not comprehend the true import and design of the letter.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

[4.] *Major-General, Commanding Department.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, *Fort Pickens, June 26, 1861.*

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II. The battery of Captain Hunt will be embarked on board the steamer Illinois and proceed via Tortugas to New York, at which place Major Hunt will report by letter to the Adjutant-General for orders.

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By order of Colonel Brown:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,

[1.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, July 10, 1861.*

Lieut. SAMUEL P. CARTER, U. S. Navy,
*Washington City:*

SIR: Your services having been placed at the disposal of this Department by the Secretary of the Navy for special duty, you will proceed to East Tennessee and organize and instruct volunteers to be raised into

the service of the United States from that section of the State. You will receive special instructions for your government from the Adjutant-General of the Army.

SIMON CAMERON,
[4.] *Secretary of War.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, *Fort Pickens, July 12, 1861.*

I. Captains Ingalls and Perry, assistant quartermasters, and Hartsuff, assistant adjutant-general, are relieved from duty at this post.

II. First Lieut. Loomis L. Langdon will perform the duties of department and post quartermaster and department and post commissary of subsistence.

III. Second Lieut. Francis W. Seeley will perform the duties of assistant adjutant-general.

By order of Colonel Brown:

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
[1.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, *Fort Pickens, July 12, 1861.*

First Lieut. John W. Todd, Ordnance Corps, will relieve First Lieut. George T. Balch, Ordnance Corps, in his duties as chief ordnance officer of the department. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Colonel Brown:

F. W. SEELEY,
[1.] *Second Lieut., Fourth Art., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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ORDNANCE OFFICE,
*Washington, August 13, 1861.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army:*

In relation to the telegram of Major-General Frémont, concerning the forwarding to him of heavy artillery from Allegheny Arsenal, I have the honor to report Major Symington telegraphed to this office July 29:

General Frémont orders eighteen 24-pounder and eighteen 32-pounder guns to be sent to Saint Louis by express, but not a word about carriages, &c. They are being prepared. Shall they be sent without carriages?

He was immediately answered by telegraph to send the guns with carriages. The delay for reference here appears to have been caused, not from any doubt about complying with the general's requisition, but in order that it might be filled in such measure as to have carriages with the guns, if wanted, and thus expedite their preparation for actual use. As regards issues from arsenals on direct requisitions, not through this office, it was found that such a procedure produced confusion and retarded operations. It stripped the arsenals of supplies essential for some points by previous requisitions, diverting them to others of less importance, and it prevented this Department from carrying out arrangements of the War Department or of Headquarters of the Army, in consequence of it finding its orders for supplies could not be filled, because the articles supposed to be on hand at certain arsenals had

been issued on requisitions not known here. It seems to me that no time will be lost in sending requisitions direct to this office by telegraph if deemed requisite; while a general authority to draw supplies from arsenals cannot fail to produce the ill effects before referred to, and to avoid which Special Orders, No. 120, of April 29, 1861, were issued from the War Department. The telegram from General Frémont is returned herewith.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
[4.] *Brevet Brigadier-General.*

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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, August 13, 1861.*

Lieut. WILLIAM NELSON, U. S. Navy,
*Cincinnati, Ohio:*

SIR: I am directed to say that in addition to the instructions* of July 1, 1861, conveyed to you from this office, you are authorized to accept and muster in wherever offered regiments for service in Tennessee and Kentucky in such numbers and of such arms as you may consider necessary for the best interests of the country. These regiments will be received into service in precisely the same manner as those already mustered by you. When mustered you are directed to report the fact to this office, and to send to the Quartermaster General, Commissary-General, and Chief of Ordnance in this city such requisitions as may be necessary to obtain the clothing, camp and garrison equipage, horses, subsistence, arms, accouterments, and horse equipments for the regiments thus raised.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, August 15, 1861.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT,
*Commanding, Saint Louis, Mo.:*

GENERAL: This Department has this day fixed the compensation to be allowed the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the use of their road, with the distinct understanding that said company are to furnish all transportation that may be required for Government purposes, and to give such reasonable preference in movement as the exigencies of the case may require. In order to preserve system and harmony in operating the work, I have to request that you will instruct the officers who may have occasion to use the road to make their requisitions upon the proper officers of the company and to refrain from undertaking to direct the detail movements. This order to continue in force until such time as the Government may determine to take military possession of the property, when other arrangements will be made for detail operations. As the work is important to the movement of your command, you will adopt such means for its protection as in your judgment may be essential to the public safety.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
[4.] *Secretary of War.*

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* See Vol. IV, p. 251.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, *Fort Pickens, August 16, 1861.*

I. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Brooks, major Second Artillery, will perform the duties of inspector-general of this department until further orders.

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By order of Colonel Brown:

F. W. SEELEY,
[1.] *Second Lieut., Fourth Arty., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, August 28, 1861.*

NORVIN GREEN, Esq.,
*President Southwestern Telegraph Company, Louisville, Ky.:*

SIR: Under the late proclamation of the President all commercial intercourse between the Northern and Southern States must be suspended, which, of course, includes the telegraphic line under your charge. It is not the wish of the President or of this Department that the citizens of Kentucky shall be in any manner deprived of all proper facilities, and to that end we now desire to effect an arrangement with your company which will protect your interests under the circumstances, and at the same time give to the Government such assurance as to loyal working of the lines as in the opinion of the Administration is now necessary. We therefore propose that no interference with regular business in Kentucky shall be made, your company agreeing to place the line through Kentucky in actual charge of Anson Stager, esq., recently appointed by General McClellan as superintendent of telegraphic operations on behalf of the Government in the departments of the West. An early and definite reply is respectfully desired.

SIMON CAMERON,
[4.] *Secretary of War.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, D. C., August 29, 1861.*

Governor MORTON,
*Indianapolis:*

Your message received,* and after a full conference with heads of Departments I am instructed to request you to meet General Anderson at Burnet House, Cincinnati, to-morrow at noon to confer with and communicate to him all the information you have. If not possible to go yourself, please send confidential messenger. Let me hear from you after interview.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

[4.]

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BARDSTOWN, *August 29, 1861.*

Hon. Mr. CAMERON,
*Secretary of War:*

DEAR SIR: The arrangement made to send guns to Louisville, to be distributed by Mr. Joshua Speed upon the order of the members of Congress from this State, has been a failure. Not one gun has be sent

* See Morton to Scott, August 29, Vol. IV, p. 255.

yet. I went to Louisville yesterday to see him, and learning there were guns at Jeffersonville sent for Kentucky, I asked him to go and see. You will see his letter to me inclosed. I have understood that the guns which were allotted to Jackson, or his district particularly, had been received and taken to his district. This may be so. Mr. Speed said he thought the guns intended for him had been given to Colonel Rousseau's regiment. There are companies formed in my district and have no arms. I am again and again called upon for arms. Will you, my dear sir, give an order to Speed for the 1,700 guns, &c., at Jeffersonville, or send some to him for this, the Fifth, district? If I can get $600 I will have a full regiment, and that near our railroad, where they will be needed. I fear from the symptoms manifested by the disunionists in Kentucky we shall have the Missouri game played upon us. They are well armed by our Governor. Do, my dear sir, lose no time in having these guns sent.

Yours, truly,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

[Indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
*September 6, 1861.*

Respectfully returned.

Since the 4th of May last there have been ordered to Kentucky for distribution 17,000 stand of arms, of which 13,000 were ordered to Cincinnati, 1,000 to Covington, and 3,000 to Louisville.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
*Brigadier-General.*

[Inclosure.]

LOUISVILLE, *August 29, 1861.*

DEAR SIR: No guns have come subject to your order. Jackson has about 1,700. I have no control over them.

Your friend, &c.,

J. K. SPEED.

[4.]

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI,
*Cairo, September 5, 1861.*

SPEAKER HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Frankfort, Ky.:*

I regret to inform you that Confederate forces in considerable numbers have invaded the territory of Kentucky, and are occupying and fortifying strong positions at Hickman and Chalk Bluffs.

U. S. GRANT,
[4.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, September 6, 1861.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. FRÉMONT,
*Commanding, Saint Louis, Mo.:*

GENERAL: Lewis W. Hall, esq., now speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania, a gentleman in whom I have great confidence, visits the Western States at my request. I have desired him to call upon you as the

commander of the Western Department, and I commend him to your entire confidence. I hope to receive from him much information regarding the forces now in service, their equipment, condition, &c., so as to be able to act with a better understanding regarding their wants. I desire him also to visit Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, in which latter State I feel an especial interest. To enable him successfully to accomplish his mission, I respectfully request that you will furnish him with letters to such officers as may, in your opinion, be able to facilitate him in the discharge of his duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. CAMERON,
*Secretary of War.*

[4.]

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PROCLAMATION.

To the CITIZENS OF PADUCAH:

I have come among you not as an enemy, but as your friend and fellow-citizen, not to injure or annoy you, but to respect the rights and to defend and enforce the rights of all loyal citizens. An enemy in rebellion against our common Government has taken possession of and planted its guns upon the soil of Kentucky and fired upon our flag. Hickman and Columbus are in his hands; he is moving upon your city. I am here to defend you against this enemy and to assert and maintain the authority and sovereignty of your Government and mine. I have nothing to do with opinions. I shall deal only with armed rebellion and its aiders and abettors. You can pursue your usual avocations without fear or hindrance. The strong arm of the Government is here to protect its friends and to punish only its enemies. Whenever it is manifest that you are able to defend yourselves, to maintain the authority of your Government, and protect the rights of all its loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the forces under my command from your city.

U. S. GRANT,
*Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.*

PADUCAH, *September 6, 1861.*

[4.]

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HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
*Saint Louis, September 6, 1861.*

Brig. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
*U. S. Volunteers, Commanding, &c., Cairo or Bird's Point:*

SIR: I am directed by Major-General Frémont to inform you that brigade and other commanders are not to correspond with State or other high authorities in matters pertaining to any branch of the public service, either in initiating such correspondence or in replying thereto. All such subjects are to be submitted to the major-general commanding the department for his information and action, by telegraph if of immediate importance, otherwise by regular course of mail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. EATON,
*Major, U. S. Army, and Military Secretary.*

[4.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 7, 1861.*

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II. Bvt. Col. Charles F. Smith, Tenth Infantry, having been appointed a brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers, the appointment is announced to this department, and he will be obeyed and respected accordingly. General Smith is assigned to the command of Paducah, Ky.

By order of Major-General Frémont:

J. C. KELTON,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 7, 1861.*

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II. Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas, Capt. O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general, Capt. H. C. Symonds, commissary of subsistence, will proceed direct and report in person to the general commanding.

III. Capt. F. E. Prime, Engineer Corps, will accompany the commanding general and proceed via Frankfort, Ky., to the same point.

IV. Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman will proceed to Louisville, Ky., in accordance with special instructions from the general commanding.

By order of Brigadier-General Anderson:

OLIVER D. GREENE,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 153. HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 9, 1861.*

Company I, First Cavalry, and Company C, Second Dragoons, now at the Saint Louis Arsenal, and Captain Wilson's company of cavalry, at Camp Benton, will go by steamer to-night to Paducah, Ky., and report to Brigadier-General Smith. * * *

By order of Major-General Frémont:

J. C. KELTON,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 154. HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 9, 1861.*

Colonel Wallace, Eleventh [Indiana] Regiment, will go to-night by steamer to Paducah, Ky., and report to Brigadier-General Smith. * * *

By order of Major-General Frémont:

J. C. KELTON,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI,
*Cairo, September 13, 1861.*

O. H. Ross is hereby appointed mail agent between Cairo and Paducah until such time as Government may establish a regular mail on said route, or during the continuance of the service being performed by Government boats under military authority, unless removed by proper authority.

U. S. GRANT,
[4.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Louisville, Ky., September 21, 1861.*

I. Capt. C. C. Gilbert, First U. S. Infantry, on sick leave in this city, will report at these headquarters for such duty as the state of his wounds will permit. He will perform the duties of inspector-general on the staff of the general commanding the department until further orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Anderson:

OLIVER D. GREENE,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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PROCLAMATION.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *Saturday, September 21, 1861.*

KENTUCKIANS:

Called by the Legislature of this my native State, I hereby assume command of this department. I come to enforce, not to make, laws, and, God willing, to protect your property and your lives. The enemies of the country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his State and country. The invaders must, and God willing will, be expelled.

The leader of the hostile forces who now approaches is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and our State is a friend. Rally, then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved and which has shielded us so long. I call you to arms for self-defense and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God and do our duty as did our fathers.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
[4.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.*

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*President Lincoln's views of a plan of campaign—1861.**

On or about the 5th of October (the exact day to be determined hereafter) I wish a movement made to seize and hold a point on the railroad connecting Virginia and Tennessee, near the mountain pass called Cumberland Gap. That point is now guarded against us by Zollicoffer with 6,000 or 8,000 rebels at Barboursville, Ky.—say twenty-five miles from the gap, toward Lexington. We have a force of 5,000 or 6,000, under General Thomas, at Camp Dick Robinson, about twenty-five miles from Lexington and seventy-five from Zollicoffer's camp, on the road between the two. There is not a railroad anywhere between Lexington and the point to be seized, and along the whole length of which the Union sentiment among the people largely predominates. We have military possession of the railroad from Cincinnati to Lexington and from Louisville to Lexington, and some home guards, under General Crittenden, are on the latter line. We have possession of the

* In President Lincoln's handwriting, without date, and not entered in Headquarters of the Army books till October 31, 1861.

railroad from Louisville to Nashville, Tenn., so far as Muldraugh's Hill, about forty miles, and the rebels have possession of that road all south of there. At the hill we have a force of 8,000, under General Sherman, and about an equal force of rebels is a very short distance south, under General Buckner. We have a large force at Paducah, and a smaller at Fort Holt, both on the Kentucky side, with some at Bird's Point, Cairo, Mound City, Evansville, and New Albany, all on the other side; and all which, with the gun-boats on the river, are perhaps sufficient to guard the Ohio from Louisville to its mouth. About supplies of troops, my general idea is that all from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, not now elsewhere, be left to Frémont. All from Indiana and Michigan, not now elsewhere, be sent to Anderson, at Louisville. All from Ohio needed in Western Virginia be sent there, and any remainder be sent to Mitchel, at Cincinnati, for Anderson. All east of the mountains be appropriated to McClellan and to the coast.

As to movements, my idea is that the one for the coast and that on Cumberland Gap be simultaneous, and that in the meantime preparation, vigilant watching, and the defensive only be acted upon; this, however, not to apply to Frémont's operations in Northern and Middle Missouri. That before these movements Thomas and Sherman shall respectively watch but not attack Zollicoffer and Buckner. That when the coast and gap movements shall be ready Sherman is merely to stand fast, while all at Cincinnati and all at Louisville, with all on the line, concentrate rapidly at Lexington, and thence to Thomas' camp, joining him, and the whole thence upon the gap. It is for the military men to decide whether they can find a pass through the mountains at or near the gap which cannot be defended by the enemy with a greatly inferior force, and what is to be done in regard to this. The coast and gap movements made, Generals McClellan and Frémont, in their respective departments, will avail themselves of any advantages the diversions may present.

[4.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Louisville, Ky., October 4, 1861.*

Surg. Glover Perin, medical staff, having reported to these headquarters in obedience to Special Orders, No. 252, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, is hereby assigned to duty as medical director at Camp Dick Robinson, and will report in person to Brigadier-General Thomas, commanding Camp Robinson, without unnecessary delay.

By order of Brigadier-General Anderson:

OLIVER D. GREENE,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 164. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, October 5, 1861.*

I. Brig. Gen. A. McD. McCook, volunteer service, is assigned to the Department of the Cumberland, and will repair to Louisville and report to the department commander.

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III. Brig. Gen. Albin Schoepf is assigned to duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will repair to Louisville and report to the department commander.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 165. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, October 7, 1861.*

I. Capt. T. S. Everett, assistant adjutant-general, will report in person to Brigadier-General Schoepf for duty in the Department of the Cumberland.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Scott:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 9, 1861.*

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II. Capt. R. Macfeely, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, having reported to the commanding general, is assigned to duty, to relieve Maj. W. W. Burns, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, as chief commissary of this department.

III. Col. Charles Whittlesey, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, U. S. Army, is announced as chief engineer of this department, to date from the 23d ultimo, when he reported to the commanding general and entered upon duty in that capacity.

By command of Brig. Gen. O. M. Mitchel:

N. H. McLEAN,
[3.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Louisville, Ky., October 10, 1861.*

Capt. Lyne Starling, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby directed to proceed to Henderson, Ky., and report in person to Brig. Gen. T. L. Crittenden for duty on his staff.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

OLIVER D. GREENE,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. FIRST KENTUCKY BRIGADE, *Camp Dick Robinson, October 10, 1861.*

Lieut. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Navy, having reported for duty, is assigned to the command of the First and Second Regiments of East Tennessee Volunteers as acting brigadier-general, to date from the 16th of September, 1861.

By order of Brigadier-General Thomas:

GEORGE E. FLYNT,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Louisville, Ky., October 13, 1861.*

I. Col. Thomas Swords, assistant quartermaster-general, having reported at these headquarters pursuant to instructions from the quartermaster, will at once enter upon his duties and control the affairs of his department within the sphere of his command.

II. All officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department will at once make their requisitions upon and send in their estimates and reports to him. He will assign a competent officer to be attached to the army now in camp at Nolin, and another to be attached to the army at Camp Dick Robinson, and will provide them as liberally as possible with funds for the purchase of forage and other necessary expenses of armies in the field. His calculations and estimates should be based upon a force of 60,000 men.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

OLIVER D. GREENE,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, *Fort Pickens, October 16, 1861.*

Maj. L. G. Arnold, of the First Artillery, is hereby appointed acting inspector-general of this department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Colonel Brown:

F. W. SEELEY,
[6.] *First Lieut., Fourth Artillery, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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PROCLAMATION.

OCTOBER 17, 1861.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTHEASTERN KENTUCKY NOW IN ARMS AGAINST THEIR NATIONAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You have assembled together in arms against your Government, against your State, your neighbors, and in some instances your nearest relatives, without any cause or any object that is worthy of brave and good men. What has your country done that you should rise against it, or what good will it do you to murder the people, burn and pillage the towns, and overthrow the constitution and laws of Kentucky? If you could accomplish this you would be the most wretched as you would become the most wicked of men. The mass of you cannot wish to do this. But be assured the ruin you propose by your acts to bring upon the people of Kentucky will fall upon your own heads if you persevere. Doubtless many of you have been misled by wicked and desperate men, bankrupt in fame and fortune, who hope to profit by the ruin of the Commonwealth. I sincerely believe that many of you have been deceived and led into rebellion who this moment regret the step they have taken, and would return to their families and homes if they could do so in safety.

To all the people, therefore, who have without due reflection taken up arms against their country and rebelled against both their nation and their State I say return home, lay down your arms, live in peace and friendship with your neighbors, and remember that at least you

are Kentuckians. I promise that you shall not be molested either in person or property for what you have already done; on the contrary, I will protect you equally with all other citizens so long as you render obedience to those laws which you yourselves have made. I offer you a complete amnesty for what is past; you will be held accountable only for the future. But to secure this result you must return home within ——— days. After that time you will be treated as enemies and must never more hope to see in safety your families or enjoy your property until you have carried out the purpose of your wicked misleaders and conquered the people of your State and overthrown the Government of your fathers. As your fellow-citizen and a native of your State I urge this offer upon you. Should you reject it, the enlightened world, as well as the laws of your country, will hold you alone responsible for the shedding of fraternal blood.

WILLIAM NELSON,
*Brigadier-General.*

[4.]

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SOMERSET, KY., *October 20, 1861.*

General SAMUEL P. CARTER:

Your brother, W. B. Carter, left this place last night and requested me to write you that he had succeeded in getting fully equipped and off upon his mission without delay. He requested me further to call your attention, and that of General Thomas, to the condition of the road leading from this place to Huntsville, Tenn., which I proceed to do, premising that all that I say is based upon information only, which, however, is reliable, as I have conversed with gentlemen of good judgment who are familiar with the route. The best road leads from this place (Somerset) via Point Isabel, eight miles, at which place it crosses the Cumberland River, thence to Chitwoods, near the Tennessee line, thence to Huntsville, Scott County, Tenn., thence to Montgomery, thence to Clinch River, or from Montgomery to Kingston, crossing Big Emery. This route possesses one advantage over all other routes in this, that it avoids all gaps susceptible of being blocked. After leaving Somerset the only obstructions are the crossings of Pitman Creek and the Cumberland River. Pitman is about sixty feet wide, and the Cumberland not very wide at the point of crossing, which is just above the junction with the Big South Fork. A number of flat-boats can be procured some miles above and converted into bridges for each stream. The cliff on the south side of the Cumberland is tolerably good. After reaching the summit the road leads along a ridgeway that divides the tributaries of the Big South upon the west and the main Cumberland upon the east. The ascent is gradual until the high table-lands of the Cumberland Mountain are reached. The route is practicable for wagons and artillery, six horses being able to carry 3,500 pounds over the route. I understand that it is an excellent mountain road after the Cumberland cliffs are passed; through the cliffs it is somewhat rough, though passable. The distance from this place to Huntsville is near sixty miles; thence to Montgomery thirty; thence to Clinch River in the direction of Anderson County, say fifteen or twenty miles; from Montgomery in the direction to [of] Kingston seventeen miles to Big Emery.

After leaving Cumberland River for the distance of thirty miles the country is poor and sandy and means of subsistence quite limited. Beyond that for several miles the road is connected with the Jellico and Marsh Creek valleys by good wagon roads, from which supplies could

be obtained by hauling them from seven to fifteen miles. The remainder of the route is without the means of army supplies except such as are to be had upon the Cumberland Mountain. There is another route which diverges from the one under consideration near the Tennessee line and leads to Jacksborough. This route, as I understand, is very rough in places and passes through Wheeler's Gap. A third route leads from this place to Monticello, thence to Jamestown, Tenn., thence to Montgomery and on. I have traveled it often. It is a pretty good wagon way, being the great Southern stock route. The chief objection is the ascent of the Cumberland Mountain in Fentress County, Tenn. There are two roads by which the ascent is made, one of which is known as the Huff road, which is much the best and its ascent easily made unless an enemy obstructed or resisted its passage. The Point Isabel route is, however, upon the best ground, less hilly than the other, though a greater distance of mountain country to pass over, hence supplies more difficult, &c. I wrote General Thomas a few days since of a meditated invasion by the rebels of Wayne and Clinton Counties. Since then I have seen a gentleman who has been in the neighborhood of their encampment. He represents that a prominent rebel of that vicinity informed him that the greater part of the rebel forces had been ordered to join Buckner at once and that they had started forward to Bowling Green, leaving the greater part of their equipage behind and some 400 troops to protect it; that it was understood in camp that so soon as they whipped Rousseau they would return and then occupy Wayne and Clinton for the purpose of obtaining winter supplies. There are 200 rebel cavalry at Three Forks of Wolf, about twenty miles south of Monticello, which, with the 400 above mentioned, are all that are known to be near the Wayne and Clinton borders at this time. Two hundred cavalry placed at Monticello would insure the protection of that country for the present, &c.

Yours, truly,

E. L. VAN WINKLE.

[4.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Louisville, Ky., October 21, 1861.*

General Orders, No. 2, issued from the office of the adjutant-general of the Kentucky Militia, directing the consolidation of the Kentucky Volunteers into companies, battalions, and regiments, meets the approval of the commanding general. All persons who are raising regiments in the State of Kentucky under the authority of the War Department or of my predecessor, unless their regiments are full or already brigaded, will report to the adjutant-general of the State and conform to the instructions of the State Military Board until their organization is complete and they are ready to be mustered into the service of the United States.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

OLIVER D. GREENE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[4.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Louisville, Ky., October 21, 1861.*

Capt. Nathaniel Michler, Corps Topographical Engineers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No.

229, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, August 24, 1861, is announced as the chief of his corps in this department. He will at once enter upon the duties of his office. All correspondence with the headquarters of the department in reference to the topography of the country will in future be addressed to him.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

OLIVER D. GREENE,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, *Fort Pickens, October 29, 1861.*

I. Maj. Bennett H. Hill, of the U. S. Army, will immediately proceed to Key West and relieve Bvt. Maj. William French, U. S. Army, in the command of the troops at that place. On being relieved Major French will proceed to obey the orders he has received.

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By order of Colonel Brown:

F. W. SEELEY,
[6.] *First Lieut., Fourth Artillery, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Louisville, Ky., November 6, 1861.*

Brig. Gen. W. T. Ward, of the volunteer service, having reported at these headquarters in obedience to special instructions from the commander of the department, is hereby directed to return without delay to Campbellsville, Ky., and resume the command of his brigade. He will make every possible effort to hasten the organization and equipment of his brigade.

By command of Brigadier-General Sherman:

OLIVER D. GREENE,
[4.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., November 20, 1861.*

I. The general commanding relies on the zealous efforts of every officer and soldier in the department to acquaint himself with his duties and to discharge them efficiently. Every officer who fails in this respect will subject himself to examination by a board of officers, with a view to discharge.

II. In every command the troops must be drilled at least four hours a day, Sundays excepted, one of the drills to be with knapsacks. No officer or soldier must be absent from drill unless on other duty or on the sick report.

III. Every company will be inspected once a day, usually at retreat, when there will also be a dress parade. Guard mounting must be conducted according to the Army Regulations.

IV. Every soldier must be constantly prepared to march, with canteen and haversack, the full complement of ammunition in his cartridge-box, and his knapsack packed. One object of the daily inspection is to enforce this requirement.

V. Every soldier must have constantly one cap or hat, one great-coat, one blanket, one coat, one pair of pants, two flannel shirts, two

pairs drawers, two pairs of stockings, and one pair of shoes, all in good order, those articles he is not wearing to be snugly packed in his knapsack. No greater amount of clothing will be allowed. When a new supply is necessary the articles are to be drawn on proper requisitions from the quartermaster and issued to the soldier by the company commander. Each soldier should supply himself with a tin cup, plate, knife and fork, spoon, and towel.

VI. Reveille will sound in every command at daybreak, tattoo at 8 o'clock, and taps at 8.30 p. m. The other duties and calls will be regulated by the division commanders so as to be uniform in each division.

By command of General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., November 21, 1861.*

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IX. Brig. Gen. O. M. Mitchel is assigned to the command of the troops now at Camp Jenkins, near this city, and of such others as may arrive in this city and are not otherwise assigned.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

OLIVER D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CONFIDENTIAL.] SAINT LOUIS, MO., [*December 2,*] *1861.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
*Commander-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: As stated in a former communication, Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman, on reporting here for duty, was ordered to inspect troops (three divisions) at Sedalia and vicinity, and if, in the absence of General Pope, he deemed there was danger of an immediate attack, he was authorized to assume the command. He did so, and commenced the movements of the troops in a manner which I did not approve, and countermanded. I also received information from officers there that General S[herman] was completely "stampeded," and was "stampeding" the army. I therefore immediately ordered him to this place, and yesterday gave him a leave of absence for twenty days to visit his family in Ohio. I am satisfied that General S[herman's] physical and mental system is so completely broken by labor and care as to render him for the present entirely unfit for duty. Perhaps a few weeks' rest may restore him. I am satisfied that in his present condition it would be dangerous to give him a command here. Can't you send me a brigadier-general of high rank capable of commanding a corps d'armée of three or four divisions? Say Heintzelman, F. J. Porter, Franklin, or McCall. Those of lower grades would be ranked by others here. Grant cannot be taken from Cairo, nor Curtis from this place at present. Sigel is sick, and Prentiss operating against insurgents in Northern Missouri. I dare not intrust the "mustangs" with high commands in the face of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

WAR DEPT., QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, D. C., December 5, 1861.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: I respectfully call your attention to the propriety of early provision to meet the expense of constructing the armed flotilla on the Western rivers. Under the appropriations, amounting to $1,100,000, for "Gun-boats on the Western rivers," made by Congress at its last session, I was directed to contract for seven gun-boats. The plans of these vessels had been prepared by a naval constructor specially assigned to that duty by the Navy Department. Proposals were invited by advertisement, and it was concluded that the building, equipment, and maintenance of seven of these boats, with payment for three other gun-boats then in service, would exhaust the appropriation. The general commanding the Department of the West ordered at Saint Louis the construction of a fleet of mortar-boats and of several tug-boats to be used with them, and the purchase and alteration into gun-boats of two river steamers, the New Era and the Submarine. All these were ordered by him in addition to those provided for by the Quartermaster's Department. Under his orders some money remitted to the quartermaster at Saint Louis for other purposes has been paid upon the contracts for this flotilla. The officers of the Quartermaster's Department who have expended this money were bound by the orders of the general commanding in the department, and should be protected from pecuniary liability incurred in the execution of those orders. While I am not called upon to express an opinion as to the necessity for the construction of so large a flotilla, I have no doubt that the Government is bound to pay the contractors their reasonable expenditures, and I have no doubt that, if armed and equipped and well manned, the vessels will add to the strength of the army in the West, and conduce to the success of the expedition intended to open the Mississippi. In the annual estimate from this office is an item of $1,000,000 for gun-boats on the Western rivers. Its early appropriation would enable the Department to complete and pay for the boats under construction, some of which are in danger of being delayed at Saint Louis until the interruption of navigation by ice. It would relieve those who, in good faith, have expended their labor and money upon these boats from heavy pecuniary liabilities.

M. C. MEIGS,
[7.] *Quartermaster-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Louisville, Ky., December 7, 1861.*

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III. Brig. Gen. E. Dumont, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Bardstown, Ky., and take command of the camp established at that point. The quartermaster will furnish him the necessary transportation.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

OLIVER D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CINCINNATI, *December 13, 1861.*

Major-General HALLECK,
*Saint Louis, Mo.:*

SIR: Without the honor of your personal acquaintance I take the liberty to address you, inclosing an article from the Cincinnati Commercial of this morning, in response to an editorial of an earlier date in which the roughest language was employed to convey the idea of aberation of mind on the part of General Sherman. I left General S. yesterday morning much improved in health and equanimity by his visit to his family and expecting in a few days to report himself for duty.*

With highest respect, your obedient servant,

P. B. EWING.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

EDITORS COMMERCIAL: Your editorial paragraph, Wednesday's issue, headed with the name of General W. T. Sherman, excites the surprise and indignation of the friends of that gentleman, who is now here on a brief visit to his family. Every material statement in the paragraph is false. General Sherman never telegraphed to the Department three times in one day on any subject, and never telegraphed, wrote, or suggested the idea of evacuating Kentucky. He was never in command of a brigade at Sedalia, and no subordinate there or elsewhere refused to obey any of his commands for any reason. The only remaining specification in your paragraph is that he frightened the people of Louisville by statements of the force of Buckner and the indefensible state of the city. I cannot assume to say how much the people of Louisville were frightened, and cannot quite see how their fright affects the status of General S. I may, however, be justified in saying that General Sherman was left in command of the Department of the Cumberland with a force, in his opinion, totally inadequate to the emergency, and expressed himself to that effect very freely to the Department and to all who had a right to know his opinions on the subject. He chose not to be drifted into the position of responsibility for results while he was left without the means to accomplish what was expected of him, and accordingly asked to be relieved from the command. At the proper time, without any interval of rest, he reported for duty to Major-General Halleck, and was immediately ordered to the line on the West Pacific Railroad for special service, with authority to assume full command in that quarter. This option he did not exercise, but having effected the special object of his instructions, returned to headquarters at Saint Louis. Having been in constant command of a brigade, or of a division, since June last, he felt the necessity of a short respite from labor, and having obtained the requisite leave is spending a few days with his family in this place. I do not think the newspapers quite the proper arena for discussion of military questions while the campaign is in progress, but, while it throws some light on the subject in hand, it will give no aid and comfort to the enemy to know that General Sherman's request to be relieved from the command of the Department of the Cumberland was followed by orders from the War Department, concentrating under his successor a very heavy force additional to the troops there when his request was preferred. I trust

*For Halleck's reply, see Vol. VIII, p. 441.

that, not yourself participating in any feeling of malignities, you will take pleasure in giving this assurance to your readers, that those best informed not only "feel themselves at liberty" utterly "to discredit the intelligence" on which your paragraph is founded, but to denounce the authorship of your intelligence as libelous and malignant.

Very truly,

P. B. EWING.

LANCASTER, OHIO, *December 12, 1861.*

[8.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, December 20, 1861.*

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VIII. Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant is hereby placed in command of the District of Cairo, including the southern part of Illinois, that part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland, and the southeastern counties of Missouri south of Cape Girardeau. Brig. Gen. E. A. Paine will be transferred from Paducah to Cairo.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,

[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., December 22, 1861.*

Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood will proceed at once to the camp of instruction near Bardstown, Ky., and relieve Brigadier-General Dumont in the command of the same. General Wood's assignment is temporary. On being relieved by General Wood, General Dumont will proceed to Bacon Creek and report to General Mitchel, commanding Third Division, for duty as commandant of the Seventeenth Brigade. The personal staff only (aides-de-camp) will change station with the generals as ordered herein.

By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,

[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, December 24, 1861.*

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IV. Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant will hereby assume command of Cape Girardeau as constituting a part of the military district assigned to his command. The commanding officer of Cape Girardeau will report to General Grant and also to these headquarters.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,

[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., January 3, 1862.*

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II. The Fiftieth Indiana Volunters, Colonel Dunham, is assigned to the Fifteenth Brigade, and will proceed to Camp Wickliffe and report to General Nelson.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., January 5, 1862.*

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II. The Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Wilson, and Major Munday's battalion of cavalry will march at once to Bardstown, Ky., and report to Brigadier-General Wood, commanding.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., January 6, 1862.*

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XI. The First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Lieut. Col. T. C. H. Smith commanding, will proceed without delay to Bardstown, Ky., and report to Brigadier-General Wood, commanding.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., January 7, 1862.*

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II. Col. Marcellus Mundy's Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteers will proceed by railroad without delay to Lexington, Ky., and report to Col. J. F. De Courcy, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, commanding. Col. L. B. Grigsby, Twenty-fourth Kentucky Volunteers, will march from his present camp to Bardstown, Ky., and report to Brigadier-General Wood, commanding. Col. S. D. Bruce's Twentieth Kentucky Volunteers will proceed by the most practicable route to Calhoun, Ky., and report to Brigadier-General Crittenden, commanding.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, January 7, 1862.*

Brigadier-General BUELL,
*Louisville, Ky.:*

Designate a day for a demonstration. I can do nothing more. See my letter of yesterday.*

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Louisville, January 10, 1862.*

I. First Lieut. W. C. Paine, Corps of Engineers, is announced as chief of his corps on the staff of the general commanding from December 29, 1861, the date on which he reported for duty.

II. Capt. E. Gay, U. S. Army, is announced as inspector of cavalry on the staff of the general commanding.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Louisville, Ky., January 10, 1862.*

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IX. The Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Hobson, and the Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Dudley, will proceed to Columbia, Ky., and report to Brigadier-General Boyle for further orders.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Louisville, Ky., January 12, 1862.*

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II. The Second Regiment Indiana Cavalry, Colonel Bridgland, is assigned to the Fourth Division, and will proceed at once to Camp Wickliffe, in front of New Haven, and report to Brigadier-General Nelson.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* See Vol. VII, p. 533.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, January 13, 1862.*

Brigadier-General SHERMAN,
*Benton Barracks:*

The movement should be day after to-morrow—not to-morrow. Your telegram of Sunday evening had not been shown me when I wrote and sent telegram to you.

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, January 14, 1862.*

Brigadier-General SHERMAN,
*Benton Barracks:*

Ice in river will prevent steamer leaving to-morrow. Regiments will not move till further orders. Fletcher's battery should be at Pacific Railroad depot to-morrow at 9 a. m.

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Louisville, Ky., January 16, 1862.*

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IV. The First and Second Kentucky Volunteers (Lieutenant-Colonel Enyart and Major Sedgewick commanding, respectively) will march for Bardstown, Ky., to-morrow, the 17th instant.

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VII. Colonel Lytle, Tenth Ohio Volunteers, will repair without delay to Bardstown, Ky., and relieve Brigadier-General Wood in the command of the camp and troops at that point, General Wood having been assigned to a special duty. Maj. F. F. Flint, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, will relieve Colonel Lytle as commandant of the barracks in this city.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, January 17, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
*Cairo:*

One S. L. Casey has telegraphed me from Evansville asking that troops be sent from Shawneetown into Union and Crittenden Counties, Ky., to protect the Union men from a band of marauders. I do not know the man, but have referred him to you for such action as you may deem proper.

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., January 18, 1862.*

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III. The Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers (Colonel Hobson) when it has completed its present special duty repairing roads will take post at Greensburg, Ky., for the protection of that section of the country.

IV. The Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Colonel Williams) will proceed without delay to Munfordville, Ky., and report to Brigadier-General McCook for duty in his division.

V. The following order of brigade will be observed until further orders: Twenty-second Brigade, Colonel Bruce commanding; Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Bruce; First Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Enyart; Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Major Sedgewick.

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VIII. The Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers (Colonel Fyffe) will proceed without delay to Bardstown, Ky., and report to the commanding officer for duty.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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LOUISVILLE, *January 20, 1862—7 p. m.*

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

The following dispatch just received from General Thomas from Mill Springs, viz:

Since my dispatch of yesterday I pursued the enemy into his intrenchments, and this morning advanced to assault him, but found he had abandoned everything and crossed the river during the night. All their artillery and ammunition, upward of eighty wagons and harness, all their commissary and quartermaster's stores and camp equipage fell into our hands. The rout is complete and I believe the enemy has dispersed. It gives me great gratification to testify to the good conduct of our troops.

D. C. BUELL,
[7.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., January 20, 1862.*

I. Colonels Forsyth and Harker, of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, respectively, and captains in the Regular Army, having failed to get permission from the War Department to continue in their present commands, are relieved from their present commands, and will report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders. The senior officer present with the Twentieth Brigade will assume command.

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X. The Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteers (Colonel Marshall) is attached to the Eighteenth Brigade, Colonel Garfield commanding, and will proceed by the Ohio River to Catlettsburg, and thence up the Big Sandy

to Piketon, or such other point as may be designated by Colonel Garfield. Colonel Marshall will report at once by special messenger to Colonel Garfield for orders. * * *

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., January 22, 1862.*

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III. The Twentieth Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Bruce, will proceed without delay to Bardstown, Ky., and report to the commanding officer for duty.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., January 25, 1862.*

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IV. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Wynkoop, will proceed without delay to Bardstown, Ky., and report to the commanding officer for duty.

V. Captain Cochran's Eighth Battery, Second Regiment Indiana Artillery, having reported for duty in the department, will proceed to the Fair Grounds near Louisville and report to Major Race, commanding battalion of artillery.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 5, 1862.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT CAIRO:

Send troops forward to General Grant as rapidly as possible. Fort Henry is being largely re-enforced from Bowling Green. The Fourteenth Iowa have left to-day, the Forty-third Illinois will go to-morrow, and the Second Iowa in a few days.

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 6, 1862.*

L. THOMAS,
*Washington, D. C.:*

I have directed the six Ohio and ten Indiana regiments to join the expedition up the Tennessee and Cumberland. Please place at my disposal such light batteries as are available.

[7.] D. C. BUELL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 7, 1862.*

Brigadier-General SHERMAN,
*Benton Barracks:*

Fort Henry is ours. Prepare the Curtis Horse to go down immediately. Our cavalry is in pursuit of the enemy and have compelled him to abandon a part of his artillery.

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 7, 1862.*

Brigadier-General CULLUM,
*Cairo:*

What is the condition of the gun-boats? Some of them should proceed up the Tennessee and cut the railroad bridges. Give all necessary orders in my name for accomplishing this object.

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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CAIRO, ILL., *February 7, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK,
*Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Fort Henry, defended by seventeen heavy guns, taken yesterday by gun-boats after a severe and rapid fire of an hour and a quarter. General Lloyd Tilghman, staff, and sixty men surrendered unconditionally to Flag-Officer Foote. Fort in possession of army. Casualties 44, of which 2 killed and 9 wounded by shot. Most of casualties caused by scalding, a shot having penetrated the Essex's boiler; 5 killed or since died, 23 wounded; Captain Porter badly scalded in face and hands; 2 missing and 2 drowned. Gun-boats Cincinnati, Essex, and Saint Louis, with Flag-Officer Foote, have returned here. General Smith took possession of redan on left bank of Tennessee. General Grant's force 15,000. He was to attack Fort Donelson to-day. Have ordered forward regiment[s] arrived this morning from Saint Louis by Empress—Forty-ninth Illinois and Twenty-fifth Indiana. Three gun-boats ordered up the Tennessee to railroad crossing, with orders to break road on both sides of bridge, then to proceed up the river to capture rebel gun-boats. Am making the best dispositions here possible. Will write more fully.

GEO. W. CULLUM,
[7.] *Brig. Gen. of Vols., U. S. Army, Chief of Staff and Engineer.*

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
*February 7, 1862.*

Brigadier-General BUELL,
*Louisville, Ky.:*

The Governors of Ohio and Indiana are ordered to send all their light batteries to you at once. Please let the general know if you require more.

A. V. COLBURN,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*February 8, 1862—5.57 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
*Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Your dispatch received.* I concur in your suggestion, and will urge its adoption by the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[7.] *Secretary of War.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 9, 1862.*

Brigadier-General SHERMAN,
*Benton Barracks:*

Hitchcock will be appointed to-morrow morning, and I am directed to assign officers accordingly. Make your preparations to take a column or division on the Tennessee or Cumberland.

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 10, 1862.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT PADUCAH, KY.:

The Seventy-sixth and Sixty-eighth Ohio are on their way to Paducah. The Twentieth, Fifty-sixth, and Seventy-eighth will follow immediately. They will proceed directly to Fort Henry and report to General Grant.

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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LOUISVILLE, KY., *February 10, 1862—9 a. m.*

General MCCLELLAN,
*Washington, D. C.:*

Just received your dispatch. Would like to see you, but would it not attract the enemy's attention too much?

D. C. BUELL.

[7.]

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CAIRO, *February 11, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

I find matters in connection with flotilla under Flag-Officer Foote progressing rapidly. The mortars and mortar beds for the first fleet of eight boats are here and all will be in place by the 18th. The other thirty are ready for mortars and beds. Under the arrangement made at Pittsburg they will arrive here as rapidly as they can be put in a position. Fleets of eight boats each can be completed every six days. One of the floats was tested yesterday under rapid heavy firing and stood the test well. The navy are now sending 600 seamen from Boston; 600 more are needed here immediately to fit up and man the gunboats and floats; also two active and efficient lieutenants of the navy for depot at Cairo. Please have the 1,200 seamen and two lieutenants

*See Vol. VII, p. 594.

sent forward. It is very important, and the Navy Department should respond at once. Three gun-boats, in charge of Lieutenant Phelps, under order from Officer Foote, went up Tennessee as far as navigable, destroyed all boats and camp of enemy, except new gun-boat, which was made a prize of. Tennessee is now clear; matters are moving finely. I may get through to-night and leave.

THOS. A. SCOTT.

[7.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., February 11, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

VII. The Sixth Ohio Volunteers is assigned to the Twenty-second Brigade, Colonel Bruce commanding.

VIII. The Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Fyffe, is assigned to the Fifteenth Brigade, Colonel Hascall commanding, and will at once march via New Haven to join the brigade at Green River.

IX. The Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Williams, will be posted as follows, and instructed to closely watch the country in their front: Four companies at Bacon Creek near the railroad crossing; four companies at Litchfield, or Grayson Springs, and four companies at Calhoun. The different details of companies will be made by the colonel commanding the regiment. The movements indicated will be made with the least possible delay. The companies for Calhoun will march via Litchfield. The senior officer (of cavalry or infantry) at the posts named will be in command. Colonel Williams will make his report to Brigadier-General Wood, commanding Sixth Division.

X. The Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Mundy, will march at once via Lebanon and take post to guard the turnpike bridge over Rolling Fork in front of Lebanon.

XI. The Sixth Division is hereby constituted, to consist of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Brigades, General Thomas J. Wood commanding.

XII. The Twenty-second Brigade, Colonel Bruce commanding, is assigned to the Fourth Division, General Nelson commanding, to whom Colonel Bruce will report by letter and await further orders at his permanent station.

XIII. The Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Walker, will march via New Haven to Bacon Creek, and report thence to Brigadier-General Wood for further instructions.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,

[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, February 11, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. CULLUM, *Cairo:*

Stop all transports and troops at Paducah till gun-boats are ready to precede them up the Cumberland. Would it be possible or advisable to tow any of the mortar-boats to Dover and Clarksville?

H. W. HALLECK,

[7.] *Major-General.*

CAIRO, ILL., *February 12, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

Six additional mortar beds arrived this morning. Work progressing rapidly. I will go to Paducah to-morrow; lively movements in this region. Shall I consolidate regiments in Illinois as was done in Indiana? Please answer to Cairo.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
[7.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

---

CAIRO, ILL., *February 14, 1862.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

Returned to Cairo from Paducah. Two mortar-boats complete have been started to Cumberland River to-day; two more will leave this evening, and by Sunday evening four more will be ready. Fort Donelson will fall to-day and their whole force be captured.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
[7.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

---

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 14, 1862.*

General BUELL,
*Louisville, Ky.:*

Telegraph me in cipher, and much detail, the position of your troops, also your intentions. Where is Thomas, and where is Carter? Where is your advance on the Bowling Green line? What force did you wish to take to the line of the Cumberland? Write fully.

[7.] GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 14, 1862.*

General BUELL,
*Louisville, Ky.:*

How long will it take to obtain the light-draft gun-boats for the Cumberland, mentioned in yours of the 12th?* What draft of water is that river at present?†

[7.] GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 136. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, February 14, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

2. The Fourteenth Illinois, Twenty-fourth Indiana, and Captain Powell's company, First Missouri Artillery, will at once proceed toward the seat of war in Kentucky, touching at Cairo and Paducah for orders. Before leaving this city these regiments and battery must be in possession of a full supply of ammunition for the field.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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*See Vol. VII, p. 607. †For Buell's reply, see Vol. VII, p. 612.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., February 15, 1862.*

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V. The batteries under command of Captain Cockerill, Captain Cox, and Captain Cochran are assigned to the Fourth Division, and will report to Brigadier-General Nelson, commanding. Major Race, of the Ohio artillery, is to go in command of them.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 15, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. CULLUM,
*Cairo:*

I want telegraph extended from Lebanon to Springfield. Increase the force for extending line from Smithland. Hurry it on with all possible dispatch. Bowling Green is completely evacuated.

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 15, 1862.*

Brigadier-General SHERMAN,
*Paducah:*

Send to General Grant everything you can spare from Paducah and Smithland; also General Hurlbut. Bowling Green has been evacuated entirely.

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 15, 1862.*

Governor TOD,
*Columbus, Ohio:*

If possible, send me more troops to Cairo or Paducah. I have arms here which can be sent to meet them if required. Answer.

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, February 15, 1862.*

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8. Brig. Gen. Frederick Steele will proceed without delay to report for duty to Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding the District of West Tennessee.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 15, 1862—10 p. m.*

A. STAGER,
*Cleveland, Ohio:*

General McClellan wishes to talk with General Buell direct; says it will be a great help to know if we can get a direct connection; if not to-night, to-morrow at 11 a. m. Buell can cross the Ohio. Will you make the arrangement?

T. T. ECKERT.

[7.]

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 15, 1862—10 p. m.*

General GRANT,
*Fort Henry:*

Telegraph in full the state of affairs with you.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

[7.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 16, 1862.*

Major-General HUNTER,
*Fort Leavenworth:*

Fort Donelson and its garrison of 30,000 men are completely invested. Four times they have attempted to get out, and four times have they been driven back. Heavy loss on both sides. Our mortar-boats are slowly ascending the Cumberland, and I am straining every nerve to increase the army. Everything looks well; we shall have hard fighting very soon.

H. W. HALLECK,
*Major-General.*

[7.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 16, 1862.*

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2. Brig. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, accompanied by his staff, will proceed without delay to report for duty to Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding the District of West Tennessee.

* * * * * * *

4. The Twenty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteers is relieved from duty in the District of Saint Louis. Col. G. B. Boomer will proceed with his regiment this afternoon on board the steamer John Warner, via Cairo and Paducah, and report to Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding District of West Tennessee.

5. The Second and Third Michigan Batteries, now at Benton Barracks, will proceed toward the seat of war in Kentucky, touching at Cairo and Paducah for orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[7.]

FEBRUARY 16, 1862—1 p. m.

Commodore FOOTE:

How many mortar-boats have left Cairo for Cumberland, and when will they reach there? Please give me the particulars.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 16, 1862—1.10 p. m.*

Commodore FOOTE:

Sorry you are wounded. How seriously? Your conduct magnificent. With what force do you return? I send nearly 600 sailors for you to-morrow. Give me details.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 17, 1862.*

Captain PENNOCK,
*Naval Flotilla, Cairo:*

Six mortar-boats are enough to go up the Cumberland. Keep the balance at Cairo. Have them ready for immediate service at that point.

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 145. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 17, 1862.*

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4. Captain Powell's battery, First Missouri Light Artillery, will proceed toward the seat of war forthwith, touching at Cairo and Paducah for orders.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, D. C., February 18, 1862.*

Major-General McCLELLAN,
*General Commanding:*

SIR: Assistant Secretary Scott, writing from Cairo, reports that the 600 soldiers ordered to be sent from here to man the flotilla at Cairo are not an adequate force, and that 800 more are required. I would therefore request that in view of the important operations of that flotilla you should immediately send the additional force specified.

Very respectfully, yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[7.] *Secretary of War.*

FEBRUARY 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
*Louisville:*

What news have you? What of Nashville and Clarksville?*

G. B. McCLELLAN,
*Major-General.*

[7.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 150. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 18, 1862.*

1. The Second Iowa and Second Michigan Cavalry will proceed toward the seat of war in Tennessee, touching at Cairo and Paducah for orders.

* * * * * * *

3. The troops now at or about to arrive at Saint Charles, Mo., consisting of four companies U. S. Infantry, three companies Fourth U. S. Cavalry, five companies Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers, two batteries First Missouri Artillery, Engineer [Bissell's] Regiment of the West, Company F, Second Artillery, Eleventh Ohio Battery, will proceed without delay to the seat of war in Tennessee, stopping long enough at Saint Louis to obtain a full supply of ordnance stores and touching at Cairo and Paducah for orders.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[7.]

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SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 20, 1862.*

General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN:

I cannot state in detail, as telegraph line across Ohio has been down. Say at Cairo, Fort Holt, and Bird's Point, 15,000; at Stanhope, 5,000, and at Forts Henry and Donelson, from 20,000 to 25,000.

H. W. HALLECK.

[7.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Louisville, Ky., February 22, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

II. The companies of the Nineteenth Infantry, U. S., are hereby constituted a separate battalion under the command of Major Carpenter, Nineteenth Infantry. The battalion will for the present be attached to the Fourth Brigade.

* * * * * * *

VIII. The Third Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Jackson, and Behr's battery Indiana Volunteers, will march together by the most practicable route to Bowling Green. The route will be determined and the march conducted by Colonel Jackson.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[7.]

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* For Buell's reply, see Vol. VII, p. 639.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 22, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
*Paducah, Ky.:*

Send all troops from Kentucky, not wanted for defense of Paducah, to Clarksville.

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 166. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 22, 1862.*

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5. The Eighteenth Missouri and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers will proceed to Cairo and report to the commanding general of the Cairo District.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Louisville, Ky., February 24, 1862.*

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III. Colonel Zahm, commanding Third Ohio Cavalry, is directed to march, via Bardstown, New Haven, and Munfordville, to Bowling Green.

IV. The batteries under command of Captains Mendenhall, Bidwell, Sutermeister, and Sterling are hereby attached temporarily to the First Division, Brigadier-General Thomas commanding, and will proceed under his orders up the Cumberland.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 24, 1862.*

Governor DAVID TOD,
*Columbus, Ohio:*

Send all arms down the Ohio to Paducah. All Ohio troops concentrated there will be armed as rapidly as possible. About 700 officers, prisoners of war, will be sent to Columbus.

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 170. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 24, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

4. George H. Smith, esq., will immediately proceed to the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers and take charge of the telegraphic operations in Western Kentucky and Tennessee. He will take with him the proper material and proceed with all possible dispatch to complete the

line to Fort Henry and repair that from Fort Henry to Fort Donelson; thence to Nashville. He will also be prepared with workmen and material to repair or construct a line from Fort Henry to Florence, Ala., and thence in the direction of Memphis. He will also arrange to extend the line from Cape Girardeau to Commerce, and thence to New Madrid. The Southwestern line must be pushed with all possible rapidity from Lebanon to Springfield, and thence to the Arkansas line. The Ironton line must also be rapidly extended south toward the Arkansas line.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 171. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, February 24, 1862.*

I. Company F, Second U. S. Artillery, will proceed without delay to Cairo, Ill., and report to the commanding officer of that post. * * *

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, *Fort Pickens, February 24, 1862.*

I. First Lieut. Richard H. Jackson, First Artillery, acting assistant adjutant-general, is hereby appointed aide-de-camp to the brigadier-general commanding.

II. First Lieut. Richard H. Jackson, First Artillery, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general, is hereby appointed acting inspector-general of this department. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

L. G. ARNOLD,
[6.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.*

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NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 26, 1862.*
(Via Bowling Green 27th.)

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
*Washington, D. C.:*

Portion of General Nelson's and General Crittenden's divisions entered Nashville yesterday, and at the same time the enemy's cavalry retired.

[7.] D. C. BUELL.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, February 26, 1862.*

Flag-Officer FOOTE, *Cairo:*

I do not mean a regular bombardment, but a demonstration and throwing in of shells, so as to scare them pretty thoroughly.*

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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* See also Foote to Halleck, Vol. VII, p. 665.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., February 27, 1862.*

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V. The Eleventh Michigan Volunteers, Colonel May commanding, will march as soon as practicable via New Haven to Munfordville, Ky., and report to the commanding officer at that post for duty.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February 27, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
*Washington, D. C.:*

Numerous reports have been received that Buell occupied Nashville without opposition, but reports brought down the Cumberland of enemy's movements are conflicting. Some say they are concentrated at Murfreesborough, others Columbia, others Decatur. No movements will be made until facts are positively ascertained. Tennessee will probably be navigable yet for some weeks. Two gun-boats at Clarksville and two above Fort Henry; others being repaired. Commodore Foote says he cannot be ready to protect mortar-boats for the bombardment in much less than ten days. The Essex will not be fit for service in less than four weeks. Nelson's division sent to relieve Smith's at Clarksville and to follow gun-boats toward Nashville. They will go up as far as Buell wants them. They should return, however, as soon as possible, as they are wanted at Columbus. Randolph is said to be very strongly fortified. I cannot ascertain its armament. General Pope with 10,000 men is advancing on New Madrid. His advance guard will reach Sykesville [Sikeston] to-night. From there the movement will be slow, as the roads are terrible. There is no return yet from Grant.

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, Tenn., February 28, 1862.*

I. Capt. Robert Macfeely is announced as commissary of subsistence and Capt. J. D. Bingham as quartermaster at Nashville.

II. All captured stores and property will be collected and taken up on the returns of the proper accounting officer, and issued to the troops only upon the usual requisitions.

By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, March 1, 1862.*

Brigadier-General SHERMAN, *Paducah:*

Send all transports to General Grant up the Tennessee. Orders have been sent to him to move up that river. You can retain Ohio regiments for the present.*

H. W. HALLECK,
[7.] *Major-General.*

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* For Sherman's reply, see Vol. VII, p. 682.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 193. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, March 2, 1862.*

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5. Capt. William McMichael, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from duty at these headquarters and will report for duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith, in the field in West Tennessee.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., March 3, 1862.*

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VI. The Eleventh Michigan Volunteers, Colonel May, will proceed without delay to Belmont Furnace and relieve the Third Minnesota Volunteers, Colonel Lester. Colonel May will detach one company of his regiment to Elizabethtown to relieve the Ninth Michigan Volunteers from its duties at that point.

VII. Upon being relieved Colonel Lester, Third Minnesota Volunteers, will concentrate his entire regiment at Shepherdsville, and hold it in readiness to march at short notice.

VIII. Col. W. P. Boone, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers, will detach three companies of his regiment, under command of the lieutenant-colonel, to proceed at once to Lebanon to relieve the Eighth Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Barnes.

IX. The Eighth Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Barnes, will, upon being relieved, march to Bardstown, Ky., and report to Col. W. H. Lytle, commanding, for duty.

X. The Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Mundy, will march at once to Bardstown, Ky., and report to the commanding officer for duty.

XI. Captain Lanphere's battery will proceed by land to the mouth of Salt River and take post at that point. Major Fox, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, will turn over his duties and instructions to Captain Lanphere. On being relieved by Captain Lanphere, Major Fox will march his detachment to Elizabethtown and join his regiment.

XII. Colonel Duffield will concentrate his regiment, the Ninth Michigan, at Elizabethtown, and hold it in readiness to march at short notice.

By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[7.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, Tenn., March 4, 1862*

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III. The battalion of Eighteenth Infantry under command of Major Stokes will report to General Thomas, commanding First Division, for duty with the other battalions of the regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Shepherd.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1862.*

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III. Lieut. Col. James Oakes, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is announced as an inspector of cavalry on the staff of the general commanding the department.

By command of General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Cairo, Ill., March 5, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
*Comdg. District of West Tennessee, Fort Henry, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: The Yates Sharpshooters have been sent to Brigadier-General Pope, now before New Madrid, and until they return no disposition can be made of that force. The guards of prisoners of war have received instructions direct from General Halleck, except in a few cases. General Sherman states that several companies of them have passed Paducah on their return to their regiments. All the transportation of the regiments you took from here was sent to you some time since—three steamer loads. Captain Baxter was ordered to return to you, and Captain Dunlap has also been ordered to report to you. If the quartermaster here can find any mule harness I will send it to you.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

GEO. W. CULLUM,
[10.] *Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff and Engineer.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, March 6, 1862.*

Brigadier-General CULLUM,
*Cairo:*

If it be true, as reported, that there is a strong rebel force at Union City it seems to me that the garrison is not safe. Could not a gunboat anchor in position below so as to command the railroad? The operations of the enemy in the vicinity of Columbus should be closely watched and care taken to prevent a surprise.

H. W. HALLECK,
[10.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 208. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, March 7, 1862.*

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7. The Sixth Iowa Infantry will immediately proceed to Tennessee, touching at Cairo and Paducah for orders. * * *

8. The Minnesota battery, Captain Munch, now at the Saint Louis Arsenal, will proceed without delay and report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding District of West Tennessee. * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., March 8, 1862.*

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V. The Twenty-third Brigade is hereby constituted, to consist of the following regiments, Col. W. W. Duffield commanding, viz: Ninth Michigan Volunteers, Colonel Duffield; Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Mundy; Third Minnesota Volunteers, Colonel Lester; Eighth Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Barnes. The brigade will proceed by water to Nashville, Tenn., and report to the general commanding the department. * * *

NOTE.—The Ninth Michigan and Third Minnesota will march at once to West Point and report to the headquarters their arrival there. The Eighth and Twenty-third Kentucky will march to Louisville and report their arrival in advance.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, March 8, 1862.*

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5. The Fifth Ohio Battery and the Eighth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers, about to arrive in this city, will proceed to report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, touching at Cairo and Paducah for orders. * * *

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, March 10, 1862.*

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III. The Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers are assigned to the Nineteenth Brigade, Colonel Hazen commanding.

IV. The Sixth Ohio Volunteers will, as heretofore ordered, join the Twenty-second Brigade, Colonel Bruce commanding. This brigade will join its division (the Fourth).

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By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., March 10, 1862.*

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VII. Colonel Dunham's Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers will at once take post as follows: Four companies and regimental headquarters at

Bowling Green, two companies under major at Munfordville, two companies under lieutenant-colonel to take post near Edgefield, Tenn., one company at the tunnel mouth, Gallatin, Tenn., one company near Franklin, Tenn.

VIII. The four companies of Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry at Rochester and the four companies same regiment at Calhoun will march without delay via Russellville, Ky., to Springfield, Tenn.

IX. The four companies Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry at Bacon Creek and Nolin will march forward and leave two companies at Bowling Green under Colonel Dunham, the other two companies to take post at Edgefield, Tenn.

X. Upon the arrival of the major and two companies of Fiftieth Indiana at Munfordville, the Thirty-fifth Indiana, Colonel Walker, will march at once to Nashville and report to the general commanding.

XI. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Wynkoop, and Third Ohio Cavalry, Colonel Zahm, will march at once and take post at the junction ten miles north of Nashville, Tenn.

XII. The Third Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Bramlette; Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Wheat, and Bradley's Ohio battery will concentrate immediately at Jamestown, Ky., and await the arrival of boats to carry them to Nashville, Tenn.

XIII. The Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Haggard, will march at once and take post at Gallatin, Tenn.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, Tenn., March 11, 1862.*

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VI. The Third Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Jackson, is assigned to the Fifth Division. Colonel Jackson will report in person to General Crittenden, commanding Fifth Division. The camp of the regiment will not be changed at present.

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By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., March 11, 1862.*

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V. Colonel May, commanding Eleventh Michigan Volunteers, is directed to detach a company of his regiment to take post at Nolin, to guard the railroad bridge at that place. * * *

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS,
*Fort Henry, March 11, 1862.*

General G. W. CULLUM, *Cairo:*

Nine regiments ready to embark and no transportation for them. Send ten steamers immediately.

U. S. GRANT,
*Major-General.*

[10.]

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FORT HENRY, *March 11, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
*Cairo, Ill.:*

You will please send steamers W. H. B. and Alps, with two barges each of coal, up Tennessee River to report to Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith (there being no boats here to send down), and he must have it at once.

U. S. GRANT,
*Major-General.*

[10.]

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CAIRO, *March 11, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
*Fort Henry:*

Steamer W. H. B. disabled; boilers burst. Alps in hands of Navy. Wanted to tow mortar-boats to attack Island No. 10. Can't send the ten steamers; have not a single one; everything up Tennessee. Quartermaster says there is plenty of coal at Paducah. White Cloud and John Warner left Saint Louis last night for Tennessee; have not arrived. Will send coal by them if you can't obtain it at Paducah. Can't you get steamers from Cumberland?

GEO. W. CULLUM,
*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

[10.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 220. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
*Saint Louis, March 11, 1862.*

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6. The Eighteenth Missouri and Eighty-first Ohio Volunteers will proceed to the District of West Tennessee on Thursday morning to report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant. * * *

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Nashville, March 12, 1862.*

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VIII. Colonel Barnett, First Ohio Artillery, is assigned to the command of the Artillery Reserve. Major Lawrence will report to Colonel Barnett for duty with the reserve. The reserve batteries will be encamped together and receive orders from these headquarters.

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By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., March 12, 1862.*

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VI. Brig. Gen. W. T. Ward, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the camp of instruction at Bardstown, and to the command of all troops on the lines south of Louisville as far as Bacon Creek, including New Haven and Lebanon.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., March 14, 1862.*

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III. Col. J. A. Garfield, commanding Eighteenth Brigade, will post the Fortieth Ohio, the Sixteenth Kentucky, and McLaughlin's squadron of cavalry at Prestonburg, Ky., leaving Colonel Cranor in command of the post, and giving him his instructions. Colonel Garfield will then proceed with the remainder of his command, except Wolford's cavalry, via the Big Sandy and Ohio River, to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Bardstown, where he will take post. Lieutenant-Colonel Letcher, with the companies of Wolford's cavalry under his command, will march by land to Bardstown and rejoin his regiment. * * *

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, *Steamer Continental, March 14, 1862.*

The following officers are announced as the staff of this division: Capt. J. H. Hammond, assistant adjutant-general; Surg. D. W. Hartshorn, Surg. Saml. L'Hommedieu, Lieut. Col. M. B. Hascall, Forty-eighth Indiana; Maj. W. D. Sanger, Fifty-fifth Illinois; Lieut. J. C. McCoy, Fifty-fourth Ohio; Lieut. [John] T. Taylor, Fifth Ohio Cavalry. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, March 15, 1862.*

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VII. The Seventh Brigade, General Negley commanding, is relieved from Second Division, and will receive orders from headquarters.

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By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ORDERS, No. 7. HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, *March 16, 1862.*

I. Col. J. A. McDowell, Sixth Iowa Volunteers, pursuant to orders from Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith, having reported for duty, is assigned to the First Brigade, and being the senior officer, will at once assume command of the brigade.

II. The cavalry and artillery will land as soon as practicable.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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ORDERS, No. 8. HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, *Steam-boat Continental, March 16, 1862.*

I. Captain Stone's battery, on the steamer Horizon, is placed under command of Colonel Stuart, commanding Second Brigade.

II. The six companies Ohio cavalry, Major Ricker commanding, on the steamers Diamond and Edward Walsh, are attached to the Third Brigade, Colonel Hildebrand commanding.

III. The commanders of brigades will at once see that the colonels of the respective regiments have good roads made from the boats to the plateau above the river.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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ORDERS, No. 9. HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, *Pittsburg, Tenn., March 16, 1862.*

The four brigades of this division will march from Pittsburg on the Corinth road, armed and equipped for a two days' march, in the following order: The First Brigade will move at midnight to-night, the Second Brigade at 1 a. m., the Third at 4 a. m., and the Fourth at daylight. The head of the column will have a guide and will move by way of Bethel, the Bark road, Jack Chambers' farm, and take position at some point about ten miles out, to cover reconnaissance of cavalry. The column will move slow and deliberately, with advance guard and flankers, and in case of attack each brigade or regiment will send word to the rear and defend their ground. Commanders of brigades will at once report to the commanding general and receive full instructions. He will, after seeing the brigades fairly started, join the advance. The commanding general again cautions the commanders of brigades, regiments, and companies to keep in good, close order, to prevent even marching by side-paths, but to keep in ranks as on parades. Frequent rests by brigades should be ordered—the progress about two miles per hour. Troops marching thus make a better impression than when they straggle on the road. Guides will be provided as far as possible, but commanders of brigades may impress citizens as guides, to be treated kindly but firmly.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

ORDERS, No. 10. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
*Steam-boat Continental, March 17, 1862.*

I. The division of General Hurlbut will disembark and establish its camp on a line perpendicular to the road about one mile. Details will be sent back to the boats to debark the transportation, stores, &c.

II. The men must be kept to their proper places, and no soldier shall pass the lines without being sent on duty by the proper authority. The artillery and cavalry of the command will also disembark and encamp at points designated by the commanding general.

III. General Sherman's division will remain on board transports, and hold themselves in readiness to move promptly in any direction by land or water.

IV. The boats at the landing will give place to those having on board the division of General Hurlbut, in order to facilitate their landing the troops.

V. No citizens whatever will be allowed to come within the lines, and the guards will be carefully instructed to make prisoners of all found lurking in the neighboring country unless they are on their own farms and at their own work, when they must be encouraged and protected. Wagons loaded with forage will be allowed to come as far as the lines, but must not come inside the lines. The Twentieth Ohio Volunteers will also disembark and encamp on the ridge to south of the landing.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Nashville, Tenn., March 18, 1862.*

I. The Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers is relieved from duty with the Seventeenth Brigade, and is assigned to the Fourteenth Brigade.

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XII. The Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers is hereby transferred from the Fifteenth Brigade to the Twenty-first, and the Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers from the Twenty-first Brigade to the Fifteenth, and will report to their respective brigade commanders for duty.

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By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
*March 18, 1862.*

The Eighth Iowa Volunteers, Colonel Geddes, is hereby attached to the First Brigade, Colonel McDowell commanding. Colonel Geddes will report with his regiment to Colonel McDowell on the lines.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, *March 18, 1862.*

The Fifth Ohio Battery, Captain Hickenlooper, is hereby attached to Colonel Lauman's brigade (First Brigade, Second Division), and will report to Colonel Lauman.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Saint Louis, March 19, 1862.*

General D. C. BUELL,
*Nashville:*

I have received no reply whatever to my telegram of the 13th* asking for position and number of your forces, or to that of the 16th [17th]† asking information in relation to telegraph lines, position of your advanced guard, and when your troops could reach Savannah. I request an immediate answer to these questions.‡

H. W. HALLECK,
*Major-General.*

[10.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, March 19, 1862.*

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4. The Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Col. D. Moore, now on steamer Di Vernon, will proceed forthwith and report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, touching at Fort Henry for orders. * * *

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. HEADQUARTERS, *Pittsburg, March 19, 1862.*

I. The unattached troops at this point are hereby brigaded as follows: Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteers is attached to Colonel Lauman's (First) brigade, General Smith's division.

II. Third Iowa Volunteers to Colonel McArthur's (Second) brigade, General Smith's division.

III. Eighty-first Ohio Volunteers to Col. John Cook's (Third) brigade, General Smith's division.

IV. Fifth Ohio Cavalry to Colonel Hildebrand's (Third) brigade, General Sherman's division.

V. Minnesota battery, Captain Munch, to Colonel Buckland's (Fourth) brigade, General Sherman's division. The commanding officers of the regiments and companies so attached will at once report to their brigade commanders.

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* See Vol. X, Part II, pp. 33 and 37.
† *Ibid*, pp. 43 and 45.
‡ *Ibid*, p. 48.

VI. Fifty-second Illinois Volunteers, Colonel McArthur's (Second) brigade, General Smith's division.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, March 20, 1862.*

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3. The Twelfth Regiment Michigan Infantry will immediately proceed and report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding District of West Tennessee, touching at Fort Henry for orders. * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, March 20, 1862.*

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II. The Third Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Bramlette, is assigned to the Twentieth Brigade (Colonel Harker's), Sixth (General Wood's) Division.

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By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, March 20, 1862.*

I. The headquarters of the Department of the Ohio are hereby ordered to be removed from Louisville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn. Capt. O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. J. B. Holloway, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. C. T. Wharton, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Henry Stone, First Wisconsin Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, will report in person at headquarters, Nashville, Tenn., without delay.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, March 21, 1862.*

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8. Brig. Gen. W. K. Strong is hereby placed in command of the District of Cairo, which will hereafter include Bird's Point.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, March 21, 1862.*

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3. The Fourteenth Wisconsin and Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry will immediately proceed up the Tennessee River to report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding District of West Tennessee. * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, Tenn., March 21, 1862.*

Brigadier-General Dumont is assigned to the command of the troops in and around the city and all the lines of communication of the army, extending as far north as Munfordville, Ky. Troops and individual officers and soldiers arriving in the city will immediately report to him and render prompt obedience to his orders.

By command of General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, March 22, 1862.*

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4. The Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, at Benton Barracks, will immediately proceed to report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, at Savannah, Tenn., at which point wagon transportation will be provided for the regiment. * * *

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7. The Eighth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteers, Capt. Louis Markgraf, will immediately proceed to report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, at Savannah, Tenn., at which point wagon transportation will be provided. * * *

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, Tenn., March 22, 1862.*

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V. Mr. J. B. Anderson is hereby placed in charge of the repairs of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad and of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and is authorized to employ such assistance and laborers as may be necessary for the prompt execution of the work. He will also act as master of transportation for these routes.

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VII. The Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Williams, will take post as follows: Four companies at Springfield, two companies at Gallatin, two companies at Clarksville, two companies at Bowling Green, one company at Edgefield, headquarters at Springfield.

VIII. The Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers is relieved from the Seventh Brigade (General Negley's), and will take post as follows: Headquarters and three companies at the Harpeth River, near Franklin; three companies at Carter's Creek, thirty-seven miles and a half from Nashville; two companies at Rutherford's Creek, forty-nine miles and a quarter from Nashville; one company at West Harpeth River, twenty-five miles from Nashville, and one company at Little Harpeth River, eleven miles from Nashville.

IX. The Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Walker, is assigned to the Seventh Brigade, and will report to General Negley.

X. The Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Wynkoop, will take post as follows: Four companies at Nashville, these to include the two companies at the junction, and will be brought in by the colonel; four companies at Franklin, to belong temporarily to the Seventh Brigade, and report to General Negley; four companies attached to the brigade report to Colonel Duffield on the arrival of the brigade at this place. Detachments from the cavalry battalion will be made as follows: One lieutenant and thirty-nine men to be stationed with the three companies of infantry at Carter's Creek; a lieutenant and twenty men to be stationed with the two companies of infantry at Rutherford's Creek; a sergeant, a corporal, and eight men to be stationed with the company of infantry at Little Harpeth River; to be taken from the four companies stationed at Franklin.

XI. The Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Price, will take post at Duck River, near Columbia.

XII. Standart's battery of field artillery is attached temporarily to the Seventh Brigade, and will report to General Negley.

XIII. Hewett's battery is attached temporarily to the Twenty-third Brigade, and will report to Colonel Duffield on his arrival here.

XIV. On its arrival here the Twenty-third Brigade, Colonel Duffield, will take post as follows: Two regiments, a battery of artillery, and two companies of cavalry at Murfreesborough; one regiment and two companies cavalry at Lebanon, Tenn., and one regiment of infantry on the Murfreesborough pike two miles from Nashville.

XV. On the arrival here the Twenty-third Brigade (except the cavalry, which will move at once) will move forward to Franklin and await further orders.

XVI. Colonel Barnett, First Ohio Artillery, will hold himself in readiness to march with his headquarters and Bush's, Bradley's, and Sterling's batteries. Major Lawrence, First Ohio Artillery, will continue in command of the artillery camp near Nashville.

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Saint Louis, March 24, 1862.*

General W. K. STRONG,
*Cairo:*

You will immediately take measures to break up the post at Smithland. The forces now stationed there will be sent up the Tennessee to General Grant, and the artillery, stores, and all public property removed to Paducah. Waterhouse's battery and Eighteenth Missouri Regiment to be sent to General Grant.

H. W. HALLECK,
*Major-General.*

[10.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, March 24, 1862.*

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X. Third Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Bramlette, is assigned to the Fifteenth Brigade, Colonel Hascall commanding, and Thirteenth Michigan Volunteers, Colonel Shoemaker, is assigned to Twentieth Brigade, Colonel Harker commanding.

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SAVANNAH, *March 25, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
*Commanding Department of the Mississippi, Saint Louis, Mo.:*

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you a sketch* of the country about Pittsburg, which will explain the location of Smith's, Sherman's, Hurlbut's, and McClernand's divisions. General Wallace is six miles below, with a good road out, enabling them to form a junction with the main column, when a move is made, six or seven miles before reaching Corinth.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
[10.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, Tenn., March 26, 1862.*

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XIII. The Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Warner, will remove its headquarters to Lexington, Ky. Colonel Warner will take the necessary steps to relieve the companies of the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, on detached service at Kentucky River bridge and at Nicholasville. Colonel Coburn will concentrate his regiment at once and hold it in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

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By command of Brigadier-General Buell:

O. D. GREENE,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, March 31, 1862.*

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9. The Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Infantry and the Third Ohio Battery, Captain Williams, now at Benton Barracks, will immediately proceed up the Tennessee River and report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding District of West Tennessee. * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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*Two sketches inclosed, for which see Plate LXXVIII, Maps 3 and 6 of the Atlas.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, April 1, 1862.*

1. The Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteers will immediately proceed up the Tennessee River and report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding District of West Tennessee. * * *

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3. Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean will proceed up the Tennessee River and report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding District of West Tennessee.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, April 1, 1862.*

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2. Captain Burnap's Seventh Ohio Battery and Captain Cheney's battery of Illinois light artillery will immediately proceed up the Tennessee River to report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, April 2, 1862.*

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7. The Tenth Ohio Battery, Captain White, now at Benton Barracks, will immediately proceed up the Tennessee River and report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant. * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, April 2, 1862.*

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5. Captain Spear, Fifteenth Ohio Battery, will turn over to the quartermaster at Paducah the two 10-pounder Parrott guns for which he is accountable, to be shipped to Saint Louis Arsenal. He will then proceed with his battery, consisting of four smooth-bored guns, and the horses and harness used with the Parrott guns, and report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant at Pittsburg, Tenn.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, April 2, 1862.*

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5. Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, having reported for duty in this department, will proceed with his staff to the Tennessee River and report for duty with Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, April 3, 1862.*

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3. Captain Cogswell's battery Illinois light artillery will immediately proceed up the Tennessee River and report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant. * * *

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
*Pittsburg, April 4, 1862.*

General B. M. PRENTISS,
*Commanding Division:*

I am instructed by General Grant, commanding, to say to you that the review of your division will not take place until Tuesday next at 10 a. m.

CLARK B. LAGOW,
[10.] *Aide-de-Camp.*

---

SAVANNAH, *April 6, 1862.*

General D. C. BUELL:

Heavy firing is heard up the river, indicating plainly that an attack has been made upon our most advanced positions. I have been looking for this, but did not believe the attack could be made before Monday or Tuesday. This necessitates my joining the forces up the river instead of meeting you to-day, as I had contemplated. I have directed General Nelson to move to the river with his division. He can march to opposite Pittsburg.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
[10.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

---

PITTSBURG, *April 6, 1862.*

COMDG. OFFICER ADVANCE FORCES,
*Near Pittsburg, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: The attack on my forces has been very spirited from early this morning. The appearance of fresh troops on the field now

would have a powerful effect both by inspiring our men and disheartening the enemy. If you will get upon the field, leaving all your baggage on the east bank of the river, it will be a move to our advantage, and possibly save the day to us. The rebel force is estimated at over 100,000 men. My headquarters will be in the log building on top of the hill, where you will be furnished a staff officer to guide you to your place on the field.*

Respectfully, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
[10.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, April 6, 1862.*

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7. Brig. Gen. I. F. Quinby is assigned to duty under Major-General Grant on the Tennessee River. He will report at General Grant's headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 80. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, April 7, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

10. Captain Bolton's battery Illinois light artillery, now at Benton Barracks, will proceed up the Tennessee River and report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding District of West Tennessee. * * *

11. Brig. Gen. G. W. Cullum will proceed to Columbus, Ky., and take charge of the fortifications on the Mississippi River.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
*Pittsburg, April 7, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL:

GENERAL: When I left the field this evening my intention was to occupy the most advanced position possible for the night, with the infantry engaged through the day, and follow up our success with cavalry and fresh troops expected to arrive during my last absence on the field. The great fatigue of our men, they having been engaged in two days' fight, or subject to a march yesterday and fight to-day, would preclude the idea of making any advance to-night without the arrival of the expected re-enforcements. My plan therefore will be to feel out in the morning with all the troops on the outer line until our cavalry force can be organized (one regiment of your army will finish crossing soon) and a sufficient artillery and infantry support to follow them are ready for a move. Under the instructions which I have previously received, and a dispatch also of to-day from Major-General Halleck, it will not

* From original as received by Buell. For version as recorded in Grant's letters-sent book, see Vol. X, Part II, p. 95.

then do to advance beyond Pea Ridge, or some point which we can reach and return in a day. General Halleck will probably be here himself to-morrow. Instructions have been sent to the different division commanders, not included in your command, to be ready in the morning either to find if an enemy was in front or to advance.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
[10.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 88. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, April 9, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

4. The medical director will immediately fit out and send up the Tennessee two more hospital boats, and have any number of workmen employed, and press the matter night and day.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

CAIRO, *April 11, 1862.* Via New Madrid.
(Received 2 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

Please stop shipments of heavy cannon from Pittsburg for defensive works until General Cullum, who is now here, has examined the locations and decided upon the works. The large number of guns captured will, we believe, furnish sufficient armament. General Pope is preparing rapidly for movement; will be ready to-night if transports arrive, and start to-morrow.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
[10.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

---

NEW MADRID, *April 12, 1862—5 a. m.*
(Received 4.10 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

Matters progressing well. Leave to-morrow. Have you any instructions?

THOS A. SCOTT,
[10.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

---

ON BOARD STEAMER JOHN D. PERRY,
*New Madrid, April 12, 1862—7 p. m.* (Received 10.45 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

Gun-boats left at noon. Army leaves about midnight. All working well.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
[10.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

---

* From original as received by Buell. For version as recorded in Grant's letters-sent book, see Vol. X, Part II, p. 96.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
*Pittsburg, April 12, 1862.*

[General THOMAS:]

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Halleck to organize a force for special service to-night. You will therefore report one brigade of your command on board the steamers White Cloud and Universe this evening with one day's rations. The lateness of the hour prevents sending this through Major-General Buell, commanding. You will please therefore notify him of this detail. No artillery and but one company of cavalry will be required. Instructions will be given after your troops are embarked.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
[10.] *Major-General.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, D. C., April 13, 1862—10.15 a. m.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
*Assistant Secretary, New Madrid:*

I would be glad if you would give more full and detailed information in respect to army movements and military operations than I have been favored with of late. Your dispatches are so few and so meager as to afford very little information to this Department, and as the object of your mission was to obtain accurate and full details, I have been much disappointed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[10.] *Secretary of War.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Pittsburg, Tenn, April 13, 1862.*

I. Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah is appointed inspector-general of the Army of the Tennessee. He will give his attention particularly to the organization and discipline of the infantry regiments in the field.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

N. H. McLEAN,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Pittsburg, Tenn., April 14, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
*Commanding Army in the Field, Pittsburg, Tenn.:*

SIR: You will direct the cavalry under your command to assemble immediately in the rear of General Sherman's division at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

A. J. SMITH,
[10.] *Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.*

NASHVILLE, TENN., *April 14, 1862.*

Brigadier-General THOMAS:

The difficulty of communication with Generals Halleck and Buell still continues, and I therefore have the honor to forward direct for the information of the War Department a summary of General Mitchel's last dispatch: Saturday morning two expeditions were started from Huntsville in the captured cars. One, under Colonel Sill, Thirty-third Ohio, went east to Stevens[on], junction of Chattanooga with Memphis and Charleston, which point they seized, 2,000 of the enemy retreating without firing a shot. Captured five locomotives and a large amount of rolling-stock. The other expedition, under Colonel Turchin, Nineteenth Illinois, went west. Arrived at Decatur in time to save railroad bridge, which was in flames. General Mitchel now holds a hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Very respectfully,

O. D. GREENE.

[10.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 101. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, April 14, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

2. Col. George Thom, chief of Topographical Engineers, having reported at headquarters from detached service, will proceed to Pittsburg, Tenn., to report to the commanding general in the field.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. 7TH DIV., ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Cumberland Ford, April 14, 1862.*

The regiments composing the Seventh Division of the Army of the Ohio are hereby brigaded as follows: The Forty-ninth Indiana, Third Kentucky, First and Second Tennessee Regiments will constitute the Twenty-fourth Brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter. The Sixteenth and Forty-second Ohio and the Fourteenth and Twenty-second Kentucky Regiments will constitute the Twenty-sixth Brigade, under command of Colonel De Courcy. The Thirty-third Indiana and Nineteenth Kentucky Regiments will constitute the Twenty-seventh Brigade, under command of Colonel Coburn.

By command of Brigadier-General Morgan.

[10.]

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
*Pittsburg, April 14, 1862.*

Capt. N. H. MCLEAN,
*Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Mississippi, Pittsburg, Tenn.:*

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully request that General Davies be ordered to take command of the Second Division (Generals Smith and McArthur, of that division, being unable for service) without delay.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
*Major-General.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 15, 1862.*

General Grant will assign General Davies to such command as he may deem best for the service.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

N. H. McLEAN,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, D. C., April 15, 1862.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
*Assistant Secretary of War, Cairo, Ill.:*

This Department has entire confidence in the ability of the respective military commanders in the West to determine their operations under whatever circumstances they may be placed, and will not undertake to advise, direct, or control them unless they ask for instructions themselves. No general in the West has asked for re-enforcements from the Potomac, and none have been sent, and I do not understand that you have been authorized to call for them. Intelligence has reached here of the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski on the 12th instant. Our fire was terrible. I have no doubt of your being diligently occupied, but wish daily and full reports of the operations wherever you may be. General McClellan is actively preparing for his operations. No engagement of importance has taken place at Yorktown.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[10.] *Secretary of War.*

---

NEW MADRID, *April 15, 1862.*
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

Much obliged about information about Fort Pulaski. I will return to Pillow immediately. General Pope cannot get advices from General Halleck for several days in reply to his message.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
[10.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

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WASHINGTON, *April 15, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

The following dispatch has just been received from the assistant superintendent of telegraph at Nashville:

NASHVILLE, *April 14, 1862.*

We are now working well to Savannah, and will be working to Pittsburg to-morrow. Our army is encamped on the battle-field. General Mitchel took possession of Decatur and Stevenson yesterday. At the latter place 2,000 rebels fled on his approach. He captured five more locomotives and rolling-stock.

A. STAGER.
[10.]

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* See Vol. X, Part II, p. 106.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Field of Shiloh, Tenn., April 15, 1862.*

I. The habitual order of battle in each division of the army will be in three lines, arranged as follows:

1. The first line will consist of six regiments in line of battle, two from each brigade, covered by the flank companies of these regiments thrown out as skirmishers. In approaching the enemy, and more particularly when the object is simply to feel him or determine his position, it may often be sufficient to detach one flank company from each of the regiments of the first line. But when the position of the enemy is determined, and more especially when the object is to make a substantive attack, the line of skirmishers should be re-enforced by the other flank companies of the regiments of the first line. Whenever both of the flank companies of a regiment are deployed as skirmishers, they will be commanded by the junior field officer of the regiment. The two regiments of a brigade on the first line will be commanded by the brigade commander. He will give orders to and bring into action the regiment of his brigade in the second line whenever the imminence of the danger or other necessity may preclude a reference to the division commander, or whenever the absence of the division commander from his habitual position hereinafter designated may render such reference impracticable. The habitual position of the brigade commanders will be opposite to the interval between their regiments of the first line and about seventy paces in rear of the line.

2. The second line will consist of three regiments in line of battle, one from each brigade, disposed opposite the intervals between the regiments of the first line, except the division be a flank division, in which case the regiment on the exposed flank in the second line will be in echelon, with its flank extending beyond the flank of the first line, so as to cover and protect it. The second line will be habitually controlled and managed by the division commander, and the regiments will not be withdrawn from their position in order of battle without his authority, except in the cases hereinbefore provided for. In open level ground the distance between the first and second lines will be about 370 paces, but when the ground is wooded, or the nature of the surface such as to afford shelter from the fire of the enemy, this distance will be lessened to 200 paces.

3. The third line will consist of three regiments, one from each brigade, formed in double column at half distance, each column placed opposite the interval between the two regiments of the first line of the brigade to which it belongs. The distance between the second and third lines will be about 200 paces in open level ground, but in broken or wooded ground, affording shelter and cover, the distance may be reduced. The regiments in column, constituting more especially the reserve of the division, will be wholly under the orders and control of the division commander.

II. Two of the batteries of the division will be placed habitually in the first line near to the intervals on the right and left of the two regiments of the central brigade, taking such position in that vicinity as may be most favorable to their action. The third battery will be held in reserve, and its position in reserve will be in the vicinity of the regiment in column of the central brigade.

III. The cavalry of the division will habitually remain in reserve in rear of the center of the division when formed in order of battle, sheltered from fire, to await the orders of the division commander, unless some other position and arrangement are especially designated for it.

IV. The brigades of the division will be habitually disposed from right to left in order of battle, according to their ordinal designations.

V. Under no circumstances whatever, and on no pretext, must the men be allowed to leave the ranks. That the wounded may be effectually cared for the army must be victorious, and to secure this great result every man capable of fighting must remain at his post. Before going into battle the company musicians and the regimental band, if there be one, will be placed under the command of the regimental medical officers, to aid them, in conjunction with the regular hospital attendants, in bearing from the field the wounded, and giving them such immediate attention and relief as the occasion may permit.

VI. As it may often be necessary in the progress of the war to take batteries of artillery with infantry, the following disposition will be made for this purpose and will in most cases prove successful if boldly and vigorously carried out: The flank companies of a regiment will be deployed as skirmishers, and the remaining companies will be formed in two columns by division at half distance, placed in rear of the flanks of the lines of skirmishers, and the line of skirmishers and two columns will advance as rapidly as possible on the battery, taking care, however, to preserve the order of formation and accuracy and deliberateness of aim on the part of the skirmishers. They must use every endeavor to cut down the gunners at their pieces, and in every way to disable the battery. In most cases the fire of the skirmishers, if properly delivered, will kill or drive off the gunners; but should this result not be thus produced when the advancing line has come within deadly musket-range of the battery, the two columns must pass rapidly around the flanks, promptly deploy, throw in a well-directed cross-fire on the battery, and then rush forward to secure it, finishing the work with the bayonet if necessary. Whenever this movement is made other infantry supports must be held well in hand to sustain the regiment designated to carry the battery.

VII. The habitual position of the division commander will be in the vicinity of the central reserve column in the third line, whence he may overlook the whole order of battle and direct the movements. When absent therefrom a staff officer will always be left to give information as to where he may be found.

VIII. These dispositions are ordered for a division of three brigades. Should there be more or less than three, similar arrangements will be made.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 110. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, April 16, 1862.*

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2. Captain Kidd's Indiana battery, now at Benton Barracks, will immediately proceed to Pittsburg, Tenn., and report to Major-General Halleck. * * *

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

CINCINNATI, *April 17, 1862.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The Switzerland, at Madison, and the Lancaster and Queen [of the West], here, are progressing rapidly. Boats at all suitable are very scarce. The Monarch will be here to-night, and will be purchased by Mr. Butler at my instance, subject to your sanction, for $14,000. I propose, if you confirm the bargain, to send her immediately to New Albany to be prepared. I will leave for Pittsburg in the morning.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.

[10.]

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NASHVILLE, *April 17, 1862.*

A. STAGER:

I have sent party to Huntsville and operators to work that railroad line as far as General Mitchel controls, and to repair from Stevenson this way. I asked General Buell for an escort to send another party to meet them, but he thinks it too unsafe to send them. I think it would be safe enough with two companies of cavalry, or even one, and could be repaired in two or three days if not too many bridges gone.

BRUCH.

[10.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 18, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
*Commanding District of West Tennessee, Army in the Field:*

GENERAL: Captain Sheridan will take charge of the repair of the roads from the main landing to your headquarters, and Colonel McKibbin from the lower or forage landing to the same point, and Colonel Cutts from that point to Shiloh Cross-Roads. Colonel Thom will make examination for roads in advance of Shiloh to your new camping-grounds. These officers will report to you early to-morrow morning for working parties, which will be detailed from the different divisions along the roads. It is of the utmost importance that these roads should be put in order without further delay. You will, therefore, see that working parties provided with tools be ready to commence operations to-morrow morning. Each regiment, brigade, and division as it takes position in new camps will open proper communications with the main roads. With proper care your army can be supplied far in advance of present position without additional transportation.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

N. H. McLEAN,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 18, 1862.*

1. The Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers and the Thirty-first and Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers are relieved from duty with General Grant's army, and will report for duty with the Army of the Ohio. The commanding officers of these regiments will at once report to Major-General Buell for his orders.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

N. H. McLEAN,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Field of Shiloh, Tenn., April 18, 1862.*

I. Capt. A. C. Gillem, assistant quartermaster, is assigned to duty as inspector-general of the quartermaster's department and inspector of artillery of the Army of the Ohio.

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By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Field of Shiloh, April 18, 1862.*

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IV. The Eighteenth Brigade, General Garfield commanding, will be broken up, and the regiments composing it will send their reports directly to these headquarters, District of the Ohio, at Nashville, Tenn. General Garfield is relieved from his command from March 20, and will report at once in person to the general commanding in the field.

V. Brig. Gen. J. A. Garfield having reported for duty to the commanding general, is hereby assigned to the command of the Twentieth Brigade from the 5th instant. The following-named officers will at once report to General Garfield for duty on his staff: Capt. Ralph Plumb, assistant quartermaster; Capt. Jacob Heaton, assistant commissary subsistence; Lieut. B. B. Lake, McLaughlin's squadron of cavalry, aide-de-camp.

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, D. C., April 19, 1862—10.12 a. m.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
*Assistant Secretary, Cairo:*

Three rams are being constructed by Mr. Ellet and nearly completed at Pittsburg, and three at Cincinnati. I will ascertain how soon they will be ready.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[10.] *Secretary of War.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Field of Shiloh, April 19, 1862.*

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II. The following assignments are hereby announced to take effect from this date: Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers to the Tenth Brigade, Colonel Ammen commanding, to report to General Nelson. Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers to the Twenty-second Brigade, Colonel Bruce com-

* See also Vol. X, Part II, p. 113.

manding, to report to General Nelson. The Forty-fourth Indiana to the Fourteenth Brigade, Brigadier-General Van Cleve commanding, to report to General Crittenden.

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By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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CUMBERLAND FORD, *April 22, 1862.*
(Received 11.30 p. m. 23d.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

Please cause Lieut. Charles Medary, Fourth Artillery, now or lately with Eighteenth Infantry, Major-General Buell's column, to report to me forthwith as aide-de-camp. A formal application will be made by mail, but I need Lieutenant Medary at once. I have closely reconnoitered the enemy's position. It is strong, but not impregnable. We are now water-bound by the mountain torrents.*

G. W. MORGAN,
*Brigadier-General.*

[10.]

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE,
*Army of the Ohio, Boston, April 24, 1862.*

CHARLES O. JOLINE,
*Capt. and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Seventh Div., Army of the Ohio:*

GENERAL: On yesterday evening I received a dispatch dated Woodson's Gap, at the hour of 8 a. m., from Colonels Shelley and Cooper. Colonel Cooper was proceeding to the ridges as ordered. One hundred and eighty cavalry of the enemy were heard of in the valley; their precise whereabouts unknown. Information was also received that a brigade of rebel infantry had on the day before arrived in Big Creek Gap and stacked arms, with a train of wagons over half a mile long; their numbers not known. This information is corroborated by a lady direct from the gap who saw the enemy. The citizens here say there is no doubt of its correctness. What brigade, or its strength, is unknown. The distance from our camp to theirs is eighteen miles, or about that. I dispatched back to Colonels Cooper and Shelley to proceed with their expedition and execute the orders to them; the result I cannot now tell. Cavalry is indispensable here, situated as we are. I earnestly ask at least sent to my aid Colonels Houk's and Johnson's regiments, and arms and ammunition to keep pace with recruits. I desire some order assigning orderlies to me mounted.

Your obedient servant, JAMES G. SPEARS,
*Brig. Gen., Comdg. Twenty-fifth Brigade, Army of the Ohio.*

[10.]

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, D. C., April 25, 1862.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
*Assistant Secretary, Pittsburg Landing:*

Doctor Hammond was confirmed to-day as Surgeon-General under the new law. The Saint Louis medical department will receive his

*For Stanton to Morgan, see Vol. X, Part II, p. 128.

immediate attention and the suggestions of your telegram, and report will be communicated to him. Your reports are quite satisfactory. Two were received by mail to-day and submitted to the President. Great interest is felt in the operations of the West. Are Generals Halleck and Mitchel in communication with each other? Let me continue to hear from you daily.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[10.]

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PITTSBURG LANDING, *April 26, 1862.*
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

Line down yesterday, could not telegraph you. Rained all day, interfering greatly with movements. Clear and bright this morning. All matters progressing well. Information from deserters and prisoners render it reasonably certain that rebels are intrenching and massing forces at Corinth, and will make a decided stand. Our commanders hope they will, and are confident of results. General Halleck and General Mitchel are in communication by courier. A gun-boat was sent up to Florence, or above that, to aid General Mitchel if necessary.

THOS. A. SCOTT,
[10.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, D. C., April 27, 1862.*

CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
*Pittsburg, Pa.:*

We have certain intelligence that New Orleans has been captured—there appears to be no doubt of the fact. Commodore Farragut has orders to push up immediately to Memphis, and join Commodore Foote, without waiting at New Orleans. You should lose no time in starting your fleet to the same point. Our squadron was at New Orleans two days ago, Sunday, 8 p. m.*

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[10.] *Secretary of War.*

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*Order directing military honors to be paid to the memory of Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*January* [*April*] *27, 1862.*

This Department has learned with deep regret that the gallant Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith, whose patriotic valor and military skill were signally exhibited at the capture of Fort Donelson, died at Savannah, in Tennessee, at the hour of 4 p. m. on the 25th of this month, and it is ordered that the customary military honors be paid to his memory.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[7.] *Secretary of War.*

* For Ellet's reply, see Vol. X, Part II, p. 138.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, D. C., April 28, 1862—9.15 p. m.*

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
*Pittsburg Landing:*

The capture of New Orleans is confirmed to-day. The operations at Yorktown are progressing. We have no intelligence of any importance from any quarter. All eyes are turned toward Corinth, with confident expectation of great results.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[10.] *Secretary of War.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Pittsburg, April 28, 1862—4 p. m.*

Major-General GRANT,
*Army of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: You will to-morrow morning move forward one division to the position marked A in the accompanying sketch,* and support it by the advance of your other divisions. Guards and pickets will be pushed forward toward Monterey, and fatigue parties employed in making roads over the streams and marshes for an advance in full force.

H. W. HALLECK,
[10.] *Major-General.*

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ORDERS, No. 19.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
GRANT'S CORPS D'ARMÉE,
*April 28, 1862.*

I. All the troops of this division will make immediate preparations to march, and will be prepared to move at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. At least three [days'] rations and forage will be taken along.

II. The allowance of tents will be two to each company, one to the field and staff of each regiment, two to the brigade headquarters, and three to the division. All surplus baggage, together with the sick and all incumbrances of every kind, must be left behind, and the troops be prepared for active service.

III. Each regiment must have on hand 100 rounds of cartridges for each man and another 100 rounds per man must follow in wagons. The thirteen wagons of the regiments will be distributed as follows: One to each company, one to the regimental field and staff, one to the surgeon, and one loaded with cartridges.

IV. The habitual order of march will be as follows: First, [McDowell's] brigade, with Morton's battery; second, Bouton's battery; third, Buckland's brigade; fourth, Major Taylor and two batteries; fifth, Hildebrand's brigade; sixth, Stuart's brigade, and one battery to be designated by Major Taylor. Silfversparre's battery of 20-pounder Parrott guns will for the present remain in camp.

V. Colonels of regiments will designate some sick officers, who will remain in their camps to strike all tents, gather all regimental property, and remain in charge of it until further orders.

VI. The division surgeon, Doctor Hartshorn, will designate at least one medical officer to attend each regiment on its march, and leave a sufficient number, with the necessary medicines and stores, to attend the sick left behind.

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*Not found.

VII. The First Brigade will leave its camp at 10 a. m., march to Shiloh, and take the Corinth road. The other brigades and batteries will be prepared to follow in the order above named. Brigade commanders will call in their guards and pickets about 7 a. m.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, D. C., April 30, 1862—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
*Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.:*

General Thomas is the junior of the other major-generals in your command. His date is the 25th of April.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*

[10.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Pittsburg, April 30, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
*Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The change of organization made by Special Field Orders, No. 35, will render it necessary that your headquarters should be near mine. I shall move in a day or two to the vicinity of Grier's house, and whenever you change I think it should be in that direction. If General Buell's forces can cross Lick Creek I shall direct them to move south of Monterey, which will make the center of the advance near Grier's.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
*Major-General.*

P. S.—McClernand's and Wallace's divisions should remain in position till further orders.

H. W. H.

[10.]

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, D. C., May 1, 1862—7.38 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
*Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.:*

News of the capture of Fort Macon has just been received. Any assignments of command without regard to priority of rank you may consider essential to the service will be sanctioned by the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*

[10.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Field of Shiloh, Tenn., May 1, 1862.*

I. Captain Mendenhall's battery is transferred from Crittenden's to Nelson's division, and Captain Dennis' (late Harris') battery is transferred from Nelson's to Crittenden's division.

* * * * * * *

VI. Colonel Jackson's regiment of Kentucky cavalry is assigned to the Fourth Division, General Nelson's, and Lieutenant-Colonel McCook's Second Regiment of Indiana Cavalry is assigned to the Second Division, General McCook's.

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Pittsburg, May 2, 1862—5.30 p. m.*

Major-General GRANT:

Reports just received that the enemy is moving a considerable force from Corinth toward Purdy to operate on our flanks. Direct General McClernand to watch the passes of Owl Creek and to send out a reconnoitering party of cavalry on the Purdy road.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
*Major-General.*

[10.]

---

NINE MILES FROM CORINTH, MISS., *May 2, 1862.*
(Via Pittsburg, Tenn., 7 p. m. Received 3 a. m. 3d.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

Movement progressing well; weather delightful. Will require three or four days to prepare for final movement and action. Enemy concentrating heavy forces. Our officers sanguine as to success.

T. A. SCOTT,
*Assistant Secretary of War.*

Just received your telegraph message of yesterday. The evidences are that Beauregard will fight at Corinth.

T. A. S.

[10.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Saint Louis, May 2, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

6. The Seventeenth Iowa and Fourth Minnesota Volunteers will proceed to Hamburg, Tenn., and report to Major-General Pope, without delay.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

S. M. PRESTON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., May 2, 1862.*

1. No flag of truce will hereafter be allowed to pass our outposts. Any message sent under it will be received by an officer and receipted

for and the flag directed to return immediately. All answers to such messages will be sent under our own flag of truce.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, *Army of the Tennessee, May 3, 1862.*

The division will move at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. The men will carry four days' rations and eighty rounds of cartridges. Each regiment will also take one wagon load of ammunition in the immediate rear. The baggage and tents will follow in a separate division train. The order of march will be the same as in coming to this camp, but the ambulances and ammunition wagons will follow their regiments. Colonel McDowell will march at 7 a. m. by the new road on the right of Williams', left of Moore's, to Monterey, and the right-hand road toward Corinth. Behr's battery will take place in column behind the Sixth Iowa, and Major Taylor will indicate another battery to follow the First Brigade; other batteries as before.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., May 3, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the division heretofore commanded by Major-General McClernand. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman is relieved from the command of the division assigned to him by Special Field Orders, No. 34 [35], and will assume command of the division heretofore commanded by Major-General Thomas. The general staff of the Army of the Tennessee will at once report to and be subject to the orders of Major-General Thomas, commanding Right Wing of the Army.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Monterey, Tenn., May 5, 1862.*

Major-General POPE,
*Commanding Army of the Mississippi, in the Field:*

GENERAL: Prisoners had better be sent to the rear, say Hamburg or vicinity, to be guarded. It is impossible to entirely supply Buell from Pittsburg. A double road, if necessary, must be made to Hamburg. The Right Wing rests on Mud Creek. Don't advance your main body at present; we must wait till Buell gets up.*

H. W. HALLECK,
[10.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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* See also Vol. X, Part II, p. 160.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth Road, May 6, 1862.*

The Third Division of this army will consist of—

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford commanding: Fifth Iowa Volunteers, Colonel Worthington; Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Alexander; Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, —— ——; Twenty-sixth Missouri Volunteers, Colonel Boomer.

Second Brigade, Col. N. Perczel commanding: Tenth Missouri Volunteers, Tenth Iowa Volunteers, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers, Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteers.

By order of Major-General Pope:

SPEED BUTLER,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
*Cumberland Ford, May 7, 1862.* (Received 9 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

I have adopted every measure necessary to secure my rear and have no apprehension as to the front.*

GEO. W. MORGAN,
[10.] *Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 101. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 7, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

6. Brig. Gen. P. A. Hackleman, U. S. Volunteers, will repair to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and report to Major-General Halleck.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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FARMINGTON, *May 10, 1862—3 p. m.*
(Received 3.10 a. m. 12th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

The enemy fell back to Corinth during the night. All has been quiet this morning. Weather clear and very hot.

T. A. SCOTT,
[10.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

---

MONTEREY, TENN., *May 10, 1862.*
(Received 2.30 a. m. 12th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

The enemy yesterday attacked General Pope's outpost near Farmington and drove it back on his main line, which was in position to receive

* For Stanton to Morgan, see Vol. X, Part II, p. 170.

an attack, but the enemy after a sharp skirmish in front retreated to Corinth. Deserters this morning report heavy losses. General Pope's loss not yet ascertained.

H. W. HALLECK.

[10.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Camp Cumberland Ford, May 12, 1862.*
(Received 2.20 p. m.)

Hon. P. H. WATSON,
*Assistant Secretary of War:*

My heavy guns ought to reach here on Friday or Saturday. I will move immediately forward upon their arrival.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
[10.] *Brigadier-General of Volunteers.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*In Camp, May 14, 1862.*

Col. W. W. Duffield, Ninth Michigan Volunteers, is assigned to the immediate command in Kentucky, including all the forces in that State, except the Seventh Division, under Brigadier-General Morgan.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Monterey, Tenn., May 14, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

3. Brigadier-General Denver, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty in the Fifth Division, Army of the Tennessee, and will report for duty to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Camp on Corinth Road, Miss., May 14, 1862.*

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3. Brig. Gen. L. F. Ross is assigned to duty in the First Division of the Reserve, and will report to Major-General McClernand.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ORDERS, No. 25. HDQRS. 5TH DIV., ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Camp No. 6, May 18, 1862.*

The Sixth Missouri Regiment Volunteers, Colonel Bland commanding, having reported at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to the First Brigade, General Morgan L. Smith commanding, and will report immediately.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 67. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Camp on Corinth Road, Miss., May 19, 1862.*

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4. Brig. Gen. T. T. Crittenden is assigned to duty with the Army of the Ohio, and will report to Major-General Buell, commanding, for orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Cumberland Ford, May 21, 1862.*

1. The troops first below named will constitute the first column for the march, and will leave camp to-morrow at an hour to be designated by Colonel Coburn and by him to be communicated to said troops:

2. Munday's cavalry as advance guard will constitute the right, next the Third Kentucky Infantry, Colonel Garrard; will be followed by the artillery in charge of Captain Foster, its chief; Coburn's brigade will close the column.

3. The march will be adapted to the character of the ground, and the troops and wagons will be required to advance in column wherever it is practicable to do so, but under no circumstances will straggling be allowed.

4. To-morrow afternoon De Courcy's brigade, composing the second column for the march, will advance at such stages so that it will reach Lambdin's, on the Clear Creek road, on Friday.

5. On the second day's march Coburn's column will go into camp at or near the Clear Fork beyond Lambdin's, where it will await further orders.

6. Spears' brigade, except the Fourth Tennessee Volunteers, which is temporarily attached to Carter's brigade, has received special orders.

7. Carter's brigade (except the Third Kentucky Volunteers temporarily attached to Coburn's column) will hold Cumberland Ford, and on Friday at 11 a. m. Brigadier-General Carter will send or take a section of Lanphere's battery and two regiments of infantry and thirty cavalry out on the Kentucky road six miles toward Cumberland Gap, and having remained two hours in position the command will return to the camp on the north side of the Cumberland River.

8. On Saturday noon Brigadier-General Carter will make a feint against Cumberland Gap with such forces of his command, including artillery, cavalry, and infantry, as he may deem proper, leaving a certain force to protect Cumberland Ford. He will threaten the enemy during Sunday and Monday, and if not otherwise instructed by the commanding general from the field General Carter will return to Cumberland Ford on Tuesday. It is the desire of the commanding general that the feint should be as earnest as possible without incurring serious risk to General Carter's command.

9. It is not improbable that a combined attack may be effected on Cumberland Gap from front and rear, which will depend upon other events first to be decided. Committing our cause and the result of our enterprise to the protecting care of Almighty God, the general of division has the honor to salute his comrades in command.

By command of General Morgan:

C. O. JOLINE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 70.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Camp on Corinth Road, Miss.,*
*May 22, 1862.*

1. Brigadier-General Manson, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty with the Army of the Ohio, and will report to Major-General Buell, commanding, for orders.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33.

HDQRS. 7TH DIV., ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Camp Cumberland Ford, May 22, 1862.*

The enemy having learned of our intention to attack him at Big Gap Creek has precipitately fled and sought shelter behind the strong works of Cumberland Gap. Therefore the troops ordered to advance are directed to remain in their present camps until further orders.

By command of General Morgan:

C. O. JOLINE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[10.]

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CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 24, 1862.*

Col. J. C. KELTON:

Colonel Daniels is within thirty-five miles of Fort Pillow. He is in Dunklin County. Captured the steamer D. B. Miller, loaded with a company of rebels and stores, en route to Memphis. He has paroled about 100 men, who have been impressed by the rebels, and has now 30 prisoners. The rebels had Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin and 1 private killed and 3 men wounded. None of the Union troops hurt. The steamer, if possible, will be held until our troops occupy Memphis. If obliged to abandon the steamer, will burn her. The expedition self-supporting.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,
*Brigadier-General.*

[10.]

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Camp Pine Knot, May 25, 1862.*

Capt. CHARLES O. JOLINE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

DEAR SIR: Your dispatches of 23d and 24th instant have been received from headquarters. Nothing new has occurred since our last dispatch to you. The enemy's pickets are still in the vicinity of Big Creek Gap, as reported by our scouts, and to-day we have sent 300 infantry and 20 cavalry as a reconnoitering party, and scouts also, to fully reconnoiter and find the precise locality and numbers of the enemy. The result of their expedition will be communicated when reported.

Very respectfully,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
[10.] *Brig. Gen., Comdg. Twenty-fifth Brigade, U. S. Army.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 75.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Camp on Corinth Road, Miss., May 26, 1862.*

1. Capt. Philip H. Sheridan, having received the appointment of colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty at department headquarters.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*In Camp, [May 29, 1862.]*

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III. Brig. Gen. M. D. Manson is assigned to command of Twenty-second Brigade, and will report immediately to General Nelson, commanding Fourth Division, for duty.

IV. Colonel Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, is assigned to the temporary command of the [Nineteenth] Brigade (Hazen's) and will report to General Nelson for instructions.

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By command of Major-General Buell:

A. F. ROCKWELL,
[10.] *Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS,
*June 2, 1862—8 a. m.* (Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. T. A. SCOTT,
*Assistant Secretary of War:*

It is the unanimous report that no troops left Corinth till the 29th. We have abundant evidence that the evacuation was a hurried one. Beauregard was there on the 29th, and had not been to Virginia. Copies of orders issued by him during the evacuation have been found. His troops were to move on to Okolona, Ripley, and Holly Springs. The destruction of the railroad at Booneville may have partially changed the programme. The main body of the enemy is retreating slowly south through a swampy country, destroying the road and

bridges behind them. The cars were almost entirely occupied in removing stores and the sick. No one has given any intimation that any troops have gone east.*

H. W. HALLECK,
[10.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 83. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Camp on Corinth Road, Miss., June 2, 1862.*

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2. Brig. Gen. J. B. S. Todd, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty with the Army of the Tennessee, and will report to Major-General Grant, commanding.

* * * * * * *

5. Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah is hereby relieved from the command of the First Division of the Reserve Corps, and will report to these headquarters as acting inspector-general.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

S. M. PRESTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In Camp, June 2, 1862.*

In pursuance of orders from the War Department, the leave of absence granted Capt. B. F. Smith, Sixth U. S. Infantry, to enable him to command the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, is recalled, and Captain Smith will join his company. The general commanding cannot too strongly express his approbation of the conduct of Captain Smith in his capacity of colonel of the First Ohio Volunteers, and he trusts this fine regiment may be as well commanded in the future as it has been in the past.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 86. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Camp on Corinth Road, Miss., June 4, 1862.*

1. Brig. Gen. J. B. McPherson is hereby assigned to the command of an engineer brigade and appointed general superintendent of military railroads. The engineer brigade will be composed of Bissell's Engineer Regiment, of General Pope's army; the Michigan Engineer Regiment of General Buell's army, and an engineer regiment from General Hurlbut's division, with such other officers, soldiers, and employés as may hereafter be assigned to it. The headquarters of the brigade will be at Corinth.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[10.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* For reply, see Stanton to Halleck, Vol. X, Part II, p. 243.

CORINTH, *June 5, 1862.*
(Received 2.45 p. m.)

Hon. A. LINCOLN,
*President:*

A dispatch from Grand Junction says it was reported there that Memphis was evacuated on Saturday. I have nothing to confirm the report, and can hear nothing of the flotilla in the Mississippi River.

H. W. HALLECK,
*Major-General.*

[10.]

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FORT PILLOW, *June 5, 1862.*
(Via Cairo. Received 11.40 p. m. 8th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

On my return to Fort Pillow I found the gun-boats moving down the river. I presume that there will be no further obstacle unless we encounter one at Memphis.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
*Commanding Ram Fleet.*

[10.]

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CAMP CUMBERLAND FORD, *June 6, 1862.*

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
*Military Governor, Nashville, Tenn.:*

Munday's cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and a siege train of four pieces have gone forward this morning. The brigades of De Courcy, Baird, and Carter, with three batteries, march on the 7th, 8th, and 9th instant. The Pine Mountains are abrupt and steep, and the advance will be slow. My force being too small to divide, and Cumberland Gap having been made too strong to attack in front with less than 20,000 men, I will leave it on my left flank and pierce Powell's Valley midway between Cumberland and Big Creek Gaps. I hope to attack the enemy before he concentrates his forces. I have just received a letter from Clinton giving the enemy's strength at Big Creek Gap at 8,000; at Cumberland Gap, 6,000; at Clinton, one regiment, and at Knoxville 2,000 men. The information is reliable. My force being too small to divide, I have ordered the end of Pine Mountain to be blown into this valley to protect my line of supplies. The route will be obliterated, and every passage threatening my flank will be blockaded.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
*Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.*

(Same dispatch, except address, to be sent to Col. J. B. Fry, chief of staff of Major-General Buell, camp beyond Corinth, Miss.)

[10.]

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, D. C., June 7, 1862.*

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

Your dispatch about Chattanooga and Dalton was duly received and sent to General Halleck.* I have just received the following answer from him.†

We have Forts Pillow and Randolph, and Memphis.

A. LINCOLN.

[10.]

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*See Lincoln to Halleck, Vol. X, Part I, p. 670. †*Ibid.*, p. 670.

CORINTH, *June 7, 1862.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

Deserters from the enemy report that Forts Pillow and Randolph were evacuated on the 31st ultimo, and that the Davis flotilla reached Memphis the next day, and found the town nearly abandoned and many buildings destroyed.

H. W. HALLECK,
[10.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 100. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., June 11, 1862.*

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5. The divisions of Generals Thomas, Davis, and Todd will, for the present, constitute the garrison of Corinth, under the command of Major-General Thomas.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Near Danville, June 12, 1862.*

The appointment of Col. W. L. Elliott, Second Iowa Cavalry, and Col. J. D. Morgan, Tenth Illinois, as brigadier-generals, having been communicated by the major-general commanding this department, they are announced as such to this army, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Brig. Gen. J. D. Morgan will retain the command of his division. Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott is assigned to duty as chief of staff to the major-general commanding the Army of the Mississippi, and all communications to these headquarters will be addressed to him.

By order of Major-General Pope:

SPEED BUTLER,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 102. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., June 12, 1862.*

1. Leave of absence for sixty days is hereby granted to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, U. S. Volunteers, at the expiration of which he will report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*In Big Creek Gap, East Tenn., June 12, 1862.*

CHARLES O. JOLINE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

DEAR SIR: We are advancing as fast as we can, keeping up a continual fight with our pickets. It is said we have killed 2 of the enemy,

wounded several, and taken 1 cavalryman prisoner with his horse. We have now fully opened the blockade, got entire possession of the gap, and as quick as our trains can get up we will proceed to join General Morgan at Speedwell. The enemy is fiercely contesting our march, and firing upon us from every rock, hill, and timber they can find, but up to this time no damage has been done us. The prisoner we have taken states that they have sent three dispatches—one to Powell's Valley, in some place where Ashby is with 1,000 cavalry, and to Clinton, and to Knoxville. At the latter place he says they have 8,000 troops. They are looking every moment for the cavalry to arrive, which, when added to those here, will make 1,800, and that two regiments of infantry are also expected every hour. He says the forces at Knoxville will all come here as soon as they learn our force is coming through at this gap. I shall proceed to march to Speedwell, and have no fears of but one thing, and that is the inefficiency of my transportation. In consequence of it having to move so slowly the enemy may be able to re-enforce and give me a good deal of trouble. By to-morrow morning at least I shall be able to start all my transportation from this gap, at which place I intend to stay until I get the last wagon up, as its natural position gives me a great deal of strength, and I can be able while here to repel any attack that may be made upon me by a greatly superior force. If no disaster happens me I shall be able to join you at Speedwell on to-morrow night. Since writing the above I have received a dispatch from Colonel Shelley, who is in advance, that the enemy is retreating toward Woodson's Gap, with a view perhaps of flanking me and getting in my rear. I have no report that their forces are over 800.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,

[16.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Big Creek Gap, East Tenn., June 13, 1862.*

CHARLES O. JOLINE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

On yesterday evening my brigade and train moved through the gap into the Valley road and took up the line of march to Speedwell, intending to join General Morgan last night, but at the end of four miles was overtaken by a courier bearing a dispatch to return to Big Creek Gap. I immediately returned to the gap. Have my transportation on top of Cumberland Mountain. My men are in ambush in the gap, the advance near the Valley road, awaiting the arrival of General Morgan's forces. I thought it advisable to do so, as it is a very strong position, and would give the enemy a great advantage if reoccupied by them. In passing through the gap into the valley we had considerable skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, which gave our men a good deal of fun. There were no casualties on our side. The enemy have lost 3 killed, as reported by a rebel citizen; others wounded, but the number not known accurately. We have succeeded in capturing 3 cavalrymen and their horses and equipments, 10 stand of arms, divers articles of camp equipage, blankets, flags, &c. From the best information I can obtain from citizens and our scouts, the enemy is driven beyond Clinch River, where they threatened as they retreated to return with re-enforcements. If they do, and come upon us, we will give them a warm reception. We are here waiting the arrival of General Morgan's forces, with the road completely opened for transportation. I inclose a dispatch which was

captured with one of the prisoners. I was, from your dispatch, led to the conclusion that you were in possession of its contents, or I should have endeavored to have sent it to you earlier than this.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,
*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

P. S.—I am not satisfied that your dispatch intended me to return farther back at present than to Big Creek Gap, hence I remain here until further orders.

J. G. S.

[16.]

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U. S. STEAM RAM SWITZERLAND, *Memphis, June 16, 1862.*
(Via Cairo. Received 12 m. 18th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

SIR: Mrs. Ellet and my daughter joined me yesterday. I cannot but suppose from your kindness to Mrs. Ellet, telling [her] that I would be relieved, that you will approve of the temporary transfer of the chief command of my fleet to my brother, Lieut. Col. A. W. Ellet. The great prostration of my system points, I fear, to slow recovery. I can do nothing here but lie in my bed and suffer. I feel deeply the responsibility of transferring this fleet to any one. Two weeks ago a demoralization, proceeding wholly from cowardice, began to agitate the fleet. My attack on the rebel steamer at Fort Pillow introduced a more wholesome state of feeling. The crew that left the Queen of the West, and allowed volunteers to take their places, came to me and expressed their humiliation and begged me to give them another chance, promising never to fail me again. It is that same crew that fulfilled so well at Memphis. There is now a most excellent spirit prevailing, and a desire on the part of those who declined or had no opportunity to go into action to have their share of fame and approbation. Whether their confidence amongst such a heterogeneous material can be transferred to another is to be tested. The conspicuous part acted by [the] lieutenant-colonel at Memphis will make it easier for him to command than any one else. I do not propose to leave Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet any instructions. His own judgment will be a better guide to him than mine now.

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
[17.] *Colonel, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 112. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., June 18, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. C. S. Hamilton is hereby assigned to duty in the Army of the Mississippi, and will report to General Rosecrans to command the division of Brig. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, D. C., June 20, 1862.*

Col. ALFRED W. ELLET,
*Commanding Ram Fleet, opposite Memphis:*

I regret that your brother's illness deprives the Government of his skillful and gallant services, but have confidence that you will supply his place better than anyone else. You will observe that by his instructions the Ram Fleet was placed under the general command of the commander of the gun-boat squadron. The President desires you to consider yourself in the same position, believing that co-operative action will be more likely to produce good results than independent action, and that the commander of the gun-boats should have chief command. I shall be glad to have full and frequent reports from you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[17.] *Secretary of War.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 115. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Corinth, Miss., June 20, 1862.*

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4. Brigadier-General Sullivan is assigned to duty in the Army of the Mississippi, and will report to Brigadier-General Rosecrans, commanding, for orders.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CAIRO, *June 21, 1862.*
(Received 12 m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

Col. Charles Ellet, jr., died at this place this a. m. at 4 o'clock on his way to my house at New Albany to recruit his health to enable him to rejoin his fleet. The command will devolve upon Lieut. Col. Alfred W. Ellet, a good officer. The fleet started south from Memphis the 19th.

JAMES BROOKS,
[17.] *Quartermaster U. S. Ram Fleet.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 73. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*June 22, 1862.*

Brigadier-General Sullivan having reported for duty to these headquarters, is assigned to duty with the Left Wing, and will report to Brigadier-General Hamilton.

By order of General Rosecrans:

W. L. ELLIOTT,
[17.] *Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *June 22, 1862.*

I. Capt. William C. Russell, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to duty at these headquarters.

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By order of General Rosecrans:

W. L. ELLIOTT,
[17.] *Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 156. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *June 22, 1862.*

The Second Division, Left Wing (Davis'), will proceed to Jacinto, Miss., taking two days' cooked rations in haversacks. Two days' rations will be sent in wagons to follow the division. General Davis will report in person for instructions to the general commanding.

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By order of General Rosecrans:

W. L. ELLIOTT,
[17.] *Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 119. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., June 22, 1862.*

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3. Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord is assigned to the command of the Second Division, Army of the Tennessee, and will relieve Major-General Thomas in command of the town of Corinth.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 162. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *June 26, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

4. The Left Wing of this army will proceed without delay on the road toward Holly Springs via Ripley. Three days' rations will be taken in the haversacks. The sick and convalescents will remain for the guard of the camp, in charge of a discreet officer. Forty rounds of ammunition per man will be carried in the cartridge-boxes and sixty rounds in knapsacks. The wagon train, with two days' rations and extra ammunition for artillery and small-arms, will follow the command. The officer in command will report in person to the commanding general for detailed instructions.

By order of General Rosecrans:

C. F. MARDEN,
[17.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 134. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., June 29, 1862.*

I. All property found in places which have been occupied by the enemy, believed to belong to the Confederate Government or to any State in rebellion, will be seized and turned over to the proper department. If individuals should claim the same as private property, a receipt therefor will be given, stating the circumstances of each case. The property so seized will be returned and accounted as directed by regulations and general orders.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[17.]

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ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
*Memphis, June 29, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The following facts are respectfully submitted: The Memphis and Ohio Railroad is in good order from the city of Memphis to Loosahatchee, a distance of twenty-seven miles. The bridge over Loosahatchee can be rebuilt in two and a half days; the lumber is all sawed and seasoned. The bridge over Big Hatchie is a large one, but a bridge partly framed is there ready to be thrown up, and this work, including trestle-work, can be done in four days. I can place the road in good order from this city to Humboldt in seven days, provided that I can have the engine and a few cars. This road when completed will become a most efficient arm of the service, from the fact that it places us in connection with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, by which road we have direct communication with Corinth, Grand Junction, &c. Should any breach be made in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the Memphis and Ohio road will be serviceable. The present wants of the above roads are as follows: For the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, two engines, ten flat-cars, and twenty box-cars. For the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, two engines and ten flat-cars. This, with the box-cars which I have now on hand, will do the business of the two roads.

Very respectfully, &c.,

B. W. SHARP,
*Engineer and Superintendent.*

[17.]

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HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *June 30, 1862.*
(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

A flag of truce from the enemy at Chattanooga reports the defeat of McClellan's army at Richmond, having been attacked in the rear by Stonewall Jackson and in front by Joe Johnston. I beg to be informed if this is true.*

O. M. MITCHEL,
*Major-General.*

[16.]

* For Stanton's reply, see Vol. XVI, Part II, p. 79.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *June 30, 1862.*
(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I earnestly solicit your orders for active duty, and ask a transfer with my division to the Potomac. General Buell is now here in command, and I have nothing to do. I beg a favorable response.

O. M. MITCHEL,
[16.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 141. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., July 4, 1862.*

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2. The Twenty-second Missouri and Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers will be assigned to the division commanded by General Davis, Army of the Mississippi.

3. Brigadier-General Tuttle is assigned to duty with the Army of the Tennessee, and will report to Major-General Ord.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 96. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Huntsville, Ala., July 8, 1862.*

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II. Brig. Gen. T. T. Crittenden will proceed at once to Murfreesborough, Tenn., and assume command of all troops at that place.

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 176. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *July 10, 1862.*

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3. The brigade of General R. B. Mitchell, U. S. Volunteers, assigned by Special Field Orders, Nos. 141 and 149, headquarters Department, to the division of Brig. Gen. J. C. Davis, will, until prepared for the field, be attached to the Third Division, General C. S. Hamilton. General Hamilton will also exercise a supervision over the detachments of General J. C. Davis' division, remaining in camp on Clear Creek.

By order of General Rosecrans:

C. F. MARDEN,
[17.] *First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Huntsville, Ala., July 17, 1862.*

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IV. The Twenty-third Brigade will hereafter be composed as follows: Fifty-first Ohio Volunteers, Eighth Kentucky Volunteers, Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, and Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteers, Col. Stanley Matthews commanding.

V. The Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers is transferred from the Seventh to the Ninth Brigade, and the Twenty-first Ohio is transferred from the Ninth to the Seventh Brigade.

VI. The Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers is relieved from the Eighth Brigade.

VII. The Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers is relieved from the Seventh Brigade and will remain where it is until further orders.

VIII. The Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers is transferred from the Tenth Brigade to the Ninth Brigade, and the Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteers is assigned to the Tenth Brigade.

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By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 164. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, Miss., July 17, 1862.*

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12. Brig. Gen. George W. Cullum, chief of staff; Col. J. C. Kelton, aide-de-camp and assistant adjutant-general, and First Lieut. Charles B. Throckmorton, Fourth Artillery, aide-de-camp, will accompany the major-general commanding the department to Washington, D. C. The quartermaster's department will provide transportation for the authorized horses of these officers to Washington, D. C.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

N. H. McLEAN,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

LOUISVILLE, *July 19, 1862.*
(Received 10.15 a. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

Maj. W. H. Sidell, adjutant-general at Nashville, reports General Nelson at Murfreesborough, the enemy being in force near that place, and cannot assist me with a man. John F. Fisk, of Covington, Ky., telegraphs as follows:

JULY 18, 1862.

I am informed that Colonel Merrill, of Missouri cavalry, is in Saint Louis with his regiment, doing nothing. If ordered, he can come here in sixteen hours. One of his staff, John Shane, is now here; says if Secretary Stanton will give the order they can clear the State of Morgan's men.

If you can spare me this regiment, let it be ordered at once by railroad to Covington.

J. T. BOYLE,
[16.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 289. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Saint Louis, July 20, 1862.*

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2. Capt. B. Du Barry, commissary of subsistence, is assigned to duty as chief commissary of the District of West Tennessee, and will immediately upon his return from Helena proceed to Corinth, Miss., and

relieve Capt. J. P. Hawkins, commissary of subsistence, inspecting commissary of the department, reporting by letter to the general commanding the district for instructions. Captain Hawkins, upon being relieved at Corinth, will report in person to the chief commissary of the department.

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By order of Major-General Halleck:

S. M. PRESTON,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 139. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Corinth, Miss., July 20, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

3. No females will be allowed to leave Columbus, Ky., or any intermediate railway station by railroad, to join any part of the army of this district without a special written permit from department headquarters or these headquarters. All females from abroad remaining within camp lines after the 31st instant, not having such permits, shall be arrested and sent out of the district. Division, brigade, post, regimental, and company commanders will see to the faithful execution of this order throughout their respective commands.

By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. U. S. FORCES IN KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., July 21, 1862.*

The following general orders are issued to be enforced by military commanders in the District of Kentucky: No person hostile in opinion to the Government and desiring its overthrow will be allowed to stand for office in the District of Kentucky. The attempt of such a person to stand for office will be regarded as in itself sufficient evidence of his treasonable intent to warrant his arrest. He who desires the overthrow of the Government can seek office under the Government only to promote its overthrow. In seeking office he becomes an active traitor if he has never become one otherwise, and is liable, both in reason and in law, to be treated accordingly. All persons of this description who persist in offering themselves as candidates for office will be arrested and sent to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Boyle:

JOHN BOYLE,
[16.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 100. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *July 29, 1862.*

Capt. J. H. Odlin, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to duty at these headquarters.

By order of General Rosecrans:

W. L. ELLIOTT,
[17.] *Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In Camp, Huntsville, Ala., July 22, 1862.*

The following orders in reference to the military telegraph lines and operators in this district will be observed, viz:

1. Lines and stations will be established only by the superintendent of telegraphs in accordance with instructions of the general commanding, and they will be discontinued or changed by the same authority only, except when operators are accompanying movable columns.

2. Operators will be assigned to duty, and transferred or relieved by the superintendent alone.

3. The operators at all camps and stations will be put upon the same footing as clerks in the quartermaster's or commissary departments, and will be furnished with tents or suitable quarters and with such office tables and seats as the quartermaster may be able to procure or make. Operators are expected to provide their personal camp outfit, mess furniture, bedding, &c. They will be allowed one ration a day each (in kind), and in the field will be assigned by the commanding officer to some suitable mess, or given such facilities as the case may allow for messing themselves.

4. No one but the regularly detailed orderlies shall enter the telegraph offices without special permit from the commanding officer; nor shall any person loiter or lounge in or about them. Guards will be posted for the execution of this order.

5. The commanding officer shall see that the operators remain habitually at their posts (one being at all times, night and day, with the instrument), and that they are attentive to their duties, and will report any neglect to the superintendent of telegraphs or to the commanding general.

6. Military dispatches shall have precedence over all commercial or private business, and, if necessary, to the entire exclusion of the last. Operators must exercise a sound discretion in relation to forwarding military dispatches, sending first those which are most important.

7. The excessive use of the telegraph for business which is unimportant, or which could be transmitted by mail, is interfering materially with the public interests and must be discontinued. Important dispatches only will be sent by telegraph, and they will be made as brief as is consistent with a clear expression of the meaning. Operators shall invite the attention of the commanding officer of the station to any non-observance of these requirements, and report them, if necessary, to the superintendent for the action of the commanding general.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
*Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

[16.]

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MANSFIELD,
*Near Lexington, Ky., July 24, 1862.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN:

DEAR SIR: Our community has been thrown into great excitement by the raid of the rebel John Morgan, who styles himself in his first proclamation as acting brigadier-general, and in the last, colonel in the Confederate Army. He stated on different occasions and places that he had received thousands of letters from secessionists here urging him to come into Kentucky; that thousands would flock to his standard, &c. He has been signally disappointed. It is doubtful yet whether he will be able to cross the State line and effect his escape.

The official reports, however, will inform Your Excellency in a few days of every particular. Almost all the Federal troops had been withdrawn from the State, and it required some days to collect a sufficient force of cavalry to pursue him and act offensively. Many of our Union citizens have requested me to write to Your Excellency and to suggest the placing of two regiments of cavalry on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and two more regiments on the line of the Lexington road to Cumberland Ford or Gap, for the purpose of protecting the public property. You will, however, doubtless receive similar suggestions from Generals Boyle and Morgan. As this guerrilla mode of warfare appears to have been generally adopted by the rebel authorities, it is absolutely necessary that in some mode it should be counteracted.

With my best respects to Mrs. Lincoln, I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's friend and obedient servant,

THOS. H. CLAY.

[16.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Corinth, July 25, 1862.*

I. Hereafter all charge of political prisoners will be left with the provost-marshal, under direction of the provost-marshal-general.

II. All prisoners confined will have their cases examined into with as little delay as practicable, and the result of the examination reported to these headquarters.

III. The provost-marshal-general will be charged with granting permits to all persons not connected with the army to pass over the railroads and through the lines, with such restrictions as are or may be ordered.

IV. Major-General Ord, commanding post, will furnish the provost-marshal-general with all orders heretofore issued pertaining to the duties from which this order relieves him.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[17.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In Camp, Huntsville, Ala., July 26, 1862.*

Capt. J. G. Chandler, assistant quartermaster, is announced as chief quartermaster in the field on the staff of the general commanding.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
*Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

[16.]

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
*Tuscumbia, July 28, 1862.*

General ELLIOTT,
*Chief of Staff:*

Dispatch just received from General Rosecrans. Unless every one is deceived an attack will be made upon Eastport. The west line of the road seems at present most in danger. I have received no information

from the troops at Courtland. The party sent out yesterday to repair telegraph line have opened communication with Decatur. They report one bridge burned at Trinity. The train will go forward early in the morning. I think Iuka and Eastport most in need of additional forces.

JAS. D. MORGAN.

[17.]

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TUSCUMBIA, *July 30, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS:

I forward dispatch just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley, commanding at Decatur:

The cavalry have scouted the country thoroughly for ten miles out and find nothing alarming. Refugees from the mountains report that nothing has been seen but scattered bands of guerrillas. Colonel Starkweather, of the First Wisconsin, is here. General Buell has sent him with his regiment and a battery to Mooresville, five miles from here, on the other side of the river, with orders to protect our crossing if attacked in force. Colonel Starkweather has telegraphed for permission to cross to this side.

L. P. BRADLEY.

This is all the news of any importance I have received to-day. There is great need of a telegraph station at Courtland.

J. D. MORGAN,

[17.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.*

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Tuscumbia, Ala., July 30, 1862.*

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
*Chief of Staff:*

Dispatch just received. No bearer of dispatches from General Buell yesterday. I have just forwarded a telegram from the general to-day. An officer of Colonel Mizner's staff went forward to-day with maps and such information as you need. I have no news of importance this morning. Pickets report all quiet in front.

JAMES D. MORGAN,

[17.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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TUSCUMBIA, *July 30, 1862.*

CHIEF OF STAFF OF GENERAL BUELL:

General Thomas left Florence early yesterday morning.

J. D. MORGAN,

[16.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.*

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Tuscumbia, Ala., July 31, 1862.*

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
*Chief of Staff, Army of the Mississippi:*

Captain Carpenter expresses some uneasiness about the small force at Eastport; but one company there. I think myself that at least five companies should be stationed at that point. Dispatch just received

by Colonel Harrington from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley, commanding at Decatur, says that a large force is still being reported at Moulton. Lieutenant-Colonel Northrop, commanding at Courtland, writes to Colonel Harrington that the cavalry reports a force seven miles in front of that point. The Forty-second are well intrenched. This is being done at other points along the line. Every means have been employed to gain information as to the number of the enemy at Moulton; as yet, with very little satisfactory results. The country is full of guerrilla parties. Our line is too much extended, and weak in consequence. Another division could be used to advantage. I have not withdrawn the detachments of my command east of this place, being governed by the opinion expressed by General Buell and yourself as to the destination of the force in our front and the anxiety of General Buell to hold the line and keep open the communication.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
[17.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.*

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Tuscumbia, Ala., August 1, 1862.*

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
*Chief of Staff, Army of the Mississippi:*

Artillery and infantry have both been reported at Moulton, but I almost begin to doubt it. Railroad open to near Courtland, or was yesterday evening. Have no information about the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. I understand there is a ferry in the rear of Courtland. There is a good road on the other side of the Tennessee River running up the valley; a first-rate road up the valley on this side. Information received from a man who was in Tupelo Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday is that all of the troops but General Price's command have left; infantry and artillery by the Mobile road. Cavalry, said to be 8,000, but I doubt the number, east through Marion and Franklin Counties. Their cavalry force is no doubt those now in our front. Yesterday we had possession of the whole road, but last night the infantry and cavalry stationed at Town Creek bridge stampeded and left, arriving in town this forenoon, I think without cause. Two companies of cavalry have been ordered to proceed immediately to that station, and the infantry will go by railroad with orders to remain there and proceed at once to repair damage if any has been done. The water-tank at Leighton last evening was burned.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
[17.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.*

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Tuscumbia, Ala., August 3, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
*Chief of Staff, Army of the Mississippi:*

Ground at Tuscumbia not favorable for fortifying. A point for that purpose might be selected northeast of town. A good engineer would be required. I have none in this division. Lieutenant-Colonel Miles is in command at Iuka; he is a good officer. All quiet along the lines to-day. From the front reports have been received from Tupelo to

Sunday last. Infantry and artillery had been leaving by Mobile road for a week previous. General Price in command of troops left at Tupelo. This corroborates reports a day or two since. Small force of cavalry at Moulton last Friday. No force at Russellville. Guerrilla parties reported in the hills to the south of Town Creek bridge. The Forty-second Illinois, at Courtland, well fortified and have a strong position. Colonel Harrington, commanding First Brigade, went west along the line yesterday. When he returns I will be able to report you fully of the condition of things at the several stations on that portion of our line.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
[17.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.*

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TUSCUMBIA, *August 3, 1862.*

Major SCHMITT,
*Twenty-seventh Illinois, Iuka:*

Keep a good lookout. I expect you to hold the place. Watch your own post well and do what you can to prevent a dash upon Eastport.

J. D. MORGAN,
[17.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 199. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *August 4, 1862.*

I. A brigade of the Third Division will be detailed to proceed to Jacinto and report for duty to General Davis.

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By order of General Rosecrans:

C. F. MARDEN,
[17.] *First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Tuscumbia, Ala., August 4, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
*Chief of Staff, Army of the Mississippi:*

Nothing of importance to communicate to-day. The railroad completed and train run through to Decatur. I have ordered the troops of my division stationed at Bear Creek bridge and west of that point when relieved as follows: The Twenty-seventh and Beebe's battery to proceed to this place; the four companies of the Twenty-second Illinois, one company at Buzzard Roost, one at Cherokee, one at Cane Creek bridge, making three companies at each of these stations, and one company at Little Bear Creek, relieving a company of the Tenth Michigan, who will be ordered to Tuscumbia as an additional company to the provost guard. It may be well to send the Twenty-seventh Regiment and Beebe's battery to Courtland. The health of the troops is improving rapidly and some few absentees coming up.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
[17.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.*

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Tuscumbia, Ala., August 6, 1862.*

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
*Chief of Staff, Army of the Mississippi:*

Two trestle bridges burned last night east of Courtland. No through train to Decatur in consequence. Telegraph line down. Arrangements will be made to have both repaired to-morrow. Illicit trade is being carried on upon the Tennessee River between Eastport and Florence. All boats should be stopped at Eastport and examined. Four prisoners brought in to-day suspected of firing upon steam-boats and destroying property on the river. I am informed that the owner of the plantation where the bridges were burned has been arrested. I intend to hold owners along the line responsible for the safety of the road. News from the front to-day is that there is a cavalry force of some 200 at Frankfort and some 400 at Russellville. Several lots of cotton at different stations along the line. What had better be done with it?*

JAMES D. MORGAN,
[17.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.*

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TAZEWELL, *August 6, 1862—1.30 p. m.*

Captain JOLINE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have to report that our line of pickets has been driven in and two companies of the Sixteenth probably cut off. The brigade is now holding the hills in rear of the town. To retire now would be courting a rout. I require help the more particularly as the enemy may turn me by the Knoxville road. The enemy is now planting artillery.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN DE COURCY,
[16.] *Colonel, Commanding Twenty-sixth Brigade.*

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Tuscumbia, Ala., August 7, 1862.*

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
*Chief of Staff, Army of the Mississippi:*

Nothing of importance to communicate to-day. Train went east this morning with a party to repair road. Information received this afternoon from Courtland that men repairing telegraph line some eight miles east of that place were fired on by guerrillas; some two or three wounded. Still have reports of a cavalry force at Russellville in numbers larger than was reported yesterday. Our cavalry well out to the front to-day for the purpose of getting more reliable information as to numbers. All quiet along our lines to-day from Courtland west to this place and to Iuka. Our back reports will be forwarded at the earliest possible moment. Would have gone to-day but for the returns of one regiment.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
[17.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.*

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*For Elliott to Morgan, see Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 154.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Tuscumbia, Ala., August 8, 1862.*

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
*Chief of Staff, Army of the Mississippi:*

Letter forwarded by train to-day from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley, commanding at Decatur. Guerrillas are very active upon that portion of the road. Train came in this morning from Decatur; reported all quiet. Train went east at 1 o'clock with some fifty convalescents of General Thomas' command. A guard was sent with them. I am in hopes to forward the balance to-morrow. There has been over 600 of them. Reports to Colonel Mizner to-day represent that cavalry of his command scouted to within three miles of Russellville yesterday, and one man went into town who reported no force there. Those reported near there heretofore (except three companies which still remain) have part of them gone east and part toward Buzzard Roost. General Mitchell's command arrived at Iuka to-day.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
[17.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 129. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Huntsville, Ala., August 10, 1862.*

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III. Brig. Gen. J. W. Sill is relieved from the command of the Ninth Brigade and assigned to the command of the Fourth Brigade.

IV. Brig. Gen. A. Willich is assigned to the command of the Sixth Brigade.

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Tuscumbia, Ala., August 11, 1862.*

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
*Chief of Staff, Army of the Mississippi:*

All quiet along our whole line during the past twenty-four hours. Train in from the east. No detention or obstruction on the road. Colonel Roberts has taken command of the First Brigade. He has taken hold with his usual energy. A small party of infantry was sent out last night in hopes to arrest Mr. Winston, who is supposed to have murdered a man of the Tenth Michigan. Were unsuccessful. He has no doubt gone south. His plantation is in our possession, and overseer under arrest.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
[17.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 107. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*August 12, 1862.*

In addition to the duties of inspector-general, Lieut. Col. H. G. Kennett will act as chief of staff until further orders.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
[17.] *Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.*

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Tuscumbia, Ala., August 13, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
*Chief of Staff, Army of the Mississippi:*

No train from the east or west to-day. No reports in consequence have been received. At least one train should pass over the road each day. Cotton is accumulating at this point. Quartermaster Howland informs me that he will have some 300 bales to forward in the morning. Fifty wagons were sent out this afternoon to the plantations near where the track was torn up yesterday for cotton. I want it to pay damages. The Twenty-seventh Illinois and Beebe's battery expected here to-morrow; also such companies of the Twenty-second as have been relieved. Wishing that Cane Creek Station will be included in General Davis' command; will advise you at once if anything of importance occurs.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
[17.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.*

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Tuscumbia, Ala., August 15, 1862.*

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
*Chief of Staff, Army of the Mississippi:*

General Paine arrived last evening and assumes command of the division this morning. Train from the west thrown off the track six miles west of this place yesterday in consequence of the breaking of an axle of the tender. There ought to be more transportation on this road. But one train has been through to Decatur this week. Everything quiet along our line. We hear of no large force in front. Tennessee River very low. No boat from Eastport for two days. Will have to depend upon our wagon train for supplies. Your order about cotton attended to. The Twenty-seventh Illinois and Beebe's battery arrived here yesterday morning.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
[17.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 111. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*August 17, 1862.*

Brigade Surg. A. B. Campbell is announced as medical director for the Army of the Mississippi. All papers and returns relating to medical department will be forwarded to him.

By order of General Rosecrans:

H. G. KENNETT,
[17.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

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LOUISVILLE, *August 18, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
*New Albany, Ind.:*

The enemy is at Richmond, Ky. Your regiment will go to Lexington, and you will take command of forces there. At what hour can your regiment be at Louisville and Lexington Depot, in this city?

J. T. BOYLE,
[16.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 138. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Huntsville, Ala., August 19, 1862.*

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III. Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith is assigned to the command of the Seventeenth Brigade, and will report to General Rousseau, commanding Third Division.

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By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[16.]

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LOUISVILLE, *August 19, 1862.*

Brigadier-General SMITH:

Hold your force at Danville. Send forward two of your best companies to ascertain more accurately the force of the rebels. If it is too large to attack, fall back to Lebanon. Colonel Metcalfe started to Richmond on a scout at 8.30 p. m.

By command:

H. C. McDOWELL,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[16.]

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LOUISVILLE, *August 19, 1862.*

General SMITH:

You will send Captain Nicklin with his artillery back to Lebanon. Send Colonel Halisy's men back with it. Proceed toward Somerset or London with the cavalry, and if practicable and desirable unite with Colonel Metcalfe and take command. Ascertain the force of the enemy, and if practicable feel the enemy and engage them, if you are sure you can whip them. You must get subsistence as you go. Purchase it and give certificates for fair prices. Call on people to furnish to you, and make secessionists do it, but do it in order. Have no marauding by your men. Metcalfe was at Richmond this morning. No rebels had been there. He has gone toward London, probably by way of Mount Vernon. Dispatch received says no rebels at Somerset or vicinity. Rebel cavalry reported driven back by Colonel Garrard at London.

J. T. BOYLE,
*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

[16.]

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN KENTUCKY,
*Louisville, August 20, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
*Commanding U. S. Forces, Lexington, Ky.:*

GENERAL: The enemy, in force not known, has gained the rear of General Morgan at Cumberland Gap, destroyed his trains, cut off all communication, &c. For the purpose of opening communication with the gap, and securing the safe transmission of army stores to U. S. forces at that point, you will prepare and take such portion of the forces at Lexington under your command, and make such reconnaissance, ascertaining the strength of the enemy, and if practicable engage him, and drive him out, and open the route to the gap. Colonel Metcalfe,

with his cavalry at Richmond, and General G. Clay Smith, with the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry at Danville, have been notified to report to you on the route at Mount Vernon or other point, with such information of the enemy's position and force as they may ascertain. You will conduct this movement according to your judgment and in such manner as your knowledge and experience may dictate. It is important to keep open the line of transit of subsistence to General Morgan's army at the gap; and, as his supplies may be limited, it is desirable that your movement be executed with dispatch. It is proper to say to you that the country beyond the Big Hill, in Madison County, is barren, and very little subsistence can be had for your men and teams, and you will have to take with you subsistence. You can require the farmers of Madison County to haul forage for you over the Big Hill to convenient depots, causing certificates to be given for fair prices.

Respectfully,

J. T. BOYLE,
[16.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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LOUISVILLE, *August 20, 1862.*

General SMITH,
*Stanford:*

Major-General Wallace will go to Lexington to-day and take command of forces to march in direction of gap. You will move cautiously in that direction with your cavalry, making such reconnaissances as you deem prudent to ascertain position and force of the enemy. You will report to General Wallace when he shall move to vicinity of Crab Orchard or Mount Vernon.

J. T. BOYLE,
[16.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
*Louisville, August 20, 1862.*

General G. C. SMITH,
*Stanford:*

Dispatch to me says that 400 rebel cavalry have taken Mount Vernon. Can you not stop this?

J. T. BOYLE,
[16.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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LOUISVILLE, [*August*] *21, 1862.*

Major-General WALLACE,
*Lexington:*

General Smith telegraphs me from Crab Orchard that Barboursville is occupied by 12,000 or 15,000 rebel troops, and Mount Vernon by large cavalry force and artillery. If the forces at Lexington were drilled troops I would not hesitate to order an advance to relief of General Morgan. Act on your judgment, as you know the quality of the troops. I can send several Indiana regiments to you. I send balance of Andrews' battery.

J. T. BOYLE,
[16.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

LOUISVILLE, *August 21, 1862.*

General SMITH,
*Crab Orchard:*

Send a messenger to Colonel Metcalfe and order him to join you. General Wallace will move in direction of Crab Orchard as soon as practicable. I think there must be mistake as to strength of enemy this side of gap. You will remain until Metcalfe joins you and watch the movements of the enemy.

J. T. BOYLE,
[16.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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LOUISVILLE, *August 22, 1862—2 a. m.*

Major-General WALLACE,
*Lexington:*

I do not think the information reliable; it is greatly exaggerated. I have no doubt about this. Will send you one or two regiments to-morrow (must mean to-day, 22d.—Operator). The home guards are almost useless—an incumbrance. If Governor Tod sends troops you will have ample force. I do not know enough of the locality, but think it likely desirable to send a force to Big Hill and hold. I do not believe there are 5,000 rebel troops this [side] the gap; probably not half that number.

J. T. BOYLE,
[16.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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FRANKFORT, *August 23, 1862.*

General LEW. WALLACE,
*Lexington:*

Two battalions of Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, just organized, each full mounted and armed, are on the way to Lexington. Will reach here in an hour, en route. The third battalion, 400 armed, but not mounted, will arrive on train during the day. They have equipments, but no horses. Goins has no men. There are two cannon here, but no one to handle them; no harness.

J. W. FINNELL.
[16.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Decherd, August 23, 1862.*

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III. Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith is assigned to the command of post at Decherd, and will take command of all troops at that place.

By command of Major-General Buell:

J. M. WRIGHT,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Louisville, Ky., August 24, 1862.*

I. Maj. Gen. William Nelson, having been assigned to duty in this department, will proceed to Lexington and assume command of the troops in that vicinity and at Lebanon and its vicinity.

II. Brig. Gens. M. D. Manson, Charles Cruft, and James S. Jackson will immediately report to Major-General Nelson for assignment to duty with the troops under his command.

By command of Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright:

C. W. FOSTER,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
*Memphis, August 25, 1862.*

Col. W. H. H. TAYLOR,
*Present:*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I put down a few of the points of our conversation yesterday. The Cincinnati press has even taken pains to abuse me personally. I am not dependent on the press in any manner, never having sought popularity. In fact, I despise popularity obtained by the usual process of flattery and pusillanimity. I could easily win the applause of the masses by stooping to practices that would degrade me in my own estimation and that of posterity. I have had many opportunities to take a leading position, but have purposely declined all, because I do not think that I ought to lead or determine a policy when I do not profess to see clearly the end. In Kentucky I foresaw, or thought I foresaw, opposition that called for a force that, at the time, seemed ridiculous or absurd. Time has proved the truth of my representations. I have been with General Halleck ever since and know that he appreciates my motives and character. Since my arrival here the same game is played. I admit that the press succeeded in impairing my usefulness. I am not personally injured, as I would be most happy if any other would assume my labors and responsibilities and allow me to go to Saint Louis to live in peace. But personally I know there can be no peace anywhere in America till this war is brought to a close, and this is no speedy thing. There are over 6,000,000 of people in the South, every one of whom is a keen, bitter enemy. The men are born and trained to arms. They have educated leaders, as good, if not better, than ours. On the whole, they are united, whilst our people and press appear more determined to ruin our army than that of the enemy. See the number of leaders already consigned to doom. As soon as any man rises above mediocrity he is made the butt for all the arrows of the envious or disappointed. Success is demanded, and yet the means to attain success are withheld. Military men are chained to a rock, whilst the vultures are turned loose. We must be silent, whilst our defamers are allowed the widest liberty and license. We dare not speak the truth unless that truth be palatable to the crowd. Reputations are not made by the honest soldiers who stand by their colors, but by the crowd that flies back to their homes and employ the press. Our cause is in danger from this alone. It will soon be hard, if not impossible, to get military men to expose their reputations to such dangers, more insidious and sure of destruction than the bullets of our enemies.

I do say that, instead of using our minds to measure the danger in advance, we are bungling along, having bitter experience as we go. To pull down one man and build up another has been more the work of this war than to destroy the power of the enemy. Thus any child may see how merchants, to make $1 a barrel on salt, furnish our enemy the means of putting up 2,500 pounds of bacon—enough for a regiment for ten days. To make a few dollars on pistols, they supply

the guerrillas with the means of killing our soldiers. "Commerce must follow the flag" sounds well, but in truth commerce supplies our enemy the means to destroy that flag and the Government whose emblem it is. I have no hesitation in saying that the possession of the Mississippi River by us is an advantage to our enemy, for by it and the commercial spirit of our people they (the enemy) get, directly or indirectly, all the means necessary to carry on the war. This is not a popular idea, but is true. About the sick, I am held up to the people of Ohio as a monster because I won't let the sanitary committee carry off our sick. We take the best care of our sick here. When they recover they go on duty. If carried away they seldom return. After Pittsburg you know that 5,000 men were carried off without their papers, and poor fellows now hunting their regiments suffer for want of the evidence which Government demands before giving pay, rations, and clothing. The parties who carried them away, instead of taking the blame to themselves, try to throw it off on hard-hearted quartermasters and commanding officers. They who carried off our men are to blame, and not we. We came near being defeated from this cause, and the same probably has led to McClellan's failure, for I see he had 70,000 absent without leave, who, by the muster-rolls, were supposed to be before Richmond. This is a monster evil and should be combated as much as any other enemy of a distracted country. I intend to be governed by "law and the regularly constituted authorities," and not by the press. If the press is to rule, and Congress and the President abdicate their powers, then we can choose what to do.

Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
*Major-General.*

[17.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., August 25, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. W. T. Ward is assigned temporarily to duty in this department, and will proceed without delay to Munfordville, Ky., and assume the command of the troops at that point.

By command of Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, commanding Department of the Ohio:

C. W. FOSTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[16.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7 [6]½. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, August 28, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah, having reported for duty in this department, is assigned temporarily to the command of the organized regiments at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

H. G. WRIGHT,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[16.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29, 1862.*

The Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, now at Covington, Ky., will proceed without delay to take post at Paris, Ky. The regimental

commander will report his arrival at Paris by telegraph to Major-General Nelson, at Frankfort, Ky.

By command of Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright:

C. W. FOSTER,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, August 30, 1862.*

The commanding officer of the Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, now at Covington, Ky., will proceed with his regiment without delay and report to the commanding officer at Lexington, Ky. * * *

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., September 2, 1862.*

The civil authorities being wholly unable to furnish proper protection to either person or property within the county of Jefferson, in the State of Kentucky, martial law is hereby proclaimed within the said district, in order that such protection may be afforded. This proclamation of martial law does not interfere with the regular civil tribunals, except so far as necessary for the public safety; and in the enforcement of martial law the civil laws of the United States and the State of Kentucky will be observed as far as practicable. All orders issued from the headquarters of the Department of the Ohio, or those of the officers in command of the U. S. forces at Louisville, will be strictly obeyed.

H. G. WRIGHT,
*Major-General, Commanding Department.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Cincinnati, September 5, 1862.*

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army for the information of the honorable Secretary of War, and requests his approval.

The within order was issued after consultation with Governors Morton, of Indiana, and Robinson, of Kentucky, both concurring with me in the opinion that it should be issued.

H. G. WRIGHT,
[16.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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PROCLAMATION.

The undersigned, by order of Major-General Wright, assumes command of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport. It is but fair to inform the citizens that an active, daring, and powerful enemy threatens them with every consequence of war, yet the cities must be defended and their inhabitants must assist in the preparation. Patriotism, duty, honor, and self-preservation call them to the labor, and it must be performed equally by all classes.

I. All business must be suspended by 9 o'clock to-day. Every business house must be closed.

II. Under the direction of their mayor, the citizens must, within an hour after the suspension of business (10 a. m.), assemble in their convenient public places ready for orders. As soon as possible they will then be assigned their work. This labor ought to be that of love, and the undersigned trusts and believes it will be—anyhow, it must be done. The willing shall be properly credited, the unwilling promptly visited. The principle adopted is: Citizens for the labor, soldiers for the battle.

III. The ferry-boats will cease plying the river after 4 a. m. until further orders.

Martial law is hereby proclaimed in the three cities; but until they can be relieved by the military the injunction of this proclamation will be executed by the police.

LEW. WALLACE,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.

[16.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
*Cincinnati, September 2, 1862.*

All places in the cities of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport where liquors of any kind are sold must be closed at 4 o'clock this morning. All sales are prohibited. Upon failure or refusal, stocks on hand will be confiscated for sanitary purposes.

By order of Major-General Wallace:

I. C. ELSTON,
*Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff.*

[16.]

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MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF CINCINNATI.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the city council of the city of Cincinnati on the 1st instant, I hereby request that all business of every kind or character be suspended at 10 o'clock of this day, and that all persons, employers and employés, assemble in their respective wards at the usual place of voting, and then and there organize themselves in such a manner as may be thought best for the defense of the city. Every man of every age, be he citizen or alien, who lives under the protection of our laws, is expected to take part in the organization.

Witness my hand and corporate seal of the city of Cincinnati this 2d day of September, A. D. 1862.

GEORGE HATCH,
*Mayor.*

[16.]

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MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF CINCINNATI,
*September 2, 1862.*

In accordance with the proclamation of Major-General Wallace,* I give this public notice that the police force of this city will, until further orders, act as a provost guard, and I order and enjoin upon all good

* See p. 277.

citizens to respect and obey them as such. Any disregard of orders from the general commanding through the police will be enforced strictly.

GEORGE HATCH,
[16.] *Mayor.*

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
*Cincinnati, Ohio, September 2, 1862.*

Capt. JOHN A. DUBLE:

SIR: It is highly essential to the defense of Cincinnati that such land forces as may assemble here have the assistance of armed boats. Such boats can defend the right and left of the lines to be established on the Kentucky shore, and as the river is fordable at the present stage of water in several places above and below this city, light-draft steamers to observe such fords could be of great consequence. You will therefore select such steamers as you think adapted to the service, and prepare them as you best can for instant use. I will furnish arms for you as fast as they can be procured. Report to me your progress.

Respectfully,

LEWIS WALLACE,
[16.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Cincinnati, Ohio, September 4, 1862.*

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2. The Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, now at Maysville, Ky., will proceed without delay to Cincinnati, Ohio, and on its arrival the commanding officer will report to Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace for further instructions. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
*Cincinnati, September 5, 1862.*

Maj. R. M. Corwine is hereby instructed to proceed at once to organize for immediate service on the Ohio River all able-bodied men now within the county of Hamilton who owe military duty and reside contiguous to said river outside the limits of the city of Cincinnati. They shall be detailed for duty for the present at such points and localities on the Ohio River as said Corwine may deem proper. The chief object of this order is to provide, in connection with the gun-boat service, the necessary guard and protection to the people and their property on the Ohio River and its vicinity, and to that end all are thus organized, and their officers shall be under the command of said Corwine unless required for duty on some other service, when they will be subject to the order of Major-General Wallace, commanding general.

By order of Lewis Wallace, major-general, commanding:

I. C. ELSTON,
[16.] *Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. RIVER DEFENSES, No. 9,
*Burnet House, Cincinnati, September 7, 1862.*

I. The able-bodied men subject to military duty residing in Mill Creek, Greene, Whitewater, Miami, Storrs, Delhi, Columbia, Spencer, and Anderson townships will assemble forthwith at the most convenient places in their respective townships and organize themselves into companies of not less than 100 men each, and organize by electing one captain, a first and second lieutenant, and forthwith forward to these headquarters their enrollment and organization, subject to orders from these headquarters, for duty designated in Special Orders, No. 37, Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, dated September 5, 1862, and published in the Cincinnati Enquirer of this date.

II. Such men as have enrolled in companies already reported to these headquarters, or in companies authorized by special orders from these headquarters, are excepted from the above order (paragraph I), and are recognized as enrolled for this service. The following persons are appointed to execute the above and foregoing orders:

*Mill Creek.*—J. A. Lakeman, Cumminsville; George M. Herancourt, Ernst's Station.

*Greene.*—Michael Werker, Robert Moore.

*Storrs.*—James Carson, T. H. Yeatman, and C. L. Howe.

*Delhi.*—A. M. Cook, C. D. Johnson, and J. L. Woodward.

*Whitewater.*—A. W. Taber, W. C. Herrider.

*Miami.*—J. Scott Harrison, W. B. Wamsley.

*Columbia.*—Northern Precinct, James Peat, Justice Durrell.
Southern and Central Precinct, D. McK. Ong.

*Spencer.*—Col. George W. Holmes.

*Anderson.*—John H. Gerrard, C. H. W. Wolf.

R. M. CORWINE,
[16.] *Major, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS RIVER DEFENSES, No. 9,
*Burnet House, September 7, 1862.*

The following-named officers in this service will report themselves to these headquarters for duty to-morrow (Monday morning) at 9 o'clock without fail. Those who can do so will come mounted for service in the country: Henry Brachman, Col. John A. Gurley, James Carson, C. D. Johnson, Alfred Cook, C. H. W. Wolf, John H. Gerrard, Judge M. H. Tilden, Judge Stallo, Judge James, George Kunyan, William Wiswell, jr., H. R. Corwin, H. Hoffmeister, C. A. How, T. P. Saunders, William J. McAlpine.

R. M. CORWINE,
[16.] *Major, Commanding.*

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COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 8, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. G. WRIGHT,
*Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Your dispatch of last night received.* I will continue to push forward my troops as fast as possible. Sent one regiment yesterday, another will go to-day, and hope to continue at least one each day for eight days. This will exhaust all the arms we have, but I have reason to expect a supply during the week. Colonels Dan. McCook, of the

*See Vol. XVI, Part II, p. 495.

Fifty-second; Runkle, of the Forty-fifth; Hall, of the One hundred and fifth, and Swaine, of the Ninety-ninth, are well-tried, experienced officers, and should be assigned to your most important positions.

DAVID TOD,
[16.] *Governor.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 8, 1862.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, will repair to Covington, Ky., and report for duty to Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace, commanding.

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By command of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
*Cincinnati, [September] 13, 1862.*

Major-General WALLACE:

Governor Tod thinks Gallipolis seriously threatened, and wants two regiments sent there. Please have two Ohio regiments designated to move in the morning if called for. I have asked the Governor to send them from the force he has organizing if he can, and shall hear from him in the morning. I don't want to weaken our force.

H. G. WRIGHT,
[16.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14, 1862.*

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2. Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace will designate one of the regiments now under his command, which will be provided with three days' cooked rations, and proceed without delay to Gallipolis, Ohio. The commanding officer of the regiment on his arrival at Gallipolis will report for duty to General A. Cushing, commanding. * * *

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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*List of boats fitted up for river defense.*

*Up river.*—Gun-boat No. 1, Captain Hoople, three 12-pounders; gun-boat New Era, Captain Wade, one 12-pounder; gun-boat Belfast, Captain Semmes, one 12-pounder; gun-boat R. B. Hamilton, Captain Carnes, one 12-pounder; gun-boat Allen Collyer, Captain Wilson, one 12-pounder.

*Down river.*—Gun-boat Emma Duncan, Captain Batcheler, one 12-pounder; gun-boat New York, Captain Shunk, one 12-pounder; gun-boat Izetta, Captain Kyles, one 32-pounder; gun-boat Argyle, Captain

Baker, one 32-pounder; gun-boat J. A. Gurley, Captain Stewart, two 12-pounders; gun-boat Cottage, Captain Williams, two 6-pounders; gun-boat W. A. Healey, Captain Ross, one 12-pounder.

Mail-boats (no expense to department) Ida May, Captain Whitten, one 12-pounder, and Florence, Captain Hildreth, one 6-pounder; ——— Glide, Captain Anderson, one 12-pounder; Sunnyside, flag-ship.

[16.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1862.*

1. Lieut. Col. J. Walkup, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, will proceed with his regiment without delay to Covington, Ky., and report for duty to Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace, commanding.

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,

[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1862.*

1. Col. William P. Reid, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, and Col. J. J. Guppey, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, will proceed with their regiments, now in Cincinnati, to Covington, Ky., and report to Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace, commanding. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,

[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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FORT MITCHEL, [*September 17, 1862.*]

General L. WALLACE:

I have reports up to 8 p. m. from my advanced guards. The commanding officer states that the enemy's camp occupied by them yesterday was found deserted. They left last night at 11 o'clock; their cavalry left this morning.

A. J. SMITH,

[16.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE GUARD,
*September 17, 1862—5.30 p. m.*

General A. J. SMITH:

SIR: The bearer of this brings the body of one of our men killed in the skirmish. Another is in Florence badly wounded. The enemy had five killed and wounded. Their forces in the engagement numbered 101 men, ours 53. All quiet in front. The rebels fell back in confusion after the fight, and shortly returned with a flag of truce to carry off their wounded. A rebel citizen was killed.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES L. FOLEY,

*Major, Commanding Advance Guard.*

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to general headquarters.

A. J. SMITH,
*Brigadier-General.*

[Second indorsement.]

This skirmish was between my cavalry sent to pursue and observe the enemy after his retreat from Covington.

L. W.

[16.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Cincinnati, Ohio, September 18, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. LEWIS WALLACE,
*Commanding U. S. Forces, Covington, Ky.:*

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your letter informing me that you have received telegraphic instructions from the honorable Secretary of War to proceed to Columbus, Ohio, to organize paroled prisoners for service against the Indians in the Northwest, and asking me to appoint your successor in the command of the forces in the vicinity of Covington and Newport, Ky. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith will relieve you in such command. Accept my thanks, general, for the zeal with which you have labored in the discharge of your many and arduous duties, and the assurance of my warmest wishes for your continued success and welfare.

I am, general, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
[16.] *Major-General, Commanding Department.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Cincinnati, Ohio, September 18, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore having reported to the major-general commanding, he will repair to Covington, Ky., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding U. S. forces in that vicinity.

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Cincinnati, Ohio, September 19, 1862.*

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5. Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger will proceed with his division to Louisville, Ky., and report to Maj. Gen. W. Nelson, commanding. * * *

* * * * * * *

7. Capt. S. M. Preston, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having, by an order of the General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, reported to Major-General Wright, commanding Department of the Ohio, is hereby assigned to duty at these headquarters, to date from the 26th of August, 1862, the day on which he reported and entered upon duty.

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 22, 1862.*

1. Col. William L. Utley, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, will proceed with his regiment without delay and report for duty to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding U. S. forces, Covington, Ky. * * *

* * * * * * *

7. Three regiments, to be designated by Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding U. S. forces, Covington, Ky., will proceed without delay and report to Maj. Gen. W. Nelson, commanding at Louisville, Ky. * * *

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,

[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 23, 1862.*

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3. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding U. S. forces, Covington, Ky., will designate four of the regiments under his command, which will proceed immediately to Louisville, Ky., and report to Maj. Gen. W. Nelson, commanding. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,

[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 23, 1862.*

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2. On every Saturday at 2 p. m. all business of every kind will be suspended and remain so suspended until 5 p. m., during which interval all able-bodied men in the three cities of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport will meet in their respective regiments and companies for drill.

* * * * * * *

5. In dispensing with daily drills and suspension of business the general commanding has in view the relief, as far as practicable, of the people from burdens to which they have not been accustomed, but he would impress upon the minds of all the fact that danger has not passed away, and that the present military organization must be rigidly adhered to and carefully preserved. * * *

By command of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,

[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1862.*

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4. Brig. Gen. J. C. Davis, having reported to the major-general commanding pursuant to the instructions he received from Maj. Gen. W. Nelson, commanding U. S. forces, Louisville, Ky., is relieved from further duty in this department.

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,

[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 29, 1862.*
(Received 12 m. 30th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief:*

Received dispatch suspending order.* Will await further orders, but go on assisting Buell in putting troops in the field. He desires placing me second in command should he be retained.

G. H. THOMAS,
[16.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 29, 1862.*

1. Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, U. S. Volunteers, now in Cincinnati, Ohio, will report for duty without delay to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding U. S. forces, Covington, Ky.

2. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding U. S. forces, Covington, Ky., will designate two regiments of his command to proceed immediately and report for duty to Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, at Point Pleasant, Va. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, *Fort Pickering, September 29, 1862.*

In pursuance of orders from the major-general commanding, the Seventieth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and Captain Mueller with a section of the Fourth Indiana Battery, will proceed by river to Randolph and bring away the six guns reported as being at that point abandoned by the rebels. These guns will be either brought away or rolled into deep water of the river. The officer in command of the detachment will attack any body of guerrillas found at that place or in the neighborhood.

By order of General Denver:

C. F. CLARKE,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 1, 1862.*

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4. Col. Seraphim Meyer will proceed with his regiment, the One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteers, to Columbus, Ohio, and report to His Excellency Governor Tod for further instructions. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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*See Halleck to Buell and Thomas, Vol. XVI, Part II, p. 555.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DIST. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, *Point Pleasant, Va., October 1, 1862.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 39, from headquarters Department of the Ohio, dated Cincinnati, Ohio, September 28, 1862, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Western Virginia and the counties in Ohio adjacent thereto and bordering on the Ohio River. Consolidated reports of the strength of their commands from commandants of brigades and unattached regiments, and also from the medical director and chief quartermaster and commissary, as to the condition of their respective departments, will at once be made to these headquarters.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
[16.] *Brigadier-General of Volunteers.*

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GENERAL HAMILTON'S RIGHT,
*October 2, 1862—3.30 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

General Sullivan has gone down to attack on General Davies' right. General Buford commands the right, and is rapidly closing on the enemy's flank. As I write General Sullivan is engaged. I have recommended General Hamilton to keep his artillery well in. He cannot use it here now. One battery I have sent down to Sullivan.

A. C. DUCAT,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.*

They are shelling the place where I write. I doubt if I shall be able to reach you by the Purdy road. I send a copy of this round out of fire and this one by the Purdy road. We are losing many men and the engagement is general and fast increasing. I have accomplished all you sent me to do and superintended all the movements and formations as you directed.

[17.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*October 3, 1862.*

Brigadier-General DAVIES,
*Commanding Second Division:*

GENERAL: If you have not already sent out a party of skirmishers on your front (the rebel works), the general recommends that you do so, and feel the woods on the flanks of the Bolivar road. A short distance beyond the abatis on your front on the Bolivar road there is a good command which needs watching. There is also a road to the left from the Bolivar road at the above-mentioned ridge. There is a bridle path on your left going through the rebel works and the abatis, which will need your attention. It is between the Bolivar and Chewalla roads.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
[17.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DIST. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, *Point Pleasant, Va., October 4, 1862.*

The following-named officers are announced as upon the staff of the brigadier-general commanding the district, and will be obeyed and

respected accordingly: Capt. William L. M. Burger, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. T. Benton Brooks, chief engineer; Capt. Vincent Phelps, chief quartermaster; Capt. Leander C. Noble, assistant quartermaster; Lieut. Henry M. Bragg, aide-de-camp.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
[16.] *Brigadier-General of Volunteers.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1862.*

1. Col. F. S. Rutherford, Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers, will proceed without delay with his regiment, now in Cincinnati, Ohio, and report to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding U. S. forces, Covington, Ky. * * *

2. Col. J. A. Lucy, One hundred and fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, will proceed without delay with his regiment, now in Cincinnati, Ohio, and report to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding U. S. forces, Covington, Ky. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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OCTOBER 6, 1862.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Push enemy to Ripley and Orizaba. He pushes column by Blackland, and one by Rienzi, Booneville, and Baldwyn, and one by Jacinto.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
[17.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Jonesborough, October 7, 1862—11 p. m.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

I dispatched you last night. Our advance is now at Ruckersville, or near there. I have been trying to determine whether Price and Van Dorn stick together and the routes of retreat. The question is still unsettled, but portion of Price's train camped west of the Hatchie, and a larger portion of Van Dorn's train reported to have camped west of the Muddy. From the front the news looks as if they had not separated. You are a fighting general. You must support us. We have watched railroads and points long enough. Now is the time to make them watch. Now is the time. Move heaven and earth to get what you want—your artillery in shape, &c.—and let us go into them. We can do it, and others must look out for the country we leave in our rear. Sunrise dispatch received. Sherman should move down on Pillow and the other people who rally to him. We want you. If we are opposed we must fight and whip. At least you must not leave your position now. Your position is a good one. You say it is my victory. I consider half of it yours. You have gained the last of it and certainly not the least. I have ordered fifty wagons of provisions to you. Let us go on. We have the whole thing before us. What says Grant to this?

By order of General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
[17.] *Lieut. Col. and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Covington, Ky., October 7, 1862.*

I. The undersigned, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 51, headquarters Department of the Ohio, October 7, 1862, hereby assumes command of the Army of Kentucky.

II. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith is assigned to the command of the advance forces, and will organize it into brigades as the necessities of service may require.

III. The depot of supplies, of subsistence, forage, ordnance and ordnance stores, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's property, and medical supplies will for the present be at Covington and Cincinnati, and requisitions for the same will be made through these headquarters upon the chiefs of the respective departments.

IV. Semi-weekly reports, on Mondays and Tuesdays, of the strength, whereabouts, and condition of the command will be made through regimental, brigade, and division commanders to these headquarters.

V. On all marches, scouts, reconnaissances, patrols, &c., the officer commanding the same will be required to observe carefully the country, its roads, streams, bridges, hills, residences of important persons, towns, cities, the direction and distances between important points, and roads running parallel or nearly so—in fact, every topographical feature of the country that could possibly be of benefit in a military point of view. All this must be set forth in a sketch and report and submitted to the division commander.

VI. Capt. F. E. Walbridge, assistant quartermaster, is temporarily assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, and will report to him accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,

[16.] *First Lieut., Second Iowa Cav., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Covington, Ky., October 8, 1862.*

All regimental and supply trains will be fitted out with mules instead of horses. Horses will be employed in ambulances only except when mules cannot be obtained. All wagons, trains, &c., now supplied with horses will as early as practicable be supplied with mules in their stead, and no horses will hereafter be drawn except by express authority from these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,

[16.] *First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 9, 1862.*

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4. The commanding officers of the Ninety-sixth and One hundred and twelfth Illinois Volunteers will proceed with their regiments, which are expected to arrive at Cincinnati to night, to Covington, Ky., and report to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding Army of Kentucky. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,

[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 56. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 10, 1862.*

1. Brig. Gen. A. Baird, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from further service with the division of Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, U. S. Volunteers, and with his staff will report for duty to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Army of Kentucky, at Covington, Ky.

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,

[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 11, 1862.*

1. Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to the major-general commanding, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Western Virginia, embracing Western Virginia and the counties in Ohio adjacent thereto and bordering on the Ohio River.

2. Brig. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, U. S. Volunteers, now in Cincinnati, Ohio, will proceed to Covington, Ky., and report for duty to Maj. Gen. G. Granger, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the Army of Kentucky.

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4. The following troops now with the division of Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, U. S. Volunteers, at Portland, Ohio, will proceed without delay to Covington, Ky., where the respective commanders will report for duty to Maj. Gen. G. Granger, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the Army of Kentucky, viz: Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Cochran; Nineteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Landram; Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Coburn; Ninth Ohio Battery, Captain Wetmore. * * *

5. Col. Samuel A. Gilbert, Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, will proceed with his regiment, now at Point Pleasant, W. Va., to Covington, Ky., and report for duty to Maj. Gen. G. Granger, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the Army of Kentucky. * * *

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,

[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Covington, Ky., October 11, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. A. Baird, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty at these headquarters, is hereby assigned to the command of all the troops now in and around Covington, Ky. General Baird will, with the least possible delay, organize and get his command ready for the field.

By order of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,

[16.] *First Lieut., Second Iowa Cav., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION,
*Bolivar, Tenn., October 13, 1862.*

Colonel NOBLE,
*Commanding Second Illinois Cavalry:*

COLONEL: Allow me to call your attention to two young men of your command of whom you may well be proud, S. G. Barker and A. L. Burnell, of Company C. They were ordered to report as orderlies to General Veatch on the morning of the 5th, a short time before the battle commenced. During the day they were under my control, and most of the time with me, and I am happy to say their conduct was entirely satisfactory, both in regard to courage and promptness to do duty. I am confident there were many officers highly complimented for courage and daring on that day that were not so sorely exposed or faced the danger with more courage than they. I deem this notice but fair and just to the parties herein spoken of, as merit should be noticed wherever found, and I consider it my duty to mention them to you as they were separated at the time from your immediate notice.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. FOX,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Corpl. A. L. BURNELL:

The colonel commanding directs me to express his gratification in view of your good conduct in situations of danger, which attracted the notice of the general. It will be remembered by him.

Very respectfully,

J. K. CATLIN,
[17.] *Adjutant.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. U. S. ADVANCE FORCES,
*Camp near Williamstown, Ky., October 14, 1862.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 3, dated headquarters of the Advance Army of Kentucky, Falmouth, Ky., October 13, 1862, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Division, Army of Kentucky, composing all the U. S. forces at present stationed in the neighborhood of Williamstown, Ky.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
[16.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
*Camp near Williamstown, Ky., October 14, 1862.*

The following officers are announced upon the staff of the brigadier-general commanding: Capt. William L. M. Burger, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Napoleon B. McLaughlen, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. Leander C. Noble, chief quartermaster; Capt. Molyneux Bell, chief commissary of subsistence; Capt. T. Benton Brooks, of regiment of New York Volunteers, aide de-camp; Lieut. Henry M. Bragg, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, jr., aide-de-camp.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
[16.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15, 1862.*

The commanding officers of the Fourteenth Kentucky and Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers will proceed without delay with their respective regiments, now in this city, to Covington, Ky., and report to Maj. Gen. G. Granger, commanding the Army of Kentucky. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

C. W. FOSTER,

[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Near Williamstown, Ky., October 15, 1862.*

The camp of this division will be struck and the troops in readiness to march by 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, the 16th instant, in the following order: First, Colonel Tevis' cavalry brigade; second, Colonel Swaine's brigade; third, division headquarters; fourth, Colonel Doolittle's brigade, the artillery in front. Regimental trains, except ambulances, will follow in the order of precedence directly behind the brigade to which they belong, accompanied by a guard of two men to each wagon. Ambulances will follow directly behind their respective regiments. A regimental rear guard of one sergeant and ten men will precede the regimental ambulances to pick up stragglers. It will be their duty to allow no one to ride in the ambulances without permission of the regimental surgeon or assistant surgeon. A rear guard of three companies from the Third Brigade will follow, keeping 300 yards in the rear of the rear train. The field officer of the day will see to the execution of these orders during the march. Reveille will be at 3 a. m.

By order of Brigadier-General Gillmore:

W. L. M. BURGER,

[16.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Covington, Ky., October 17, 1862.*

First Lieut. Thomas G. Beaham is announced as aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. G. Taylor and First Lieut. J. S. Fullerton, as aides-de-camp on the staff of the general commanding the Army of Kentucky. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,

[16.] *First Lieut., Second Iowa Cav., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Jones, Ky., October 18, 1862.*

The division will advance to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock precisely, in the order prescribed for in the recent march from Williamstown. At that hour the brigade will be on the pike ready to move, the head of the column resting one mile beyond Jones' Bridge, the advance guard in front of that point. Reveille will be at 3 o'clock precisely. Animals will

be fed and watered and canteens filled by 6 o'clock. Knapsacks will be carried by the men. No man will be allowed to ride on ambulances or baggage wagons without permission of his regimental or brigade surgeon. Pickets will be drawn in at 7 o'clock. An advanced guard, comprised of five companies from Colonel Swaine's brigade and one company from Colonel Tevis' brigade, under a field officer detailed by Colonel Swaine, will be in its position on the pike by 7.30 o'clock. Colonel Doolittle will detail a rear guard of three companies of infantry. Two companies of the Twenty-second Wisconsin, under Major Murray, will remain to guard the commissary store and such sick as may necessarily be left behind.

By order of Brigadier-General Gillmore:

W. L. M. BURGER,
[16.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CYNTHIANA, KY., *October 19, 1862.*

Colonel WISNER:

You will allow no slaves to come within your lines at any time. Citizens must not be interfered with in the rights of their property. All orders for confiscation or assessment of property comes from headquarters; otherwise there will be interminable trouble. I hope, colonel, you will see that this order is fully executed. I sent order with regard to supplies and forage this morning.

G. CLAY SMITH,
[16.] *Brigadier-General.*

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CINCINNATI, *October 19, 1862.*

General G. C. SMITH, *Cynthiana:*

You will send down two regiments immediately to Paris and the section of artillery now with you. I will send you to-morrow one regiment and a battery of artillery.

A. J. SMITH,
*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

General, this ought to have been sent last night.

FRISBIE.

[16.]

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PARIS, *October 19, 1862.*

General G. C. SMITH, *Cynthiana:*

Marshall, with 3,000 troops, was at Jeffersonville day before yesterday and moved upon and took possession of Mount Sterling, and from thence to Sharpsburg yesterday, and in pursuit of Wadsworth, who was retreating to Maysville. The report and the presumption is that Marshall will come and attack Paris.

GARRETT DAVIS.

[16.]

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PARIS, KY., *October 19, 1862.*

General G. CLAY SMITH:

I cannot find out what route Morgan has retreated, but I have scouts out in all directions.

M. WISNER,
[16.] *Colonel, Commanding.*

PARIS, KY., *October 19, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. G. C. SMITH:

A gentleman from Lexington reports that Burbridge has had a fight with Morgan and defeated him. The fight took place between Versailles and Frankfort. Morgan said to be retreating toward Sharpsburg or to re-enforce Marshall at Mount Sterling or Sharpsburg. I have scouts on all the roads east of this place. Will keep you advised of any advance of the rebels.

M. WISNER,
*Colonel.*

[16.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 20, 1862.*

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2. Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah, U. S. Volunteers, now in Cincinnati, Ohio, will report for duty without delay to Maj. Gen. G. Granger, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Army of Kentucky, at Covington, Ky.

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
*Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

[16.]

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JACKSON, TENN., *October 21, 1862.*
(Received 7.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I respectfully recommend promotion for the following officers for meritorious services and qualifications for their advancement: Brig. Gen. C. S. Hamilton; Col. C. C. Marsh, Twentieth Illinois; Col. M. M. Crocker, Thirteenth Iowa; Col. J. A. Mower, Eleventh Missouri; Col. M. D. Leggett, Seventy-eighth Ohio; Col. John D. Stevenson, Seventh Missouri, and Col. John E. Smith, Forty-fifth Illinois.

U. S. GRANT,
*Major-General.*

[16.]

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GALLIPOLIS, *October 22, 1862.*

N. H. McLEAN,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The dispatch of the general commanding received. The following is the copy of a dispatch received to-day from Colonel Lightburn:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE KANAWHA,
*Buffalo, October 22.*

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

A Mr. Harvey just in from Dublin Depot, who reports the rebel force returning. Jenkins already at Charleston and below. The infantry was expected last night at Charleston. This I have no doubt is reliable. He also says that it is reported that Loring himself is ordered to Richmond to be court-martialed for not capturing my command. Floyd is coming in from Logan. Harvey saw his artillery at Dublin Depot on its way to him.*

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
*Colonel, Commanding.*

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* For reply, see Bascom to Lightburn, Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 469.

I still do not give full credit to the report, but am pushing forward troops as rapidly as possible.

J. D. COX,
[19.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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COVINGTON, KY., *October 22, 1862.*

General G. CLAY SMITH:

Order the Twenty-second Michigan to return through Winchester, Germantown, and Athens to Lexington.

G. GRANGER,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

GENERAL: I made a mistake last night. It should have been Germantown instead of Georgetown.

SMITH,
[16.] *Operator.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Covington, Ky., October 22, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah, having reported at these headquarters for duty, is announced as inspector-general of the Army of Kentucky.

By order of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,
[16.] *First Lieut., Second Iowa Cav., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 22, 1862.*

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3. Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Volunteers, now in Cincinnati, Ohio, is temporarily assigned to duty with the Army of Kentucky, and will report to Maj. Gen. G. Granger, U. S. Volunteers, commanding at Covington, Ky.

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 79. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 22, 1862.*

On its arrival at Cincinnati, Ohio, Col. Daniel French will proceed with his regiment, the One hundred and twentieth Ohio Volunteers, to Covington, Ky., and report to Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Volunteers, commanding at that place. * * *

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

CORINTH, MISS.,
*October 25, 1862—2.30 p. m.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

I must respectfully plead that you may be pleased to permit Lieut. Stephen C. Lyford, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, to be inspector-general on my staff. He has been doing a colonel's duty, and has been offered four colonelcies of volunteers since the commencement of the war, which show how he is appreciated and at what a sacrifice he is retained in his present position. It is not to please myself, but for justice to merit, and for the interest of the service that I urge the request.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
[17.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 26, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
*Corinth:*

Your telegram of yesterday to the President has been sent to the War Department. Your conduct in this matter is very reprehensible, and I am directed to say that unless you immediately obey the orders sent to you you will not receive the command.

H. W. HALLECK,
[17.] *General-in-Chief.*

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CAIRO, ILL., *October 27, 1862—11.40 a. m.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief:*

I was astonished at your dispatch. I am obeying orders as fast as the ordinary means of travel will carry me. My telegraph only means to say, as I could not get conveyance from Cairo before this morning, I would spend the time in completely winding up my affairs at Corinth instead of lying idle at Cairo. If you desire more, please say what, and it shall be done if possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
[17.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
*Bolivar, Tenn., October 27, 1862.*

Brigadier-General LAUMAN,
*Commanding Fourth Division:*

GENERAL: Colonel Leggett returned last night and reports no enemy in force this side of Davis' Mills except cavalry. About 400 cavalry passed up through La Grange to Somerville yesterday morning, and the report is that 200 have gone on toward Costanaula, whether to cross the Hatchie or not I do not know. I have cautioned the officer in command of forage party to be on the lookout for them. I propose to send a regiment of infantry from your division and a section of artillery, with what cavalry is available, this morning out on the Whiteville road. The expedition is to be under the command of Colonel Johnson. I think you had better send Colonel Johnson's regiment and a section of Spear's battery, the infantry and artillery to go as far as Whiteville

and the cavalry to push on in the direction of Costanaula, and also to make a thorough reconnaissance in the direction of Somerville from Whiteville. You will please give the necessary orders, and instruct that portion of your command which is to go to hold themselves in readiness to start as soon as the cavalry reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
*Major-General.*

P. S.—Ascertain if possible if the rebel cavalry have crossed the Hatchie and the direction in which the enemy is moving.

[17.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 86. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27, 1862.*

Capt. William P. Anderson, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported to the major-general commanding, is assigned to temporary duty at these headquarters.

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., October 27, 1862.*

I. The headquarters of the Army of Kentucky are for the present established in this city.

II. Brig. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore is hereby assigned to the command of this post.

III. Commissioned officers, enlisted men, teamsters, camp followers, or citizens will not be allowed to leave this post without passes from the headquarters of the post commander. All railroad companies, stage companies, and other public carriers will be held to a strict responsibility for any and every infraction of this order.

IV. General Gillmore will at once appoint a provost-marshal and organize a competent provost guard to maintain good order and quiet throughout the limits of the city and within the lines of his division. He will also appoint a depot quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance officer.

V. The indiscriminate arrest of persons upon hearsay evidence only must be henceforth discontinued.

By command of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

J. S. FULLERTON,
[16.] *First Lieut., Second Missouri Vol. Infty., and Aide-de-Camp.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., October 27, 1862.*

Capt. E. P. Ransom, commissary of subsistence, is assigned to duty as depot commissary of this post. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly, and will report to Brigadier-General Gillmore for orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

J. S. FULLERTON,
[16.] *First Lieut., Second Missouri Vol. Infty., and Aide-de-Camp.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October 28, 1862—2.10 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief:*

I apologize to you for the dispatch to the President, which was inadvertently signed officially. It was intended only as the appeal of a private citizen to the President in a special case where were concerned the public interest on one hand and a worthy young man on the other. I would have asked your permission had I had the opportunity.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
[17.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 29, 1862.*

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2. Brig. Gen. J. Ammen, U. S. Volunteers, now in Cincinnati, Ohio, will relieve Brig. Gen. J. C. Davis, U. S. Volunteers, in the command of the U. S. forces at and near Covington and Newport, Ky.

3. Brig. Gen. J. C. Davis, U. S. Volunteers, on being relieved by Brig. Gen. J. Ammen, U. S. Volunteers, from the command of the U. S. forces at and near Covington and Newport, Ky., will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and report for duty to the commanding general of the Army of the Ohio.

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[16.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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JACKSON, TENN., *November 1, 1862—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I respectfully recommend the promotion of Brigadier-General Oglesby.

U. S. GRANT,
[17.] *Major-General.*

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LOUISVILLE, KY., *November 1, 1862—7.40 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief:*

General Cox reports from Charleston yesterday that part of rebel forces retreated from that place on approach of our troops, part retreating by the Boonetown road and part going up to Gauley Bridge. He was pushing forward as fast as practicable. Crook was at Sutton, moving toward Summersville and Gauley Bridge. The river was rising. Governor Morton's military secretary telegraphed yesterday that he was in Washington, and that they had no complete regiments. Two were nearly full, but not mustered, and no money to pay bounty. I telegraphed you to-day that three regiments had just gone to General Grant from Illinois, and that ten more would go next week. Morgan's command is in Western Virginia with General Cox, who has been

several times instructed to send the whole or a part back as soon as it can be spared. I will telegraph him again in the matter.

H. G. WRIGHT,

[16.] *Major-General, Commanding Department of the Ohio.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS, *Bolivar, Tenn., November 2, 1862.*

The order of march will be as follows: First, Second Illinois Cavalry; second, advance guard, two regiments of infantry, First Brigade, Fourth Division; third, two companies of Engineer Regiment; fourth, balance of First Brigade; fifth, battery of artillery, Captain Mann, First Missouri; sixth, Second Brigade, Fourth Division; seventh, two batteries of artillery, Bolton's and Burnap's batteries; eighth, Third Brigade, Fourth Division; ninth, train of Fourth Division; tenth, one squadron Seventh Illinois Cavalry; eleventh, First Brigade, Third Division; twelfth, two batteries of artillery, Company First Illinois Battery and Ninth Indiana Battery; thirteenth, Second Brigade, Third Division, with the exception of one regiment; fifteenth, train of Third Division; sixteenth, rear guard, regiment of infantry; seventeenth, Seventh Illinois Cavalry. Second Illinois Cavalry will form on Grand Junction road, in front of Fourth Division, at 6 a. m. to-morrow, march at 6.15, halt at forks of road leading to Van Buren; First Brigade, Fourth Division, will march at 6.30 a. m.; Second Brigade, Fourth Division, will march at 6.50 a. m.; Third Brigade, Fourth Division, will march at 7.20 a. m.; First Brigade, Third Division, will march at 8 a. m.; Second Brigade, Third Division, will march at 8.20 a. m.

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By order of Major-General McPherson:

W. T. CLARK,

[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., November 3, 1862.*

Capt. F. E. Walbridge, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, is announced as chief quartermaster; Capt. G. W. Burton, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, as chief commissary; and Capt. W. L. Avery, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as aide-de-camp on the staff of the general commanding the Army of Kentucky. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,

[20.] *First Lieut., Second Iowa Cav., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., November 4, 1862.*

I. Passes will not be required from and after this date for citizens to pass and repass within a circuit of ten miles from the city of Lexington.

II. Persons desirous of leaving the State, or going beyond the limits prescribed above, must obtain passes for that purpose from the provost-marshal in this city, or from the commanders in the immediate vicinity of their homes.

III. No citizen nor non-combatant will be permitted within the camps or lines of this army, without special authority to that effect. This prohibition does not apply to residents already domiciled within the lines.

IV. No officer nor soldier will be permitted to visit the city of Lexington between retreat and reveille, except upon urgent public business—those on duty within the city excepted.

V. All officers in or about the city of Lexington, not on duty with the Army of Kentucky, will report at these headquarters, in person, without delay.

VI. Only one commissioned officer from each regiment, and one enlisted man from each company in this command, will be allowed to be absent from his regiment or company at any one time; nor will such officer or enlisted man be allowed to be so absent at any time that will in any way interfere with regimental or company duties.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,

[20.] *First Lieut., Second Iowa Cav., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Bowling Green, Ky., November 5, 1862.*

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VI. Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, having reported for duty, will resume command of the Ninth Division, reporting to Major-General McCook.

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VIII. The Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers will report to Col. S. D. Bruce, commanding post at Bowling Green.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,

[20.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., November 7, 1862.*

Capt. H. C. Ransom, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, having reported for duty at these headquarters, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 95, headquarters Department of the Ohio, is assigned to duty with this army as chief of the quartermaster's department. He will relieve Capt. F. E. Walbridge, as chief quartermaster, and assign him to duty as depot and post quartermaster in this city.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,

[20.] *First Lieut., Second Iowa Cav., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Nashville, November 9, 1862—8 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN,
*Commanding Second Corps:*

Your dispatch* has this moment been received. I endeavored to communicate with you at several points on the road but failed. When

*See Vol. XX, Part II, p. 31.

at Edgefield Junction I sent four companies of cavalry to look you up. They ran into Morgan at Gallatin and had to make good time. However, now that I have heard from you, all will be well. Rosecrans informs me you are to cross the river, and occupy a front to the left of Nashville. I can communicate with you there. I am also ordered to send you 50,000 rations, which will be done as soon as I can know the point at which you want them. They do not give supplies at Mitchellville as fast as I can haul them away. I can throw into Nashville 200,000 rations per day if they would only ship them to Mitchellville. Everything safe here, and no considerable enemy at hand. Kennett's cavalry was ordered by Rosecrans from Springfield to Scottsville on the 5th instant, and marched on that day for Scottsville. Since then I have not heard from them and do not now know where they are. If you come over to Rural Hill I will meet you. Suppose you meet me at the Hermitage to-morrow at 12 o'clock. If you can send me word I will be there, or if any point on the Gallatin and Nashville road would suit you better, I will meet you there. Let me know at once.

Very truly, yours,

A. McD. McCOOK,

[20.] *Major-General of Volunteers.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 107. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, November 10, 1862.*

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2. The One hundred and twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteers (Col. D. French), now at Covington, Ky., is assigned to the First Division of the Army of Kentucky (Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, U. S. Volunteers), and will proceed direct without delay to join its division at Memphis, Tenn. * * *

3. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed with his (First) division of the Army of Kentucky, now at Nicholasville, Ky., and report to the commanding officer at Memphis, Tenn. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,

[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, November 10, 1862.*

I. Surg. Levi H. Holden, U. S. Army, is announced as a member of the department staff and medical director of the department, to date from September 1, 1862.

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By command of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,

[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 112. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, November 13, 1862.*

1. The Third, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments Tennessee Volunteers, of Brig. Gen. J. G. Spears' brigade, ordered to Cincinnati, Ohio, will on

their arrival proceed on, via Bowling Green, Ky., and report for duty to Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the Department of the Cumberland. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 114. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14, 1862.*

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3. The First Regiment Tennessee Volunteers (Colonel Edwards) and the Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers (Colonel Cook), incomplete cavalry organizations, on their arrival at Cincinnati, Ohio, will proceed via Bowling Green, Ky., to report for duty to Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of the Cumberland. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14, 1862.*

The First and Second Regiments Tennessee Volunteer Infantry on their arrival at this place will proceed via Bowling Green, Ky., and report for duty to Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Cumberland. Brigadier-General Morgan, with the remaining troops of his command, will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer at that place. The batteries of General Morgan's command, which are manned by details from infantry regiments, will be left at this point, the guns, equipments, ammunition, &c., being turned over to the ordnance department, the horses to the quartermaster's department, and the men returned to the regiments to which they belong. * * *

By order of Major-General Wright:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 4. HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, *La Grange, Tenn., November 14, 1862.*

I. Chaplain J. Eaton, jr., of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, is hereby appointed to take charge of all fugitive slaves that are now or may from time to time come within the military lines of the advancing army in this vicinity, not employed and registered in accordance with General Orders, No. 72, from headquarters District of West Tennessee, and will open a camp for them at Grand Junction, where they will be suitably cared for and organized into companies and set to work, picking, ginning, and baling all cotton now outstanding in fields.

II. Commanding officers of troops will send all fugitives that come within the lines, together with such teams, cooking utensils, and other

baggage as they may bring with them, to Chaplain Eaton, jr., at Grand Junction.

III. One regiment of infantry from Brigadier-General McArthur's division will be temporarily detailed as guard in charge of such contrabands, and the surgeons of said regiment will be charged with the care of the sick.

IV. Commissaries of subsistence will issue on the requisitions of Chaplain Eaton, jr., omitting the coffee rations, and substituting rye.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, D. C., November 17, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
*Nashville, Tenn.:*

Sixteen hundred Colt revolving rifles have been ordered to you to-day; 600 breech-loading carbines are on the way to you, and 1,400 more will leave at once. All will be sent to Lieutenant Smyser, at Louisville, subject to your order.*

P. H. WATSON,
[20.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
*Lexington, Ky., November 17, 1862.*

Surg. William Varian, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for duty, is announced as medical director of the Army of Kentucky, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,
[20.] *First Lieut., Second Iowa Cav., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Cincinnati, Ohio, November 19, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Volunteers, having, in pursuance to instructions from the War Department, reported by letter to these headquarters, will proceed to Lexington, Ky., and report for duty to Maj. Gen. G. Granger, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the Army of Kentucky.

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
*La Grange, Tenn., November 19, 1862.*

I. In addition to permits from the Treasury Department, all persons are to have a permit from the local provost-marshal at the post before purchasing cotton or other Southern products in this department and shipping the same North.

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*See Rosecrans to Halleck, 10 p. m., Vol. XX, Part II, p. 58, and Stanton to Rosecrans, *ibid.*, p. 64.

II. It will be regarded as evidence of disloyalty for persons to go beyond the lines of the army to purchase cotton or other products, and all contracts made for such articles in advance of the army or for cotton in the field are null and void, and all parties so offending will be expelled from the department.

III. Freight agents on military railroads will report daily to the post provost-marshal all cotton or other private property shipped by them, and when shipments are made by persons who have not the proper permits, notice will be given by telegraph to the provost-marshal at Columbus, Ky., who will seize the goods for the benefit of the Government.

IV. The Federal army being now in the occupancy of West Tennessee to the Mississippi line, and it being no part of the policy of the Government to oppress or cause unnecessary suffering to those who are not in active rebellion, hereafter, until otherwise directed, licenses will be granted by district commanders to loyal persons at all military stations within the department, to keep for sale, subject to the Treasury regulations, such articles as are of prime necessity for families, and sell the same to all citizens who have taken or may voluntarily take the oath of allegiance, and who have permits from the provost-marshal obtained under oath, that all goods to be purchased are for their own and for their families' use, and that no part thereof is for sale or for the use of any person other than those named in the permit. Permits so given will be good until countermanded, and all violations of trading permits will be punished by the forfeiture of the permit, fine, and imprisonment, at the discretion of a military commission.

V. Particular attention is called to existing orders prohibiting the employment or use of Government teams for hauling private property. All cotton brought to stations or places for shipment in this department by Government teams will be seized by the quartermaster's department for the benefit of Government, and persons claiming such property expelled from the department. It is made the duty of all officers, and especially of local provost-marshals, to see that this order is rigidly enforced.

By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 123. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, November 20, 1862.*

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2. Brig. Gen. A. Asboth, U. S. Volunteers, now in Cincinnati, Ohio, is relieved from duty in this department, and will comply with the instructions he has received from headquarters of the army, dated the 17th instant.

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, *Fort Pickering, November 23, 1862.*

I. In compliance with General Orders, No. 94, headquarters District of Memphis, November 23, 1862, the troops composing the First Division will be prepared to march by Wednesday morning, the 26th instant.

The colonel of each regiment will see that his men are fully equipped and provided with five days' rations at the time of starting, and ammunition at the rate of 200 cartridges per man.

II. The sick in hospital will be immediately transferred to the general hospital, and the sick in quarters of the division will be organized as one or more companies to remain at Fort Pickering as a part of its garrison under the command of invalid officers. Descriptive rolls of these men must in all cases be left with the officers in command.

III. The baggage and transportation of each regiment will be reduced to the minimum prescribed in General Orders, No. 3, headquarters Department of the Tennessee, November 18, 1862.

By order of General Denver:

C. F. CLARKE,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., November 24, 1862.*

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III. Brig. Gen. E. A. Paine is assigned to the command of the troops guarding the railroad from Mitchellville to Nashville, and will establish his headquarters at Gallatin. He will report in person to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas and be governed by his instructions.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

W. H. SIDELL,
[20.] *Major Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, *Fort Pickering, November 25, 1862.*

In pursuance of instructions from headquarters District of Memphis, Colonel Cockerill, Seventieth Ohio Volunteers, is placed in command of the Third Brigade, First Division.

By order of General Denver:

C. F. CLARKE,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
*Gallatin, Tenn., November 26, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Paine has arrived, reported, and entered upon his duties as commandant of this post. Awaiting the arrival of Dumont, I have arranged for his troops as follows: One brigade at Hartsville, one brigade at Castalian Springs, one brigade at Gallatin. General Fry will not be able to move before Saturday, as he must await the arrival of Dumont. One of his brigades will also have to be left to guard the railroad until the permanent guards arrive. I have given orders to Rousseau to move with his entire division to Nashville as soon as the brigade now at Mitchellville is relieved by other troops expected for that purpose. Awaiting the arrival of those troops, he will continue to haul flour to Nashville from Springfield. I think it important that the permanent

garrison for this place and the guard for the railroad should be sent to report to General Paine as soon as possible. It would also be very advantageous if a regiment of cavalry could be left with Paine. I learn to-day that a portion of Morgan's cavalry is in the Cairo bend of the Cumberland. If so, could not some cavalry be sent from Nashville to get in their rear and capture them or cut them to pieces.

Respectfully,

[20.] GEO. H. THOMAS.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 135. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, November 26, 1862.*

1. Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter, U. S. Volunteers, accompanied by his assistant adjutant-general and aide-de-camp, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and there carry out the verbal instructions he has received from the major-general commanding.

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,

[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., DIST. OF MEMPHIS, *November 26, 1862.*

The order of march of the Third Division will be as follows:

I. The Fifth Brigade, Colonel Buckland, will move down upon the Hernando road, starting at the hour of 9 a. m.

II. The Sixth Brigade, Brigadier-General Lauman, will follow the Fifth Brigade, forming promptly upon the same road, and being ready to move forward by the hour of 10 a. m.

III. Waterhouse's battery will follow immediately in the rear of the first regiment of the Fifth Brigade; Cheney's immediately in advance of the rear regiment of the same brigade; Rogers' battery immediately in the rear of the first regiment of the Sixth Brigade.

IV. The train of each regiment will follow immediately in the rear of the regiment and the division train at the rear of the division, except the Twelfth Indiana Regiment, which will constitute the rear guard.

V. The strictest order and discipline will be preserved upon the march; no straggling from the ranks, no pillaging and plundering, and no discharging of fire-arms in sport or wantonness will be allowed, and officers will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of their men.

By order of Brigadier-General Lauman:

H. SCOFIELD,

[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, *On the march, November 26, 1862.*

I. The Sixth Brigade, General Lauman, will march to-morrow, November 27, 1862, promptly at the hour of 7 a. m.

II. The Fifth Brigade will follow as soon as the road is clear.

III. Rogers' battery will follow the advance regiment of the Sixth Brigade; Cheney's the advance regiment of the Fifth Brigade; Waterhouse's battery between the third and fourth regiments of the Fifth Brigade; the division train at the rear of the division.

IV. Colonel Buckland, commanding Fifth Brigade, will detach one regiment from his command as guard to the division train, to march at the rear of the division.

By order of Brigadier-General Lauman:

H. SCOFIELD,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Nashville, November 26, 1862.*

Brigadier-General DAVIS,
*Commanding Ninth Division:*

GENERAL: Colonel Bruce has just telegraphed from Russellville that 1,200 rebel cavalry crossed the Cumberland yesterday at Harpeth Shoals. The general commanding desires you to send out two good regiments of infantry from your division in wagons to-night, with three days' rations, along the White's Creek road in the direction of Clarksville, with a view to intercept, and if possible cut them to pieces. The commanding officer of the infantry will be instructed to stop occasionally, get out, and examine the tracks on the cross-roads, or at points where they may have passed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
[20.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Nashville, November 26, 1862.*

Brigadier-General NEGLEY,
*Commanding Post:*

GENERAL: Major-General McCook directs you to send out to-night, in wagons, an expedition of two regiments of infantry with three days' rations, along the Charlotte pike. The object is to capture guerrillas, for which purpose guides must be carefully selected, the roads and tracks carefully examined, and the guerrillas, if met with, roughly handled.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB BATES,
[20.] *Aide-de-Camp.*

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HDQRS. RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Nashville, November 27, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration the appointment of Cols. E. N. Kirk, Thirty-fourth Illinois, and W. H. Gibson, of the Forty-ninth Ohio, for brigadier-generals. They both fought gallantly at Shiloh, and in their camps and duties comport themselves in such soldierly manner that fully entitles them to promotion. They each command brigades, and I would not make this recommendation did I not know I ask but justice to these brave, competent, and gallant officers. I hope that you will interest yourself in their behalf. They command and fight intelligently and will honor the position I so

earnestly seek for them. Colonels Kirk and Gibson are both natives of Jefferson County, Ohio, and every hill and valley dear to us. They are worthy—very worthy—of the star.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,
[20.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 13TH ARMY CORPS, *La Grange, Tenn., November 27, 1862.*

The troops of this command will be prepared to move at daylight to-morrow morning. The order of march will be as follows:

First, Second Illinois Cavalry; second, advance guard, two regiments of infantry; third, brigade Fourth Division; fourth, battery of artillery; fifth, brigade Fourth Division; sixth, two batteries of artillery; seventh, brigade Fourth Division; eighth, train Fourth Division; ninth, First Brigade, Third Division; tenth, two batteries of artillery; eleventh, Second Brigade, Third Division; twelfth, two batteries of artillery; thirteenth, Fourth Brigade, Third Division, with the exception of one regiment; fourteenth, remaining artillery; fifteenth, train of Third Division; sixteenth, rear guard, one regiment of infantry; seventeenth, Fifth Ohio Cavalry. The Second Illinois Cavalry will form on the Holly Springs road, beyond the bridge, at 6 a. m. to-morrow, and will march at 6.45 a. m. precisely. The Fourth Division will move at 7 o'clock a. m., the commanding officer of Fourth Division designating and reporting to these headquarters the brigades and batteries as assigned by him in the column. The Third Division will move at 8.30 a. m. precisely. The ammunition wagons and ambulances will follow their respective regiments, and the remaining teams will occupy their proper places in the division train. The trains, batteries, and the cavalry will move in time to take their proper places and not delay the column. Commanding officers are reminded that the orders relative to straggling will be rigidly enforced. No soldier will leave the ranks except when absolutely necessary, and then only upon a pass signed by his immediate commander, approved by the commanding officer of the brigade.

By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GALLATIN, *November 28, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS:

Do you wish me to move on Lebanon? If so, I suggest that one brigade take post at Carthage. It can go there with perfect security and observe the country as far as Gainsborough and cover the railroad as far as Bowling Green or Munfordville. Can get its supplies from Gallatin, about thirty miles, and can communicate with the main body by good road, and be on the lookout for any move of the enemy from Sparta. The main body at Lebanon can get its supplies from Gallatin, and thus facilitate an accumulation of supplies at Nashville. The troops thus posted will threaten both Sparta and Murfreesborough and divide the attention of the enemy.*

[20.] G. H. THOMAS.

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* For reply, see Rosecrans to Thomas, November 29, Vol. XX, Part II, p. 105.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., November 28, 1862.*

Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. William E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, is hereby announced as chief engineer of the Army of Kentucky, to date from October 12, 1862. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,

[20.] *First Lieut., Second Iowa Cav., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, *Nashville, Tenn., December 1, 1862.*

Col. W. B. HAZEN,

*Forty-first Ohio, Commanding Nineteenth Brigade:*

COLONEL: Your favor of the 29th instant [ultimo] has been received and contents noted. In reply to your inquiry I would respectfully state that I was "general officer of the day" of the Army of the Ohio, and had command and charge of the entire front on that day. Your brigade, of Nelson's division, was engaged in a heavy skirmish with the advance posts of the enemy. General William Nelson and myself were in company. General Buell rode up to the advance where we were. General Nelson, in my presence and hearing, made the following report to General Buell:

Some of Colonel Hazen's brigade has been skirmishing heavily with the enemy. Colonel Hazen is down there in command; got up out of a sick bed, contrary to the advice of his surgeon, and I have told him to go to his quarters, but he persistently refused, and his gallantry is unequaled, and, general, I do wish you would order him away.

I would also state that any one who would say that you, who have such a reputation in this army for gallantry and attention to duty, would absent yourself from the post of duty, and particularly in the presence of the enemy, to secure promotion, either must be unacquainted with you, or he intentionally, basely, and falsely perverts the facts, and can have no appreciation of truth.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,

*Major-General, Commanding.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, *Chulahoma, Miss., December 1, 1862.*

I. The troops of this command will be in readiness to march at 7 a. m. to-morrow, December 2, 1862, with one day's cooked rations in haversacks.

II. No transportation will be taken except ambulances. The Ninety-third Indiana Regiment will be left behind to bring up the train.

By order of Brigadier-General Lauman:

H. SCOFIELD,

[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., December 1, 1862.*

Capt. L. D. Watkins, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby announced as chief of cavalry of the Army of Kentucky. All returns, reports, requisitions, &c., from the cavalry will be submitted to him.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,

[20.] *First Lieut., Second Iowa Cav., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE.
*Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 3, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
*Commanding U. S. Forces, Nashville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I inclose for your information the following papers, viz: First. General Orders, No. 84, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, in reference to Federal military violations of the laws and usages of war, with retaliatory provisions, special and general. Second. An extract of a communication from Clarksville, Tenn., giving a statement of the outrages committed upon private citizens, and their deplorable condition, under the military authority as administered there. Third. Copy of a report from the commanding officer of my picket forces in your front, detailing the depredations which marked the route of one of your reconnoitering parties a few days since, under the orders and sanction of its officers. Fourth. Extract from the report of another picket officer on the Lebanon road, in which he gives the statement of a reliable citizen as to the system of rapine indulged in by another one of your reconnoitering parties. I deem it unnecessary to enlarge upon the subject as presented in the papers submitted to you. I could multiply almost indefinitely authentic complaints from widely separated parts of my department setting forth a similar condition of affairs, as consequent upon a visit or occupation by your troops. Inasmuch, however, as in your highly esteemed favor of the 29th ultimo you foreshadowed a correction of the previous existing causes of complaint by declaring your intention to observe the usages and laws of war, I shall place a generous construction upon the late occurrences and hope that they were without your knowledge, and will meet with a prompt correction and punishment. Awaiting your reply,* I shall abstain from the disagreeable duty of considering the steps which a suffering people and an outraged civilization will demand, in order to put a stop to such an extended and uniform system of unparalleled and savage warfare.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,

[20.] *General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 146. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, December 4, 1862.*

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2. Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter, U. S. Volunteers, and Col. J. P. T. Carter, Second Regiment Infantry East Tennessee Volunteers, now at Louis-

*See Vol. XX, Part II, p. 121.

ville, Ky., are detailed for temporary duty with the Army of Kentucky, and will report in person to Maj. Gen. G. Granger, at Lexington, Ky.

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 149. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, December 6, 1862.*

1. Brig. Gen. J. Ammen, U. S. Volunteers, at Covington, Ky., will turn over his present command to the next senior officer present and proceed without delay and assume command at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, *Camp near Wyatt, Miss., December 6, 1862.*

This division will move forward to-morrow morning, December 7, 1862. The order of march will be as follows:

I. The Sixth Brigade, except Twelfth Indiana Regiment.

II. The battery, Parrott guns, Lieutenant Hart commanding.

III. The Fifth Brigade, Colonel Buckland commanding (except one regiment, to be detailed by Colonel Buckland for rear guard).

IV. The division train.

The Sixth Brigade will move at 7.30 a. m., and the Fifth Brigade will follow as soon as the road is clear. Rogers' battery will move with the Sixth Brigade and be assigned to position by Colonel Moore, Thirty-third Wisconsin Regiment. Waterhouse's and Cheney's batteries will move with the Fifth Brigade and be assigned to position by Colonel Buckland, commanding brigade.

By order of Brigadier-General Lauman:

H. SCOFIELD,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, *Camp on Hurricane Creek, Miss., December 9, 1862.*

The Twelfth Indiana Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Kempton commanding, will, on to-morrow, the 10th instant, at as early an hour as practicable, move forward from their present encampment at Wyatt, Miss., and rejoin their command at this place.

By order of Brigadier-General Lauman:

H. SCOFIELD,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 14. HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., December 9, 1862.*

I. Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty, is assigned to the command of the Second Division, and will

report in person for orders to Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, commanding Right Wing, Army of the Cumberland.

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XXVI. Brig. Gen. W. B. Campbell, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to and will assume command of the Thirty-sixth Brigade as soon as his health will permit him to do so.

XXVII. Brig. Gen. J. M. Palmer is assigned to and will assume command of the Fourth (Smith's) Division to-morrow, the 10th instant.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,

[20.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 19.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, *Oxford, Miss., December 10, 1862.*

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Colonel Buckland will designate one regiment from his brigade to report to Brigadier-General Quinby at Oxford with as little delay as practicable. Waterhouse's battery will remain with Colonel Buckland, and will report to the chief of artillery on the 14th instant. Cheney's battery is assigned to the First Division, Brigadier-General Denver commanding, and will report to him without delay. The general wagon train will be divided pro rata among the regiments now being reassigned and the surplus ammunition will be issued to them in like manner, to be carried with them in regimental trains. General Lauman will designate three regiments to remain at Waterford to report to Colonel Du Bois at Holly Springs. The guarding of the bridge at Wyatt will be left to Colonel Buckland until otherwise directed.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,

[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 16.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., December 11, 1862.*

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XIV. The brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Ward, now in the Twelfth (Dumont's) Division, will hereafter be known as the Eighth Brigade, and will report for duty to Brig. Gen. E. A. Paine, for the purpose of guarding the railroad from Mitchellville to Nashville. The Fortieth Brigade, commanded by Col. A. O. Miller (now in General Dumont's division), will report for duty to Brig. Gen. J. J. Reynolds. The detachments of cavalry now attached to General Dumont's division will report to Brig. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, whose command will hereafter be known as the Twelfth Division, and is attached to the Center, under Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,

[20.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, *Camp on Hurricane Creek, December 11, 1862.*

I. The Twelfth Indiana Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Kempton, and the Twenty-seventh Iowa Regiment, Colonel Gilbert, will, as soon as practicable, move their respective commands to the town of Waterford, and there remaining, will report to Colonel Du Bois at Holly Springs.

II. The Thirty-third Wisconsin Regiment and Rogers' battery will, under the command of Colonel Moore, of the Thirty-third Wisconsin Regiment, move to-morrow, the 12th instant, to the town of Oxford, Miss., starting at the hour of 9 a. m. Arriving there, will report to Brigadier-General Lauman, commanding Fourth Division.

By order of Brigadier-General Lauman:

H. SCOFIELD,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, December 12, 1862.*

Surg. F. M. Hiester, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to the major-general commanding, is announced as acting medical inspector of the department. He will be recognized and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., December 12, 1862.*

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XIV. Col. W. E. Woodruff, Second Kentucky Volunteers, is assigned to and will assume command of the brigade composed of the Tenth Ohio and Third and Sixth Tennessee Volunteers, and will report in person to Maj. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton.

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XVII. The Twentieth Kentucky Regiment will proceed without delay to Bowling Green, Ky., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger, commanding at that post. * * *

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
[20.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., December 13, 1862.*

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XV. Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith is directed to proceed to Bowling Green, Ky., and assume command of the cavalry, consisting of Tennessee and Pennsylvania troops, en route for this place. He will take with him his staff, horses, transportation, and everything necessary for the field.

He will report by letter to Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, chief of cavalry, and proceed at once to join his command, reporting its condition by telegraph from Bowling Green, and keeping these headquarters and General Stanley informed of his movements.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,

[20.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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OXFORD, MISS., *December 14, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
*Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR GENERAL: I have just received a private letter from Mr. Washburne in which he speaks of a conversation that he had with you in which you said that anything I would recommend with reference to my staff you would aid me in. My individual labors have been harder probably than that of any other general officer in the Army, except probably yours and McClellan, with the exception of the time you was present with the army in the field. Much of this was due to having an entire staff of inexperienced men in military matters.

I now have for chief of each the quartermaster's and commissary of subsistence departments men that are all I want. Also engineers, topographical engineers, and ordnance officers in whom I have great confidence.

Of my individual staff there are but two men who I regard as absolutely indispensable. One of them is Lieutenant-Colonel Rawlins, assistant adjutant-general, and Captain Bowers, aide-de-camp, and now recommended for the position of judge-advocate with the rank of major. Colonel Rawlins I regard as the ablest and most reliable man in his department of the volunteer service, and with but few equals in the regular Army. Captain Bowers has been with me for fourteen months, first a private soldier and clerk in the office. On his promotion I made him aide-de-camp, and he has continued in reality an acting assistant adjutant-general. He is capable, attentive, and indispensable to me. Colonel Hillyer is very efficient as provost-marshal-general, and relieves me from much duty that I have heretofore had to attend to in person. Colonel Lagow I am very much attached to personally, and can indorse him as a true, honest man, willing to do all in his power for the service. My regular aides are all persons with whom I had previous acquaintance, and were appointed by me for what I believed was their merit as men. They give entire satisfaction. Hillyer and Lagow were my regular aides, but by promotion are additional aides. Lagow fills the position of inspector-general, an appointment I have not made, or recommended any one for, and Hillyer is provost-marshal-general.

I learn that there will probably be an effort made to defeat the confirmation of all the recent promotions. There are many of them I have no interest in, but in the case of McPherson I am deeply interested. He is now second in command with the army in the field, and should his name be brought up and be rejected I would feel the loss more than taking a division from me. He is worth more than a division of men in his present position, particularly as his successor to the command of a wing would be such a person as would leave me to look after that command direct, in addition to my duties with the whole. I am now better situated with regard to wing and division commanders

than I have ever been before, and hope no officers will be sent into the department who rank those who are now with me. I am sorry to say it, but I would regard it as particularly unfortunate to have either McClernand or Wallace sent to me. The latter I could manage if he had less rank, but the former is unmanageable and incompetent. I would bespeak for General Hamilton promotion. He has earned it on the battle-field, and is competent. Besides this there is not a single major-general from Wisconsin, and some day they may claim one and give the rank to some less worthy person.

The people of Mississippi show more signs of being subdued than any we have heretofore come across. They are very cordial in their reception of the Federal officers, and seem desirous of having trade resumed.

I have been waiting on the reports of the cavalry commanders before making mine. If they are not handed in within a few days I will make mine, and submit theirs when received.

I am under many obligations to you for the confidence which Mr. Washburne says you expressed in me, and will endeavor not to disappoint you.

Yours, truly,

[17.] U. S. GRANT.

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 21.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1862.*

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VIII. Lieut. Col. A. von Schrader, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as acting inspector-general with Brigadier-General Negley, and will report to Major-General Thomas, commanding Center, for same duty.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,

[20.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., ROSS' DIVISION, *Oxford, Miss., December 16, 1862.*

Colonel Loomis having been relieved from the command of this brigade and assigned to the command of the post of Oxford, the undersigned, by virtue of an order from the commander of the Left Wing, dated the 15th instant, hereby assumes the command of the brigade.

JOSEPH A. MOWER,

[17.] *Colonel Eleventh Missouri, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 23.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., December 18, 1862.*

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XV. The battalions of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Infantry, and Battery H, Fifth Artillery (Captain Guenther), are

relieved from duty in the various divisions in which they are now serving, and are assigned to the Third Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau. They will constitute a separate brigade, under command of the senior officer on duty with them.

XVI. The Fifth Indiana Battery is relieved from duty with the Third Division and will report to Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, commanding Second Division, to replace Battery H, Fifth Artillery, transferred to Third Division.

XVII. The Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers is hereby relieved from duty with the Fifteenth Brigade, Sixth Division (Left Wing), and is transferred to the Fortieth Brigade, Twelfth Division (Center).

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,

[20.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 167. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, December 19, 1862.*

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2. The Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, now at Shawneetown, Ill., will proceed without delay, via Bowling Green, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., and report to Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Cumberland. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

C. W. FOSTER,

[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., December 19, 1862.*

Deserters from the rebel service, and persons who are returning to their homes in this State—having been followers of the rebel army, but not in the service—will, upon coming within the limits of the Military District of Central Kentucky, report in person at these headquarters to the major-general commanding the Army of Kentucky, and submit their respective cases to be properly adjudged upon and disposed of. Persons included within the terms of this order who shall fail to observe the same will be arrested and treated as spies or as prisoners of war, according to the circumstances of each particular case. Civil officers and loyal citizens are requested to aid in the enforcement of this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,

[20.] *First Lieut., Second Iowa Cav., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., December 20, 1862.*

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IX. The Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers will proceed to Gallatin by rail without delay and report to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas

for duty with the Fortieth Brigade. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation for the regiment, including camp and garrison equipage and officers' horses.

X. Brig. Gen. M. D. Manson, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the post of Bowling Green, Ky., and will proceed to that place, accompanied by his staff, and assume command of the post and troops composing its garrison. On being relieved by General Manson, Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger will repair to these headquarters and report in person for duty to the major-general commanding.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,

[20.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. RIGHT WING, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Oxford, December 23, 1862.*

Brigadier-General DENVER,
*Commanding First Division:*

GENERAL: You will, if possible, get your train across the Tallahatchie to-night, and park it in the field across the bottom, on the west side of the road. You will march from Abbeville (in case you get no farther than there to-night) at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, cross the river, and go into camp in good position on the hill, on the west side of the road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,

[17.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Cincinnati, December 24, 1862.*

JOHN A. DUBLE,
*Late Commander U. S. Gun-boat Service, Cincinnati, Ohio:*

SIR: I am instructed by Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, commanding this department, to express to you his high appreciation of the energy and zeal with which you have pursued your duties and the gratifying success which has attended your labors as chief of the gun-boat service in this department, and he takes this occasion to commend you to the most favorable consideration of the Government you have so efficiently served.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. MCLEAN,

[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 179. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Cincinnati, Ohio, December 27, 1862.*

Col. J. A. Wilcox, One hundred and thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, will proceed without delay with his regiment from Camp Dennison, Ohio, to Louisville, Ky., and report to Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, commanding District of Western Kentucky. * * *

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. MCLEAN,

[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 182. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1862.*

1. Col. Robert Johnson, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed without delay with his regiment from Camp Dennison, Ohio, to Louisville, Ky., and report to Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, commanding District of Western Kentucky. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,
*Washington, December 30, 1862.*

Capt. JESSE MERRILL,
*Actg. Signal Officer, General Rosecrans' Hdqrs., Nashville, Tenn.:*

CAPTAIN: I am directed to inform you that it is the intention to send to your department three field telegraphic trains of the kind now in use with the Army of the Potomac. These trains are ordered and are now making for you. The organization you will need for each train will be four intelligent sergeants and twelve privates with one commissioned officer. The sergeants need to be quick, intelligent, and of good education. The train can be run out at any time anywhere that men can walk, and the instrument can be worked by any intelligent soldier or officer after three days' practice. They were used in the field of battle at Fredericksburg and under fire with success, working easily without batteries, acids, or fluids. They are far in advance of anything used in Europe, and are American, and of the Signal Corps from the outset. The signal officer of the army deems it advisable that you inform General Rosecrans of the early expectation of these trains, that you apply for the additional details you will need to manage them, and that you cause the three officers and six of the sergeants to be ordered to report here where they will be instructed while the trains are preparing, and will then, so soon as they are completed, leave in charge of the trains to report to you at General Rosecrans' headquarters. Instruction in the use of these trains will now be made a part of the regular course at the Signal Camp of Instruction, which is now organizing on a more complete basis at Georgetown, D. C. When the trains are once in your possession I wish you to cause your officers to serve with them in turn until all are able to manage them when necessity may require. In reference to your corps I am directed to say you can assure General Rosecrans that everything this office can furnish to insure its perfection and success will be forwarded. It is intended the corps in the Department of the Cumberland shall have a fair chance to achieve success. In regard to their management the Chief Signal Officer fears you will not achieve much reputation by communicating simply from one headquarters to another, though by this means you can most thoroughly practice your officers and men. Duty of this nature will be best done by your trains when they arrive, but when the army moves your parties must be always on the alert and in the front, keeping the general commanding always informed of the presence and movements of the enemy. Here you can be useful. I inclose an extract from the annual report of the signal officer of the army to show the duties in other departments.

Every day adds to the reputation and success of our parties in the East. We watch your progress now with interest.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

By order:

LEONARD F. HEPBURN,
[20.] *Captain and Signal Officer.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 184. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, December 30, 1862.*

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2. The senior officer present for duty with the companies of the Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, mustered into the U. S. service and now at Camp Dennison, Ohio, will see that the companies are immediately equipped for the field, and as soon as possible proceed with them, marching across the country to Lexington, Ky., and report for duty to Maj. Gen. G. Granger, commanding the Army of Kentucky.

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., December 30, 1862.*

Capt. William C. Russell, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, having, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 173, headquarters Department of the Ohio, reported for duty at these headquarters, is announced as assistant adjutant-general of this army. He will be recognized and obeyed accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,
[20.] *First Lieut., Second Iowa Cav., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., January 1, 1863.*

Second Lieut. W. H. Ridenour, Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, is hereby announced as acting ordnance officer of the Army of Kentucky. He will be recognized and obeyed accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

WM. C. RUSSELL,
[20.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *January 2, 1863—8 p. m.*
(Received 4.30 a. m. 3d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief:*

Will you order the regiment of heavy artillery from Saint Louis to report to me. I want six companies at Memphis and six at Corinth.*

U. S. GRANT,
[17.] *Major-General.*

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* For reply, see Halleck to Grant, January 3, Vol. XVII, Part I, p. 479.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, January 2, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. H. Ewing, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed with his brigade, now in Cincinnati, Ohio, and composed of the Thirtieth, Thirty-seventh, and Forty-seventh Regiments Ohio Volunteers, and the Fourth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, to Louisville, Ky., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, commanding District of Western Kentucky. * * *

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, January 3, 1863.*

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4. The One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. Emerson Opdycke, will, on its arrival in Cincinnati, Ohio, proceed immediately by river to Louisville, Ky., and report to Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, commanding District of Western Kentucky. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

C. W. FOSTER,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., January 5, 1863.*

It is with deep regret that the major-general commanding announces to this army the death of Col. Moses Wisner, of the Twenty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, who at 5 a. m. to-day departed this life near the city of Lexington, Ky. The deceased was appointed colonel of the regiment that now so sadly mourns his loss on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1862. Before entering the service he was a resident of Pontiac, State of Michigan. Although he was yet a young man at the time of his death, he had already occupied the highest and most responsible political position in his State, having been Governor of the State of Michigan from A. D. 1858 to 1860. When his country called for men to fight her battles, he cheerfully gave up the honors and peaceful pursuits of the citizen to undergo the hardships and privations of the soldier's life. He died in camp, absent from the comforts of home, but surrounded by the soldiers who loved him—dying with the proud consciousness of having faithfully served his country in this her hour of peril. Thus closes an honorable and useful life of a true patriot, a good soldier, and a courteous gentleman. The regimental colors of the Twenty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry will be draped in mourning, and the officers of the First Brigade, Second Division, of this army, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

WM. C. RUSSELL,
[20.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, January 7, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. J. Ammen, commanding at Camp Dennison, will turn over his command to Capt. A. J. Ware, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and proceed without delay to Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Ill., and assume command of that post.

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By order of Major-General Wright:

C. W. FOSTER,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., January 11, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

3. The Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Infantry Volunteers is hereby assigned to the First Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Denver commanding, and will report for duty accordingly.

4. Col. W. H. Morgan, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, will proceed with his command to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch for orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[17.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, January 12, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

3. Colonel McMillen will proceed without delay with his regiment, the Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteers, now at Camp Chase, to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding Department of the Tennessee. * * *

By order of Major-General Wright:

C. W. FOSTER,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., January 12, 1863.*

The general commanding is reminded by the number of inquiries addressed to him on the subject that a variety of opinions exist in the minds of provost-marshals and others within this command as to the proper treatment of soldiers discharged from the rebel service, and of those whose term of enlistment has expired. Inquiries have also been made as to the treatment of captured soldiers and officers of the rebel army, and as to the effect, in certain cases, of administering the oath of allegiance. To set at rest such inquiries, and to secure uniformity of action in these particulars for the future, the following instructions are issued. They will be hereafter strictly observed within the limits of the Military District of Central Kentucky.

I. Where the oath of allegiance has been taken and sufficient bonds entered into, the loyalty of the party may, under ordinary circumstances,

be regarded as sufficiently well assured. But taking the oath and giving bond will not be regarded as furnishing an indemnity for past offenses, and overt acts, such as taking up arms against the Government or engaging in the military service of the enemy, although previously committed, may nevertheless be inquired into and punished, except where, upon fair investigation, the party has been once discharged by the major-general commanding this army, or by superior authority.

II. Captured soldiers of the rebel army, and persons other than officers in the military service of the so-called Government of the Confederate States, will, if they are not deserters from our own service, and do not from their conduct or the circumstances of their capture deserve the treatment of spies, be treated as prisoners of war and forwarded to Vicksburg, Miss., for exchange. To such persons it will not be proper to administer the oath of allegiance. They will be treated as prisoners of war, and, where they have taken such oath, will, if in custody of a proper officer, be released from its obligations; provided the case has not been passed upon by authority superior to that of the major-general commanding this army. Captured officers of the rebel army will, however, be kept in confinement, and neither paroled nor forwarded for exchange, until further orders.

III. Officers and soldiers discharged from the rebel service and those whose term of enlistment has expired will be arrested unless they have been once set at liberty upon the charge by authority of the general commanding this army or some superior officer, and will be kept in custody until a report in each case has been made to these headquarters and action taken thereon. In these cases the oath of allegiance will not be administered unless orders to that effect are received; but if such oath has already been taken, the fact will be stated in the report.

IV. As to deserters from the rebel service, and others named in General Orders, No. 36, from these headquarters, a plain rule of action has been furnished. They will report here. That order, however, applies only to such cases as had not been, when it was issued, already passed upon and disposed of.

V. Where the bond for the observance of an oath of allegiance is not a sufficient security, the oath will be readministered, and a new bond taken in a sufficient amount and with sufficient sureties.

VI. Provost-marshals and officers acting in that capacity, within the limits of this command, will report at once to these headquarters the names of all persons now in their custody, with the charges against them. This report will also include a list of the cases disposed of since November 17, A. D. 1862, with a statement of the disposition made in each case.

VII. Semi-monthly reports will be hereafter required from provost-marshals and those acting as such upon the first and fifteenth days of every month. Such reports will be arranged in tabular form, containing, first, the names of prisoners; second, their rank, company, and regiment, if in military service; third, the time and place of their capture; and fourth, the disposition made in the several cases, with the date of such disposition. In all cases where prisoners are forwarded for exchange, or sent under custody beyond the limits of the State, reports similarly arranged will be at once forwarded to these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

WM. C. RUSSELL,

[20.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, January 13, 1863.*

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3. Colonel Cameron, Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, will proceed without delay with his regiment, now at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Ill., to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Major-General Grant, commanding Department of the Tennessee. * * *

4. Colonel Lynch, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, will proceed without delay with his regiment, now at Springfield, Ill., to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Major-General Grant, commanding Department of the Tennessee. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, January 14, 1863.*

1. The One hundred and sixth and One hundred and eighth Regiments of Infantry Ohio Volunteers, now at Cincinnati, Ohio, will proceed immediately to Camp Dennison, Ohio. The commanding officers of these regiments will at once adopt measures to collect the stragglers from their regiments, both officers and men, and on their arrival at Camp Dennison will make reports to these headquarters of the number of officers and men present for duty. The officers and men absent without authority will be reported as deserters. * * *

2. The One hundred and fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, now at Cincinnati, Ohio, will proceed immediately to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill. The commanding officer will at once adopt measures to collect the stragglers from his regiment, both officers and men. On arrival at Camp Douglas the commanding officer will report the number of officers and men present for duty, and all who may be absent without authority will be reported as deserters. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

C. W. FOSTER,
[20.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., January 18, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

5. Surg. Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, is hereby announced as chief medical purveyor of the Department of the Tennessee. The principal purveying depot will be located at Memphis until further orders, and sub-depots will be established at such points as may hereafter be selected.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
[17.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, *January 19, 1863.*

Major-General GRANT,
*Memphis, Tenn.:*

I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that if you have ordered the shipment of negroes from the slave States to Cincinnati, you will countermand the order.*

H. W. HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief.*

[17.]

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HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
*Camp Negley, Nashville, Tenn., January 20, 1863.*

Major GODDARD,
*Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff,*
*Department of the Cumberland:*

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions received from headquarters of the Cumberland, through Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, I have the honor to forward the names of those who did and those who did not obey marching orders December 26, 1862. The members of this regiment whose names do not appear on either list were either on detached duty or sick (present or absent).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NORMAN M. SMITH,
*Captain, Commanding Regiment.*

[In connection with this paper and its inclosures, found since the publication of Vol. XX, see Part II, pp. 505–507, of said volume, and the report of the Committee on Military Affairs, published in Report No. 4153, House of Representatives, Fiftieth Congress, second session.]

[Inclosure No. 1.]

*List of commissioned and non-commissioned officers who obeyed orders December 26, 1862*

| FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS. | NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF. |
|---|---|
| Lieut. Col. William Spencer, off duty on account of sickness. | Sergt. Maj. Wash. Airey. |
| Maj. A. G. Rosengarten, killed. | Q. M. Sergt. A. B. Fobes. |
| Maj. F. B. Ward, wounded and since died. | Com. Sergt. Charles S. Hinchman. |
| Adjt. James Blackstone. | Charles E. Sellers, hospital steward. |
| Lieut. George S. Fobes, regimental commissary. | |
| Surg. J. W. Alexander. | |
| Assistant Surgeon Miah, prisoner. | |

*List of names of those who obeyed orders to go to the front December 26, 1862.*

COMPANY B.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. James A. Lashell. | Corpl. George J. French. |
| Lieut. Allison McDowell. | Corpl. James L. Hamill. |
| Actg. Lieut. James C. Sproul. | Private Thomas C. Babb. |
| Sergt. Comly J. Mather. | Private Robert E. Buzby. |
| Sergt. Henry C. Butcher. | Private John Burton. |
| Sergt. William Wagner, missing. | Private George M. D. Boutcher. |
| Sergt. Charles A. Galloney. | Private Arthur H. Craig, missing. |
| Sergt. Charles H. Stewart. | Private Peter J. Donnelly. |
| Sergt. Edmund Throckmorton. | Private William P. Ellis. |
| Corpl. William Thompson. | Private Horace Evans. |
| Corpl. William R. Diller. | Private Robert Edye, wounded; since died. |
| Corpl. Charles L. Hayden, paroled. | |

*This in reply to Grant of January 6, 1863, Vol. XVII, Part I, p. 481.

*List of names of those who obeyed orders to go to the front December 26, 1862*—Cont'd.

COMPANY B—continued.

Private Joseph P. Fullerton.
Private John C. Fleming, missing.
Private John M. Gilmour.
Private George F. Headley.
Private Henry D. Hirst.
Private Harry C. Johnson.
Private Nicholas Lennig.
Private Joseph D. Little, missing.
Private Stuart Logan.
Private Edwin M. Mehl.
Private Horatio W. Pharo.
Private Henry E. Roberts.
Private William K. Rile, missing.
Private Josiah C. Reiff.
Private John C. Sinclair, missing.
Private Theodore H. Stauffer.
Private John Tweedale.
Private Charles E. Taylor.
Private H. Clay Williams.
Private William Walsh.
Private Thomas C. Warren.
Private George P. Yocum, paroled.

COMPANY C.

Capt. Alfred Vezin.
Actg. Lieut. William F. Prosser.
Actg. Lieut. Christian Musselman.
Actg. Lieut. Marcelin L. DeCoursey.
Sergt. William H. Kimber, killed.
Sergt. Harry C. Blake.
Sergt. William P. Rockhill, wounded.
Sergt. David Holmes.
Corpl. Annesley N. Morton.
Corpl. Frederick Spang.
Corpl. William F. Colton.
Corpl. Joseph R. Thomas.
Private Henry W. Arnold, missing.
Private J. Wesley Bowen.
Private J. Warrington Caldwell.
Private M. Baldwin Colton, missing.
Private W. B. Crawford.
Private A. B. Cummings.
Private Edward F. Evans, injured.
Private John A. Guldin.
Private P. Stephen Jacoby.
Private Samuel R. Jamison, wounded and prisoner.
Private Harry C. Johnson.
Private Wilfred H. Keely.
Private Joseph R. Lonabaugh.
Private George W. Lukens.
Private Joseph B. Mears.
Private James E. Negus.
Private Frank E. Remont.
Private Frederick Schrack.
Private Edward C. Smith, wounded.
Private Abram G. Spidle.
Private Jacob R. Steinmetz, wounded.
Private Orlando Weikel, killed.

COMPANY D.

Capt. Norman M. Smith.
Actg. Lieut. Edward Marshall.
Sergt. Charles F. Blight.
Sergt. William H. Wayne.
Sergt. Joseph H. Seal.
Sergt. Samuel G. Burroughs.
Sergt. Harry K. Weand.
Corpl. William M. Field.
Corpl. John D. Lewis.
Bugler Francis J. Koesterer.
Bugler Henry Helling.
Private E. W. Anderson.
Private Frank T. Adams, missing.
Private David R. Connard.
Private Harry G. Dennis.
Private James L. Dunn.
Private Abner Evans.
Private James S. Fenimore.
Private J. W. Johnson.
Private Joshua Johnson.
Private Samuel A. Lewis.
Private Ferdinand G. Link.
Private Harry H. Myers.
Private Smith Newcomer.
Private John Overholt.
Private James E. Reyna.
Private Horatio D. Snyder, missing.
Private John J. Shelmire.
Private Louis A. Stallman.
Private Alfred M. Rihl.
Private Samuel T. Tyson.
Private Harry S. Vandyke.

COMPANY E.

Lieut. JohnW. Jackson.
Act. Lieut. Joseph Anderson.
Sergt. Charles M. Betts.
Sergt. George W. Hildebrand.
Sergt. Edward Sellers.
Sergt. William Conard, paroled.
Sergt. John S. Bower.
Corpl. Harry Paschall, missing.
Corpl. Charles H. Kirk.
Corpl. John T. Conaway.
Corpl. Paul Hersh.
Corpl. Joseph T. Sullivan.
Corpl. Adam T. Drinkhouse.
Private William Armstrong.
Private William W. Barnitz.
Private John E. Benner.
Private Howard W. Becker.
Private Samuel C. Black.
Private George W. Bleyler.
Private Charles M. Brough.
Private Henry H. Brough.
Private John E. Browne.
Private George W. Bishop.
Private Andrew J. Buchanan, paroled.

*List of names of those who obeyed orders to go to the front December 26, 1862*—Cont'd.

COMANY E—continued.

Private John G. Bourke.
Private Richard W. Chase, killed.
Private William Beverly Chase, paroled.
Private Daniel A. Clark.
Private Albert B. Coleman.
Private James F. Conaway.
Private James H. Cornwell, missing.
Private Hiram P. Eves.
Private Thomas H. Franklin.
Private Edward M. Fullerton.
Private Thomas W. Gitt.
Private Arthur Granger.
Private William H. Hergesheimer.
Private John C. Hirst.
Private Oliver Hough.
Private David F. Howe.
Private Joseph R. Jackson.
Private David C. King.
Private Jacob Kitzmiller.
Private George W. Kinter.
Private Simeon Lord, jr.
Private Edgar A. Lowe.
Private John K. Marshall.
Private John A. Martin.
Private Joseph Meals.
Private Alexander McNair.
Private John McLaughlin.
Private John Moore.
Private William J. Mullin.
Private Francis W. Murphy.
Private George W. Nagle.
Private Horatio N. Oliver.
Private Richard Pancoast, paroled.
Private William F. Pattison.
Private James G. Paxson.
Private William H. Pierce.
Private Joseph Pontius.
Private David Reeseman.
Private Joseph Rue.
Private William G. Shaffer.
Private William H. Small.
Private Beniah C. Snyder.
Private George W. Spencer.
Private Warren Supplee.
Private William Tarr, paroled.
Private David H. Tawney.
Private Augustus Taylor.
Private Lancaster Thomas.
Private Samuel Wampler.
Private James A. Weir.
Private John W. Wierman.
Private James S. Welty.
Private Isaac White.
Private Mahlon H. Williamson, paroled.
Private William Wilson.
Saddler John M. Willard.
Bugler Nicholas F. Weigle.
Blacksmith William F. Bowers.

COMPANY F.

Lieut. Charles S. Derland.
Sergt. Frank McCarty.
Corpl. Robert W. Brownlee, paroled.
Private Perley J. Aiken.
Private James F. Boies.
Private Louis B. Cross.
Private James Collins.
Private David Clark.
Private Edward Cornes.
Private Samuel R. Fairchilds.
Private William Heffley.
Private William Long.
Private Joseph S. Overholt.
Private Robert R. Taylor, paroled.
Private Selden L. Wilson.
Private Samuel Weir.

COMPANY G.

Lieut. Henry O. Tinstman.
Sergt. Anthony Taylor.
Sergt. Albert T. Clark.
Sergt. James H. Lloyd.
Sergt. Isaiah H. Stratton.
Corpl. Elisha P. Alexander.
Corpl. D. Spencer Bates.
Private William Anderson.
Private Charles E. Beck.
Private D. E. Bigler, paroled.
Private Charles S. Clark.
Private John P. Gemmill.
Private A. R. Godshall.
Private Abram Hartranft.
Private Edward W. Johnson.
Private John B. Johnston.
Private Thomas A. Jones.
Private John B. Kreider.
Private George L. Lang.
Private John A. Laughridge.
Private James F. Murphy.
Private John F. McFarlane.
Private Henry F. Mason.
Private Herbert H. Platt.
Private Edward Patteson, jr., missing.
Private Milton Ryan.
Private Alexander Ramsey, jr., missing.
Private Henry B. Riehle.
Private Theophilus H. Smith.
Private Thomas Sale.
Private Hugh Turner.
Private John F. Turner.
Private John B. Wright.
Private George S. Yerkes.

COMPANY H.

Lieut. A. M. Parker.
Actg. Lieut. W. G. McClure.
Actg. Lieut. H. Isett.
Sergt. Oscar W. Vezin.
Sergt. Will J. Currin.
Sergt. Levi Sheffler.
Corpl. W. W. Blackmar.
Corpl. D. H. Hartman.

*List of names of those who obeyed orders to go to the front December 26, 1862*—Cont'd.

COMPANY H—continued.

Corpl. William De Bree.
Corpl. J. V. Horn.
Private James M. Adair.
Private William Andrews.
Private Edmund H. Boice.
Private Levi L. Branthover.
Private William L. Bratton.
Private William J. Brown.
Private William N. Crumpton.
Private William H. Crawford.
Private Andrew P. Deemer.
Private George Fisher, prisoner.
Private John V. French.
Private Charles H. Fox.
Private Ezra E. Griffith.
Private Joseph Hilty, wounded.
Private David A. Hunter.
Private Samuel R. Henry.
Private George N. Hoke.
Private John J. Job.
Private David C. Johnson.
Private Jesse Jenkins.
Private Reynold L. Kelly.
Private Anthony R. Kintigh, killed.
Private George C. Laws.
Private Ephraim Lamborn.
Private Benjamin F. Mewhirter.
Private Oliver T. McConnell.
Private Andrew J. Megee.
Private William S. Moore, prisoner.
Private Charles B. Magee.
Private John Pinkerton, prisoner.
Private William H. B. Stewart.
Private John L. B. Sherrick.
Private Samuel C. Stout.
Private William C. Sloan.
Private Robert E. Sloan.
Private John G. Scheinle.
Private Samuel Trimble, paroled.
Private Thomas B. Taylor.
Private Alfred Wise.
Private Alfred Woodward.
Private Josiah Warg, paroled.

COMPANY I.

Capt. Braden Hurst.
Lieut. Roland Seeger.
Sergt. Adam Kramer.
Sergt. Francis P. Drinker, paroled.
Sergt. Eben Allison.
Sergt. Samuel T. Hamilton.
Sergt. Geoffrey P. Denis, missing.
Sergt. Samuel A. Kelsey.
Sergt. Harry Walters.
Corpl. Charles C. Ketler.
Corpl. Jacob H. Isett.
Corpl. Samuel Murphy.
Corpl. David Barnhart.
Private Wilmer H. Baldwin, missing.
Private W. Wallace Borst.
Private John R. Boyer.
Private C. Harry Bradford.
Private John W. Eckman.
Private Robert F. Gant.
Private J. B. Garber, jr., wounded and missing.
Private J. Willis Hall, missing.
Private Abraham Horn, paroled.
Private Edward E. Lynch, paroled.
Private Arthur P. Lyon.
Private J. W. Miller.
Private Josiah Moats.
Private John Richards, wounded and missing.
Private Thomas Serrill.
Private John Sunday.
Private Webster K. Setzler.
Private Robert Sowersby.
Private John Schanfield.
Private John M. Sease.
Private George Wright.
Bugler J. W. Buttorf.
Bugler A. C. Miller.

COMPANY K.

Capt. J. Randolph Hewitt, wounded.
Sergt. D. C. White.
Sergt. S. S. Bayard.
Sergt. William P. Smith.
Sergt. A. S. Drake, killed.
Sergt. Josiah Turner.
Corpl. R. Worthington.
Corpl. C. Ritchie.
Corpl. Edward W. Wood.
Corpl. Eli Hewitt.
Bugler William B. Murdock.
Bugler J. F. Gwynn.
Private William Brooks, wounded and since died.
Private A. D. Frankenberry.
Private Jacob Hewitt.
Private Edward Hartzell.
Private A. M. Johns.
Private W. F. Jamison, paroled.
Private James Messenger.
Private James McCormick.
Private J. M. Pyles.
Private William McGee.
Private Martin Sairk.
Private T. R. Sproat.
Private H. C. Sayers.
Private A. Turner.
Private Bennett Rinehart.

COMPANY L.

Lieut. James B. Curtin.
Actg. Lieut. Robert A. Henderson.
Sergt. Henry McAllester, jr.
Sergt. Edward Middleton, jr.
Sergt. H. S. Lingle.
Sergt. Samuel Phillips.
Sergt. S. F. Herring, killed.
Corpl. T. E. Clapp.

*List of names of those who obeyed orders to go to the front December 26, 1862*—Cont'd.

COMPANY L—continued.

Corpl. J. C. Wilson.
Corpl. H. C. Potts.
Corpl. R. A. Olin.
Corpl. C. E. Scheide, paroled.
Private George Ulrich.
Private Joseph Longmire.
Private James Agnew.
Private G. W. S. Allen.
Private C. J. Albright.
Private Benjamin Bartram, paroled.
Private A. Foulkes.
Private Joseph S. Bunting.
Private W. K. Burchinell.
Private R. Beisel.
Private R. Cox.
Private H. J. Chilton.
Private William R. Carlisle.
Private A. B. Garner.
Private George S. Clark.
Private S. Y. Curtis, paroled.
Private H. Camp.
Private C. W. Creager.
Private W. P. Campbell.
Private J. H. Castle.
Private R. Gordon.
Private E. W. Dysart.
Private C. L. Diehl, wounded.
Private J. H. Dunham.
Private J. H. Duncan.
Private H. W. Esbenshade.
Private D. B. Esbenshade.
Private J. E. Esbenshade.
Private H. B. Eckey, paroled.
Private F. S. Eaton, wounded and since died.
Private O. Edwards.
Private T. Humphrey.
Private J. Hubbell, paroled.
Private W. Hart.
Private L. B. Holt.
Private W. E. Irwin.
Private M. L. Jones, paroled.
Private H. H. Jacobs, paroled.
Private J. Lingerfield, jr.
Private L. G. Lingle.
Private W. Loan.
Private C. S. Longshore.
Private J. W. Moyer.
Private J. S. Miller.
Private J. G. Marshall, paroled.
Private J. W. Morris.
Private W. H. Morris.
Private J. R. Moore.
Private T. H. Mills.
Private O. Martin.
Private A. W. Marker.
Private M. Musser.
Private E. L. Mills, paroled.
Private D. McKinney.
Private W. T. Nieman, wounded.
Private W. O'Niel.
Private W. H. Powell, wounded.
Private E. C. Parry.
Private F. J. Quinn.
Private A. H. Robinson, paroled.
Private J. W. Rickards.
Private J. H. Sherts.
Private N. W. Sample.
Private G. H. Shreve.
Private E. T. Stevens.
Private C. S. Sharps.
Private C. H. Smith.
Private J. Torbert.
Private C. T. Wilson, paroled.
Private J. M. Williams.
Private A. D. Wagner.
Private W. Watts.
Private E. P. Williams.
Private I. Weiler, wounded, and since died.
Private S. A. Watson.
Private J. A. B. Williams.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

*List of those refusing to go to the front December 26, 1862.*

COMPANY B.

Private John Baylis, jr.
Private Joseph Bontemps.
Private R. J. Birnbaum.
Private Charles P. Boyer.
Private Nathaniel B. Briggs.
Private Thomas S. Booz.
Private Harry Cress.
Private Charles H. Cress.
Private Adrian S. Clark.
Private John E. Creth.
Private John S. Cooper.
Private George W. Earnest.
Private Robert M. Garrett.
Private Aubrey Henry.
Private Lorenzo Hall.
Private Joseph D. Herriott.
Private William H. H. Headley.
Private William H. Johnson.
Private Benjamin F. Keyser.
Private Samuel H. Kneass.
Private Caleb B. Kimber.
Private Henri Lecaron.
Private Jacob M. Larsen.
Private Thomas H. Myers.
Private William H. Musgrove.
Private Thomas C. Moore.
Private Thomas T. Mason.
Private William McClure.
Private William M. Palmer.
Private John Eugene Reed.
Private William Rule.
Private James A. Rothermel.
Private Lewis Selgrade.
Private William F. Staker.
Private J. Harry Stewart.
Private Isaac E. Shallcross.
Private Francis Tack.
Private Warren A. Upham.
Private John E. Wildes.

*List of those refusing to go to the front December 26, 1862*—Continued.

COMPANY C.

Corpl. Oscar B. Morris.
Bugler Byron O. Camp.
Bugler N. F. Dager.
Private W. T. Babbitt.
Private Amos W. Bacon.
Private William Benner.
Private Jacob A. Bodder.
Private Flavius J. Bowles.
Private William H. Carpenter.
Private W. A. Cummings.
Private Alex. R. Cutler.
Private Harry De Silver.
Private Wesley J. Duncan.
Private George Eckert.
Private George W. Edwards.
Private Solomon Ely.
Private Edward Engle.
Private J. Frank Faucett.
Private Edmund Z. Ferry.
Private Charles H. Fretz.
Private Jacob Fitzwater.
Private Harry H. Geary.
Private Jeremiah Gelwicks.
Private W. H. Graff.
Private Charles A. Graver.
Private Alvin Haines.
Private Joseph G. Haines.
Private Daniel Hagey.
Private David Harkinson.
Private John Huey.
Private William M. Johnson.
Private James A. Kenney.
Private Nathan King.
Private Charles McGinley.
Private John McKee.
Private William McMain.
Private Harry Mears.
Private Edward B. Mears.
Private Christian G. Miller.
Private Mickle J. Paul.
Private J. K. Pierce.
Private William De H. Reeder.
Private David S. Rice.
Private Charles Stine.
Private Jonathan Stokes.
Private Edward S. Stuard.
Private Abram Thomas.
Private Joshua Thorne.
Private Joseph Townsend.
Private John C. Wallace.
Private William H. H. Wallace.
Private Jonathan R. Weaver.
Private Thomas D. Willis.
Private Walter Wilson.
Private Ralph Withington, jr.
Private John M. Zoll, jr.
Private Joseph Wright.

COMPANY D.

Corpl. Andrew Wills.
Corpl. H. D. Overholt.
Corpl. J. P. Strebig.
Corpl. C. P. Bechtel.
Corpl. Benjamin Balmer.
Private F. J. Auspach.
Private J. P. Barringer.
Private William Bardsley.
Private William H. Bittle.
Private S. C. Bowman.
Private J. C. Collahan.
Private R. D. Coombs.
Private R. P. Dager.
Private A. G. Davis.
Private Harry H. Davis.
Private William H. Davis.
Private George P. Devlin.
Private M. L. Donohue.
Private William A. Dunlap.
Private Daniel W. Eberly.
Private Samuel L. Ennis.
Private Harry K. Forster.
Private James M. Forster.
Private J. G. Henvis.
Private Walter S. Johnston.
Private Septimus N. Knight.
Private Isaac Leedom.
Private J. R. Locke.
Private Hiram H. Long.
Private George P. Louder.
Private Edward H. Masson.
Private William W. Maurice.
Private John H. Metzlar.
Private Conrad Miller.
Private James A. Murray.
Private George Neil.
Private Daniel W. Oliver.
Private John F. Parker.
Private John R. Pugh.
Private William C. Rogers.
Private William F. Simons.
Private Stephen S. Southard.
Private L. S. Strickler.
Private Henderson Supplee.
Private Jacob A. Swartz.
Private F. P. Tompkins.
Private Thomas B. Tucker.
Private Edward Wheat.
Private Thomas J. Whipkey.
Private Samuel C. Weistling.
Private William Wills.
Private Isaac J. Worrell.
Private William S. Young.

COMPANY E.

Private Edward Anderson.
Private William A. Hartley.
Private Benjamin Hough.
Private Edwin W. Hough.
Private Francis O'Brien.
Private Paul A. Scheerer.
Private Elwood Wright.

*List of those refusing to go to the front December 26, 1862*—Continued.

COMPANY F.

Sergt. A. W. Hood.
Sergt. G. H. Lawton.
Sergt. A. S. R. Overholt.
Sergt. Samuel Skillen.
Corpl. W. H. Wallace.
Corpl. H. B. Turbett.
Corpl. H. H. Vance.
Corpl. Darwin E. Phelps.
Private Stephen D. Bugher.
Private Harvey E. Brooks.
Private William S. Bell.
Private John M. Davis.
Private S. R Boggs.
Private David Coogle.
Private Franklin H. Denig.
Private Thos. C. Duff.
Private H. C. Fry.
Private H. B. Fretz.
Private D. S. Fulkreth.
Private Daniel Fisher.
Private J. C. Farrer.
Private L. B. Fulton.
Private William Griffith.
Private W. S. Guffey.
Private A. P. Howard.
Private B. Hurbett.
Private J. D. Hull.
Private T. N. Harthaway.
Private William A. Heffley.
Private H. Johnston.
Private Joseph M. Kough.
Private A. T. Kreps.
Private J. G. Lee.
Private William R. Logan.
Private H. J. Logan.
Private James K. Lewis.
Private S. Livengood.
Private J. R. Martin.
Private D. N. Milligan.
Private Peter P. Miller.
Private W. Messer.
Private W. J. Marion.
Private L. R. Metzgar.
Private D. H. Metzgar.
Private S. J. McFarren.
Private J. McDonald.
Private J. E. McCord.
Private W. McVay.
Private L. D. McVay.
Private H. C. McCormick.
Private T. J. McCall.
Private M. L. Niswonger.
Private C. B. Newton.
Private J. W. Over.
Private R. L. Orr.
Private J. P. Orr.
Private Norwood Pinney.
Private Samuel Robinson.
Private W. E. Rippert.
Private M. E. Shaw.
Private F. M. Shaner.
Private F. B. Sellers.
Private J. S. Varick.
Private R. J. Watson.
Private W. Wassell.
Private C. F. Weller.
Private G. D. Watt.
Private W. R. Yeager.
Private J. P. Young.
Private John M. Snowden
Private S. B. Ewer.

COMPANY G.

Sergt. R. W. Hammell.
Sergt. J. Callahan.
Corpl. R. B. Kerr.
Corpl. J. P. Anderson.
Corpl. H. R. Jones.
Private R. P. Arnold.
Private C. H. Alexander.
Private Fred. Autes.
Private H. Biggert.
Private Theodore Beck.
Private George W. Bratton.
Private F. M. Crawford.
Private D. H. Dunlap.
Private W. H. Dennig.
Private C. C. Des Grange.
Private T. W. Dyott.
Private J. D. Dunseath.
Private J. A. Foresman.
Private Edwin Farne.
Private George P. Franklin.
Private J. W. Gay.
Private William Gable.
Private A. O. Gaw.
Private Joseph L. Hammell.
Private E. H. Hunt.
Private J. D. Horner.
Private Alonzo Hitchins.
Private H. D. Heberton.
Private A. O. Hagey.
Private J. B. Jones.
Private Charles R. Jenkins.
Private J. L. H. Krause.
Private R. C. Kear.
Private Edward J. Lescure.
Private Aug. Markley.
Private S. L. Miller.
Private H. W. Morgan.
Private N. A. Mowton.
Private George K. Mecke.
Private R. C. Morris.
Private P. C. Newbecker.
Private S. H. Norman.
Private James J. Owens.
Private J. M. Oliver.
Private George M. Petty.
Private J. H. Ramage.
Private L. G. Reed.
Private J. E. Smith.
Private D. Scull.
Private S. H. Showers.
Private E. L. Vandling.
Private H. Wilson.
Private J. L. Woodwell.
Private W. B. Wallace.
Private C. H. Warner.

*List of those refusing to go to the front December 26, 1862*—Continued.

COMPANY H.

Private Charles Baeder.
Private Samuel T. Chadwick.
Private Walter S. Glendenning.
Private John H. Harrison.
Private Edwin L. Hiltner.
Private Edmund B. Jones.
Private George H. Kline.
Private Charles Moyer.
Private Courtland T. McCarter.
Private Joseph D. Price.
Private Joseph H. S. Phelan.
Private Benjamin B. Rockey.
Private James W. Sanford.
Private William Swartz.

COMPANY I.

Private S. A. Abbey.
Private S. Barr.
Private Joseph R. Bourke.
Private John C. Boggs.
Private William C. Burr.
Private Smith D. Cozens.
Private Joseph Copeland.
Private Charles Carr.
Private Thomas S. Dilks.
Private H. R. De Grant.
Private S. A. Daly.
Private V. A. Dick.
Private John C. Fodel.
Private Robert C. Geddes.
Private Samuel S. Gyger.
Private Thomas Ginn.
Private George Howard.
Private Allen M. Hopkins.
Private Joseph W. Houston.
Private James H. Houston.
Private William F. Johnson.
Private George W. Jones.
Private Jacob Kimmel.
Private Abram Levering.
Private William H. Lush.
Private John Michael.
Private Carlton R. Moore, jr.
Private M. E. Megonegal.
Private G. McCann.
Private William H. McDonald.
Private Edward J. Pohl.
Private A. M. Price.
Private W. L. Rushton.
Private Richard Roberts.
Private Howard M. Sands.
Private Albert Super.
Private Samuel A. Topham.
Private Harry Thorne.
Private Emmor C. Winter.
Private John Walter.
Private Jacob Wentsler.
Private W. H. Winter.
Private George Wright.
Private Joseph G. White.
Private A. D. Woolston.
Private James A. Wilt.
Private Joseph C. Squires.

COMPANY K.

Sergt. John Rex.
Sergt. James L. Rickey.
Corpl. A. L. Hawkins.
Corpl. John H. Bell.
Corpl. William Coteral.
Private John Adamson.
Private Joseph Arvacost.
Private Joseph Bell.
Private George E. Brown.
Private Edward Bond.
Private Edward Crawford.
Private Jonas Coteral.
Private John Compston.
Private William B. Conner.
Private William Chambers.
Private Clark Denney.
Private Benjamin B. Evans.
Private Daniel L. Estle.
Private Nelson Gosline.
Private Samuel Gass.
Private Lycurgus Grim.
Private William L. Grim.
Private Samuel Hewitt.
Private James Houlsworth.
Private Samuel Houston.
Private Joseph Houston.
Private John M. Hartley.
Private John A. Jamison.
Private Robert Jordon.
Private C. M. Keys.
Private Josiah Lewis.
Private Andrew J. Minor.
Private John Murdock.
Private William B. Murdock.
Private Alpheus Myers.
Private Jonas Milligan,
Private James Milligan.
Private Samuel Milligan.
Private Edward Milligan.
Private Newton B. McNay.
Private Jasper P. McNay.
Private Thomas McGovern.
Private Boyd G. McCarty.
Private John Philips.
Private David D. Ross.
Private Amos Riggle.
Private Jacob Reynolds.
Private George E. Stone.
Private Alfred Stevenson.
Private Milton Shape.
Private James M. Wily.
Private John D. Waycoff.
Private Angelo Wiser.
Private William Lonay.
Private R. Kincaid.
Private Ingraham Pratt.
Private Frank Thomas.
Private Joseph Thomas.

COMPANY L.

Private Joseph B. Berkstresser.
Private Harry C. Fisher.

MEMPHIS, *January 21, 1863.*

Mr. STANTON:

DEAR SIR: You will remember our conversations on the subject of excluding cotton speculators from the regions occupied by our armies in the South. I now write to urge the matter upon your attention as a measure of military necessity. The mania for sudden fortunes made in cotton, raging in a vast population of Jews and Yankees scattered throughout this whole country, and in this town almost exceeding the numbers of the regular residents, has to an alarming extent corrupted and demoralized the army. Every colonel, captain, or quartermaster is in secret partnership with some operator in cotton; every soldier dreams of adding a bale of cotton to his monthly pay. I had no conception of the extent of this evil until I came and saw for myself. Besides, the resources of the rebels are inordinately increased from this source. Plenty of cotton is brought in from beyond our lines, especially by the agency of Jewish traders, who pay for it ostensibly in Treasury notes, but really in gold. What I propose is that no private purchaser of cotton shall be allowed in any part of the occupied region. Let quartermasters buy the article at a fixed price, say 20 or 25 cents per pound, and forward it by army transportation to proper centers, say to Helena, Memphis, or Cincinnati, to be sold at public auction on Government account. Let the sales take place on regular, fixed days, so that all parties desirous of buying can be sure when to be present. But little capital will be required for such an operation. The sales being frequent and for cash, will constantly replace the amount employed for the purpose. I should say that $200,000 would be sufficient to conduct the movement. I have no doubt that this $200,000 so employed would be more than equal to 30,000 men added to the national armies. My pecuniary interest is in the continuance of the present state of things, for while it lasts there are occasional opportunities of profit to be made by a daring operator; but I should be false to my duty did I, on that account, fail to implore you to put an end to an evil so enormous, so insidious, and so full of peril to the country. My first impulse was to hurry to Washington to represent these things to you in person; but my engagements here with other persons will not allow me to return East so speedily. I beg you, however, to act without delay if possible. An excellent man to put at the head of the business would be General Strong. I make this suggestion without any idea whether the employment would be agreeable to him.

Yours, faithfully,

CHARLES A. DANA.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have seen General Grant, who fully agrees with all my statements and suggestions, except that imputing corruption to every officer, which, of course, I did not intend to be taken literally. I have also just attended a public sale by the quartermaster here of 500 [*sic.*] bales of cotton confiscated by General Grant at Oxford and Holly Springs. It belonged to Jacob Thompson and other notorious rebels. This cotton brought to-day over $1,500,000 cash. This sum alone would be five times enough to set on foot the system I recommend, without drawing upon the Treasury at all. In fact, there can be no question that by adopting this system the quartermaster's department in this valley would become self-supporting, while the army would become honest again and the slave-holders would no longer find that the rebellion had quadrupled the price of their great staple, but only doubled it.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, January 21, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brigadier-General White, now at Chicago, Ill., by direction of the General-in-Chief, having reported to these headquarters for duty, will at once proceed to Louisa, Ky., and assume command of the Eastern District of Kentucky, his headquarters to be in the field. * * *

By order of Major-General Wright:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
*Camp Ward, Nashville, Tenn., January 24, 1863.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
*Commanding Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: It is with great difficulty that the details from this command for scouts and pickets can be made, for the following reasons: Men fit for duty, and whom it is intended to detail, go to town without passes, stay as long as they please, and are not arrested. I have no means of punishing these men, and would therefore respectfully beg you to assist me in this matter. A number of our men who have mutinied were placed in confinement in town, but the guards of the prison and the provost guards of the city allowed them to roam about in perfect freedom. A number of men in camp, finding that by refusing to obey orders they can have good food and quarters in town, with the freedom of the city, are becoming disobedient. To-day two men, Longmire and Castle, of Company L, refused to go on picket. I would wish to confine them in some place and in such a manner as to convince them that they are being punished. Captain Atkinson, when in command, and other officers have repeatedly complained of the way the men can get about without hindrance, but without effect. By letting me know how to proceed in this matter and where I shall place those I wish to arrest, you will oblige,

Your most obedient servant,

A. VEZIN,
[20.] *Captain, Comdg. Fifteenth Regt. Pennsylvania Vol. Cavalry.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
CENTER, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Nashville, Tenn., January 24, 1863.*

Captain VEZIN,
*Commanding Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry:*

CAPTAIN: In answer to your communication of to-day, the general commanding directs me to say that it is your duty as commanding officer to enforce your orders by placing these men refusing to do duty or absenting themselves from camp without your permission under arrest, and inflict punishment. If these men refusing to obey orders cannot be kept any other way, you will send them to the jail at Nashville and order them to be kept there, subject to your orders. As commanding officer you must enforce obedience at all hazards, trusting to your own judgment the manner in which it should be done. For the present you

cannot be relieved from the detail for scouts and vedettes. You will see that the detail reports promptly every evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. WISEMAN,

[20.] *Lieut. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, &c.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., January 25, 1863.*

I. Pursuant to instructions received from headquarters Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger hereby relinquishes command of the District of Central Kentucky to Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore.

II. Capt. H. C. Ransom, chief quartermaster, will transfer all Government property in his possession to Capt. H. J. Latshaw, assistant quartermaster.

III. Capt. John A. Irvine, assistant commissary of subsistence, will transfer the subsistence stores now in his possession to Capt. Edward P. Ransom, commissary of subsistence.

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

WM. C. RUSSELL,

[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., January 25, 1863.*

In conformity to General Orders, No. 7, from headquarters Army of Kentucky, dated Lexington, Ky., January 25, 1863, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Central Kentucky, and all the U. S. forces serving therein. All regiments, battalions, or companies within this district, not hitherto under the command of the undersigned as commander of the Second Division, Army of Kentucky, will at once make a report in detail of the strength and condition of their respective commands to these headquarters, and hereafter all reports required by existing orders, until brigaded. All orders issued by Maj. Gen. G. Granger while in command of this district will remain in force until further orders. The following organization of brigades is made for the present: First Brigade, under command of Col. Samuel A. Gilbert, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, will be organized as per instructions by letter. Second Brigade, under command of Col. Ben. P. Runkle, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, will be organized as per instructions by letter. Third Brigade, under command of Col. Charles C. Doolittle, Eighteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, will be organized as per instructions by letter.

Q. A. GILLMORE,

[23.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., January 25, 1863.*

The following-named officers are announced as upon the staff of the brigadier-general commanding this district, and will be obeyed and

respected accordingly: Capt. William L. M. Burger, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Leander C. Noble, assistant quartermaster; Capt. Thomas B. Brooks, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Henry M. Bragg, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Samuel M. Kneeland, aide-de-camp.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
[23.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., January 26, 1863.*

Capt. H. J. Latshaw, assistant quartermaster, is hereby appointed chief quartermaster of the District of Central Kentucky, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. He will temporarily relieve Capt. F. E. Walbridge as depot and post quartermaster for this army, making his headquarters at Lexington, Ky., and will receive from Captain Walbridge all the quartermaster's property in his possession.

By order of Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

W. L. M. BURGER,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., January 27, 1863.*

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2. Brigadier-General Gorman, commanding Helena, Ark., will send one regiment and the three detached companies of cavalry now at Helena, Ark., to Memphis, Tenn., to report to Brigadier-General Hamilton, commanding. * * *

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., January 27, 1863.*

Surg. George G. Shumard, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for duty, is announced as medical director of the District of Central Kentucky, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

W. L. M. BURGER,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, January 28, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

5. Brigadier-General Crook with his command, composed of the Eleventh, Thirty-sixth, Eighty-ninth, and Ninety-second Regiments of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, now at this place, will proceed at once to Louisville, Ky., and report for duty to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger. * * *

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Wright:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, January 30, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

2. The Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry is relieved from duty with the command of Major-General Granger. It will proceed at once to Louisa, Ky., and report to Brigadier-General White, commanding Eastern District of Kentucky. * * *

3. On the arrival of the Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry at Louisa the commanding officer District of Eastern Kentucky will relieve the Fortieth and One hundred and seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and the Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and direct them to report to these headquarters for further instructions.

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By order of Major-General Wright:

W. P. ANDERSON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[23.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Young's Point, La., February 3, 1863.*

1. Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss will report for duty to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[24.]

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CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY OF CINCINNATI.

Maj. Gen. LEWIS WALLACE, U. S. Army:

At a meeting of the city council of the city of Cincinnati, held on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1862, the following resolution was read and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the city council of the city of Cincinnati, deeply sensible of the services rendered to our metropolis by Major-General Wallace in her hour of peril during the recent advance of the rebels in Kentucky, and in admiration of his energy and high military ability displayed upon that occasion, that we desire to express to him our gratitude, and that it shall thus be placed on the records of our city and a copy be forwarded to General Wallace.

In testimony thereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 9th day of February, A. D. 1863.

GEORGE M. CASEY,
*City Clerk.*

[16.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, February 13, 1863.*

1. The One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, now in Cincinnati, Ohio, will proceed without delay to Covington, Ky., and report to Colonel Lucy, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, commanding U. S. forces at that post. * * *

2. The Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, now in Cincinnati, Ohio, will proceed without delay to Louisville, Ky., and report to Maj. Gen. G. Granger. * * *

3. The Second Regiment Ohio Cavalry, now at Camp Chase, Ohio, and the Tenth Regiment Ohio Cavalry, at Cleveland, Ohio, will proceed by steamer via the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers to Nashville, Tenn., as soon as they can be prepared for the field, and report to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Cumberland. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

C. W. FOSTER,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 14, 1863.*

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18. Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Grant, commanding Department of the Tennessee, for duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
[24.] *Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., February 18, 1863.*

Capt. E. P. Ransom, commissary of subsistence, is hereby appointed chief commissary of the District of Central Kentucky, and will turn over his commissary property and instructions to Capt. Molyneux Bell, commissary of subsistence, who is hereby appointed to succeed him as post and depot commissary.

By order of Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

W. L. M. BURGER,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, February 24, 1863.*

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4. On the expiration of his leave of absence Brig. Gen. Henry M. Judah, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, commanding District of Western Kentucky.

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By order of Major-General Wright:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., February 26, 1863.*

I. Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby placed on temporary duty in this district, and will repair to Danville, Ky., and relieve Col. S. A. Gilbert of the command of the troops in that neighborhood.

II. On being relieved from duty at Danville, Colonel Gilbert will resume command at Frankfort, Ky., without delay.

By order of Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

W. L. M. BURGER,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Young's Point, La., March 1, 1863*

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8. The work on the canal in front of Vicksburg will be prosecuted day and night until its completion, and for this purpose Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand and Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman will detail one-half of the effective force (exclusive of guards and extra-duty men) of each regiment of their respective commands at this place to report each day at 7.30 a. m. under arms, with one day's rations, at that portion of the canal assigned to them, to the engineer officer of their respective army corps. This detail to commence to-morrow, 2d instant, and be made daily until the engineer of the corps states that the work assigned each regiment or brigade has been completed, or is in such condition that a smaller detail is all that can be worked to advantage. * * *

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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*Joint resolutions relative to a vote of thanks to Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace for service rendered at Cincinnati.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*, That the thanks of the people of this State are due, and are hereby tendered through their General Assembly, to Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace, for the signal service he has rendered to the country at large in connection with the army during the present war, and especially for the promptness, energy, and skill exhibited by him in organizing the forces, planning the defense, and executing the movements of soldiers and citizens under his command at Cincinnati in August and September last, which prevented the rebel forces under Kirby Smith from desecrating the free soil of our noble State.

*Resolved*, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace.

JAMES R. HUBBELL,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
P. HITCHCOCK,
*Pro Tempore President of the Senate.*

MARCH 4, 1863.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
*Columbus, Ohio.*

It is hereby certified that the foregoing resolutions are correctly copied from the original roll on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of the State of Ohio the 5th day of March, 1863.

W. W. ARMSTRONG,
[16.] *Secretary of State.*

FRANKLIN, *March 5, 1863.*

General SMITH:

I am under apprehension for Colonel Coburn. Be ready to sustain me.

C. C. GILBERT,

[23.] *Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.*

---

FRANKLIN, [*March 5,*] *1863.*

General SMITH:

There is a considerable fight going on at Spring Hill. I am taking my whole force out, and you will crowd all the force you can.

C. C. GILBERT,

[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

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FRANKLIN, *March 6, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. G. C. SMITH:

The infantry will be left at Brentwood.

G. GRANGER,

[23.] *Major-General.*

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FRANKLIN, *March 6, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. G. C. SMITH:

You will report to the general commanding without delay with the whole of your cavalry. Your camp and garrison equipage will be brought forward with the command.

By order of Major-General Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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MARCH 7, 1863.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST,

*Commanding, Salem, Tenn.:*

COLONEL: You are posted at Salem to observe any movement the enemy may make in your vicinity. General Sheridan has gone to raise the blockade of Franklin, which is being besieged by Van Dorn's cavalry. The main object in sending you to Salem was to watch movements of enemy in coming upon Sheridan's rear, but as he has moved so far to the right his left is in no danger. General Steedman is at Triune and Concord Church, near Nolensville. I wish the Versailles and Shelbyville roads, the latter the old stage road, watched and patroled by squads of say fifty men. I also wish you to send parties over toward and to the Shelbyville pike to watch their movements. There order these patrols out under competent and discreet officers, and by secrecy and vigilance I hope to hear of some of the rebel cavalry bushwhacked or captured, if possible. It is not necessary for me, colonel, to caution you to be vigilant, for I take great pride in thinking that none of my corps will ever be used up or meet with the disaster that Coburn's brigade, of Gilbert's command, did at Spring Hill. Keep your command constantly supplied with three days' rations, so that it can be moved with promptness. Communicate here frequently, so that I can always know your condition.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,

[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., March 7, 1863.*

Capt. T. B. Brooks, New York Regiment Volunteer Engineers, and aide-de-camp, is hereby appointed chief engineer for this district, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

W. L. M. BURGER,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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MARCH 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
*Commanding Forces at Versailles, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: General McCook directs that I furnish you with the following copy of his instructions for the expedition on which you are now engaged.* General McCook directs that you govern your operations by the above directions and orders you will receive from these headquarters. Put yourself in communication with General Davis, and report frequently to these headquarters the condition of your command, and any information you may gain of the movements of the enemy. If you desire your camp and garrison equipage, or any portion of it, you can order it brought forward to you.

By order of Major-General McCook:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*In Camp, March 11, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
*Commanding Forces at Versailles:*

GENERAL: General Davis reports the enemy in considerable force at Unionville. It is desirable to know whether this report is correct, and General McCook desires you to send out scouts or a small force of cavalry to observe and report upon the condition of affairs at Unionville, or on the Unionville pike, as far as they can get without danger of being captured or cut off by the enemy. The general also directs me to say that General Davis is ordered to remain in his present position at Triune, or fall back to the Salem pike, as circumstances or the condition of affairs in his front may determine. You will keep up constant communication with General Davis, and in case he falls back you will retire toward Salem, as indicated in instructions sent you this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
[23.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*Camp on Stone's River, March 13, 1863.*

Brigadier-General DAVIS,
*Commanding Forces on Salem Pike:*

GENERAL: Major-General McCook directs that you remain in the position on the Salem pike designated in your letter of instructions

*See Garfield to McCook, embodied in Thrall to Granger, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 128.

from these headquarters dated March 10, 1863,* until the return of General Sheridan's division from Franklin. You will be informed of General Sheridan's return, and receive further orders from these headquarters. In the meantime if you desire your camp and garrison equipage, or any portion of it, you can order it forward. The general also directs that in case you should discover after communication with General Granger that there is a force of the enemy at Unionville which you think you can with General Granger's assistance cut off or cut up before re-enforcements can be got to them, you will make the attempt. Do not, however, make an attack without you have as near as possible correct information as to the number and position of the enemy, the condition of the roads, and have secured perfect concert of action with General Granger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
[23.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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MARCH 14, 1863.

General DAVIS:

GENERAL: Major-General McCook directs that you return to your old camp near Murfreesborough, leaving your present camp to-morrow (15th instant) morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB BATES,
[23.] *Aide-de-Camp.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 96. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, March 14, 1863.*

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3. Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter, now at Lexington, Ky., will at once report in person to Brigadier-General Gillmore, commanding Central District of Kentucky, for duty.

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By order of Major-General Wright:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., March 16, 1863.*

Capt. J. C. Shields, Nineteenth Ohio Battery, is hereby announced as chief of artillery for the District of Central Kentucky. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

W. L. M. BURGER,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 99. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17, 1863.*

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4. The commanding officers of the One hundred and sixth and One hundred and eighth Regiments Ohio Volunteers will proceed without

* See Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 129.

delay with their regiments, now at Camp Dennison, Ohio, to Lexington, Ky., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, commanding District of Central Kentucky. * * *

5. Col. A. V. Kautz, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed without delay with that portion of his regiment at Camp Chase, Ohio, to Covington, Ky., whence he will proceed, marching overland, to Lexington, Ky., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, commanding District of Central Kentucky. * * *

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By order of Major-General Wright:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., March 18, 1863.*

Capt. J. C. Shields, Nineteenth Ohio Battery, and chief of artillery, is hereby appointed chief of ordnance for the District of Central Kentucky. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

W. L. M. BURGER,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., March 18, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter is hereby placed in command of all the U. S. forces in and about Lexington. Brigade commanders and the commanders of unattached regiments will report directly to him. The artillery will all be placed under the immediate command of the chief of artillery and be parked together.

By order of Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

W. L. M. BURGER,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 79. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Young's Point, La., March 20, 1863.*

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20. Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan is hereby relieved from duty with the Sixteenth Army Corps, and will report in person and without delay to these headquarters for orders.

21. Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball will proceed immediately and without delay to Memphis, Tenn., and there report to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*March 20, 1863.*

Brigadier-General SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions received from department headquarters, General McCook directs that you place one brigade of your command on the Shelbyville pike at an early hour to-morrow morning. This change is necessary owing to the withdrawal of General Davis' forces from that neighborhood. The general desires you to select such a location for your brigade as will enable it to protect the road from incursions of the enemy and support, if necessary, the corps picket-line on that front.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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INDIANAPOLIS, *March 20, 1863—4.40 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
*Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Expedition to Rush County successful. Deserters arrested without bloodshed. Ringleaders will be turned over to U. S. Court. The effect will be good.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
[23.] *Colonel Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*March 20, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: General Davis has two brigades at Salem. He reports a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry beyond there some miles. This morning a small detachment of cavalry fired on his pickets and they are still hovering around his lines, too fleet for infantry to manage or follow. There is a brigade of cavalry encamped just beyond Stone's River on the Salem pike, in rear of General Davis' troops, apparently doing no good. Can they not be ordered to report to General Davis for duty for a few days?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. McD. McCOOK,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

---

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*March 20, 1863.*

General JOHNSON,
*Commanding Second Division:*

GENERAL: General McCook directs that you send a brigade of your command out on the Shelbyville pike, with one day's rations, to take position within supporting distance of the line of outposts at the Shelbyville pike bridge. The withdrawal of General Davis' troops from

that neighborhood makes this order necessary. It is also in accordance with instructions received from department headquarters. The general desires the brigade sent at an early hour to-morrow morning.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

---

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*March 20, 1863.*

Brigadier-General DAVIS:

GENERAL: General McCook directs that your men strike tents, load camp and garrison equipage, and, if you think your present camp in an unsafe position, have your train reported here and disposition will be made of it; also that you move forward with your brigade to Salem and assume command. The cavalry brigade beyond Stone's River is to report to you for instructions immediately. It is new cavalry, and the general desires that you do not trust it on any turning maneuver, but use it only for picket or observation. General Sheridan has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to move to your support as soon as you desire. One of his brigades moves to-morrow to take position on the Shelbyville pike, so as to protect the pike bridge and picket-line on that front. If the enemy attack you in superior numbers at Salem, use your discretion about withdrawing or falling back. The general desires that you keep him advised as to the condition of affairs constantly. He does not think Salem will be attacked, and states that if it is attacked it must mean a general advance of the enemy on Murfreesborough. A line of couriers should be immediately established between Salem and General Sheridan's headquarters, and we will extend them at once to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

---

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
*Lexington, Ky., March 24, 1863.*

Col. Samuel A. Gilbert, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is hereby assigned to duty as commandant of the post at Lexington. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. All troops in this vicinity except the First East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry are under his immediate command.

By order of Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

W. L. M. BURGER,

[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
*Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 25, 1863.*

Captain SINCLAIR,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry:*

SIR: In accordance with your order of this p. m., I sent the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sipes, to drive the

rebels from the hill on the Shelbyville pike. Colonel Sipes proceeded as far as the seven-mile stone without meeting any rebels. He learned from negroes and others that none but small parties of from three to four came near our pickets. The attack on the picket this a. m. was made by three men, and two of those returned badly wounded, one being shot through the leg and the other through the leg and an ugly wound on the head. There are small parties moving in every direction about the country, but the nearest camp is nearly ten miles from here, not far from the Widow Minten's house, and that is an outpost from Fosterville. My pickets on the Shelbyville and Middleton roads are now supplied with a few Enfield rifles, and the pickets on the Wartrace road will have them in the morning. I have given directions that these shall be placed in the hands of the best marksmen, and I trust that they will make a few of the rebs bite the dust.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,

[23.] *Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 1A. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25, 1863.*

Capt. D. R. Larned, assistant adjutant-general, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War, he is assigned to duty at these headquarters.

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., March 25, 1863.*

I. The counties of Fayette, Bourbon, Clark, Jessamine, Woodford, and that portion of Franklin east of the Kentucky River, are hereby placed under martial law. All citizens and non-combatants are forbidden to pass the Kentucky River, bounding said district on the south, or to go beyond the limits of the military posts at which they reside without permission from the nearest military authority.

II. Col. S. D. Bruce, Twentieth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, is hereby placed on temporary duty at these headquarters and is appointed provost-marshal-general for the district above named. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. In addition to the usual duties of provost-marshals-general, Colonel Bruce will collect together, for temporary duty as laborers, as many able-bodied male contrabands as may be required for such purposes. Any citizen or other person failing to respond promptly to calls made by Colonel Bruce under the authority conferred in this order, or detected in interposing, directly or indirectly, any obstruction in the way of its execution, will be arrested and imprisoned.

By order of Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

W. L. M. BURGER,

[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

MURFREESBOROUGH, *March 26, 1863.*

General SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: General McCook directs that you relieve the two brigades of the Second Division now at Salem with two brigades of your command. General Johnson was directed to keep the general commanding the corps advised as to the condition of affairs in his neighborhood, and he has instructions to use his own discretion as to the management of his forces. The general desires that these instructions be also given you, and that the line of couriers now posted, connecting Salem with the Stone's River bridge on the Salem pike, be continued.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 86. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Young's Point, La., March 27, 1863.*

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5. Maj. Gen. C. S. Hamilton, U. S. Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is, at his own request, hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will report to Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., by letter.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,

[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CINCINNATI, OHIO, *March 30, 1863.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

*Secretary of War:*

There are some persons in this town who want to go South, and who ought to be sent there, for they are doing harm here, and yet there is no positive proof or excuse for arresting them. I do not want to send them through my lines just now. Can I have authority to send them to City Point via Baltimore and Fort Monroe? I think it important that they should be sent, and the earlier the better. Can I have an answer from this to-night?*

A. E. BURNSIDE,

[23.] *Major-General, Commanding Department of the Ohio.*

---

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *March 31, 1863.*

E. M. STANTON,

*Secretary of War:*

I telegraphed you yesterday in reference to sending some persons in this city over the lines via City Point, but have received no reply. I shall start to-morrow morning some females in charge of an officer to care of General Dix, and hope you will authorize their transfer into the

* For reference to this dispatch (not received by Stanton), see Stanton to Burnside, March 31, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 196.

enemy's country. They will certainly do great harm here if they stay, and in my opinion no good will result from placing them in prison here, as they rather court martyrdom.*

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Young's Point, La., April 1, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle will report in person to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, for assignment to the command of the Eighth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

* * * * * * *

8. So much of Special Orders, No. 79, of date March 20, 1863, from these headquarters, as relieves Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan from duty with the Sixteenth Army Corps and directs him to report at these headquarters for orders is revoked. He will remain on duty with Sixteenth Army Corps.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 92. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Young's Point, La., April 2, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

23. The Senate having adjourned without confirming the appointment of Brig. Gen. David Stuart, made by the President, he is hereby relieved from the command of the Fifth Division, Army of the Tennessee, and will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., from where he will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for orders. In thus relieving Brigadier-General Stuart from duty, the general commanding deems it but justice to a brave, intelligent, and patriotic officer to express his deep regret at the loss to the country of his valuable services in the field, where, by meritorious action, he won the right to the position the favor of the President had conferred.

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By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, April 3, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
*Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Ascertain why Lieutenant Smyser, in charge of ordnance depot at Louisville, has been placed in arrest by General Boyle and ordered

* For reply, see Stanton to Burnside, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 196.

to turn over the depot and stores. Unless he is arrested for gross neglect of duty or for disloyalty, supersede the order immediately, and direct Lieutenant Smyser to resume charge of the depot. Report the facts by telegraph.*

By order of the Secretary of War:

P. H. WATSON,
[-3.] *Assistant Secretary of War.*

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MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *April 3, 1863.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SIR: Pardon us for intruding upon your private attention a few moments, just long enough to lay before you an account of the trials of two of the party who composed the Mitchel secret-service expedition, and after perusing the narrative, if you can in any way promote the interests of those men (for they are worthy of promotion) you will oblige your obedient servants and confer lasting favors upon the men.

LEWIS E. BREWSTER,
*Captain, Commanding Company E.*
JOHN V. PATTERSON,
*First Lieutenant, Company C, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers.*
ASA C. SPAFFORD,
*Second Lieutenant, Company C, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers.*

NARRATIVE.

Lieut. A. C. SPAFFORD:

SIR: You wished us to furnish a plain and unvarnished "statement" of the troubles and trials experienced by us as parties connected with General O. M. Mitchel's secret-service expedition. We herewith furnish you the required information. On the 7th day of April, 1862, our company commander, Capt. A. McMahan, came to us (Mark Wood and Alfred Wilson) and informed us it was proposed by General Mitchel to organize a party of men who would volunteer to go on a secret and dangerous service expedition to the State of Georgia, the purpose of which party was to destroy railroad bridges and cut off the railroad communication between Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, and Mississippi. We volunteered to go, expecting to never return unless successful. Our division was at this time encamped at Shelbyville, Tenn. As soon as we signified our assent to go, we were ordered to report to J. J. Andrews, who was to be the leader of the party. Upon reporting we found there was to be a force of twenty-two men from the various regiments in the division, and was also informed that we would be reimbursed for all moneys we might expend while on this service, if we returned, whether successful or not. I, Mark Wood, expended for a suit of citizen's clothes, revolver, and expenses incurred while traveling, $125. Alfred Wilson expended $15, money being furnished him (Wilson) by J. J. Andrews. He expects no remuneration further than the above $15. We proceeded from Shelbyville, Tenn., to Chattanooga. We then went to Marietta, Ga.; from Marietta we came back north to a place called Big Shanty. There was a large rebel force of 20,000 men in camp at this place—Big Shanty. Here we found a train of

* See Burnside to Watson, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 209.

cars with an engine, and while the conductor and brakemen were getting their dinner we took possession; at a given signal we jumped aboard and moved off toward Chattanooga, cutting the telegraph wires and tearing up the track as we went. Unfortunately for us they pursued us so close that we had not time to burn a certain bridge to stop the pursuit. We were also delayed by having to meet five extra trains, which we could not do without exciting suspicion.

At last, despairing of success, and after running the train 100 miles, we had to abandon it and run our chances of getting back to the Federal lines. All of the party, with the exception of us (Wood and Wilson), were captured the same day. We were not captured for seven days afterward, and then we got clear by taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. Seven days more passed and we were again arrested at Stevenson, Ala., within five miles of the Federal lines. We were recognized by the enemy as parties to the bridge burners and taken to Chattanooga in chains. At this place we found the balance of our comrades in chains, handcuffed, and chains around their necks secured by padlocks. The men were in a miserable condition. We were all confined in a dark and loathsome dungeon, only thirteen feet square—a small place, we thought, for twenty-two men. Andrews, our leader, was [tried] by court-martial at Chattanooga and condemned to be hung. The court-martial adjourned after trying Andrews and removed to Knoxville, where some of the party was taken. At last we all met together in Atlanta, Ga., when we were marched from the prison to the cars. At Chattanooga we were chained in pairs by the neck and hands. In many instances the chains around our necks were through the flesh to the cords, and those around our wrists were to the bone. On the 7th day of June, 1862, Andrews was taken out and strangled to death. It cannot be called hanging, for the cord was so long his feet touched the ground so heavily they had to dig the earth away from under his feet and let him gradually strangle to death. Seven more of our comrades were hung on the 14th day of June, and on two of them the cords were so poor that when they dropped the cords gave away and the men fell to the ground. They, however, tried it again. The feelings of the remaining fourteen can be more easily imagined than described. After we had seen our comrades taken out and disposed of in the manner they were, terrible were the hours we passed, thinking every moment we would be called upon to follow our comrades, for they told us we were all to be hung.

Four months were passed in this suspense of feeling, when we were informed a court-martial was about to convene to try the balance of us, and expecting neither justice nor mercy, we made a firm resolve to either escape or die in the attempt. The day at length arrived. The 15th day of October we broke jail, disarmed the guard, and made our escape. We took different directions. We (Wood and Wilson) struck out east from Atlanta. After we had traveled a few miles we proceeded south and west in order to elude pursuit. We at last took a southerly direction and traveled twenty-two days through Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, eating only five meals of victuals during the twenty-two days, aside from the berries we gathered in the woods. We had no money, and had to travel nights to prevent being retaken. We at last arrived at Apalachicola, Fla., on the Gulf coast, where we found the blockading of the Federal Navy. Oh, how the Stars and Stripes did cheer our depressed spirits. When we first caught a glimpse of them our trials and troubles for months were as nothing compared with the joy of that

moment. We forgot everything. We were taken on board of the gunboat Somerset, and treated very kindly by Captain Crosman. We were sent to Key West, and from there to Beaufort, S. C. At this place we were ordered to report to Colonel Hoffman, commissary-general of prisoners at Washington. Colonel Hoffman gave us a report to forward to the general of this department through my colonel, stating it would be unjust to place us in a position to be retaken again, for if we were we should be tried and executed as spies. Colonel Hoffman then ordered us to report to our regiments, which we did, and arrived at this place during the month of February, and were put on duty in the company and have been doing duty ever since. We have never been remunerated for money expended, nor have we been paid anything for rations not drawn. We enlisted to serve the Federal cause, and are willing, if the country demands it, to give our lives; at the same time we would like to be placed in such positions that we need not fear the gallows; nor yet do we wish to leave the service, for there are certain parties in the Confederacy, so styled, that we would like to meet again, but not in the same circumstances we did at first.

We certify the above to be a true and correct statement.

MARK WOOD,
J. ALFRED WILSON,
[10.] *Members of Company C, 21st Regt. Ohio Vols., U. S. Army.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4, 1863.*

1. Brigadier-General Boyle is relieved from duty in the District of Western Kentucky. He will at once proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Secretary of War.

2. Brig. Gen. H. G. Wright, now in this city, will at once proceed to Louisville, Ky., and assume temporary command of the District of Western Kentucky.

* * * * * * *

5. Brigadier-General Ammen is hereby relieved from duty at Camp Douglas, Ill. He will at once proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and assume command of the troops in that vicinity, making Camp Chase his headquarters.

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., April 4, 1863.*

The counties of Fayette, Bourbon, Clark, Jessamine, Woodford, and that portion of Franklin east of the Kentucky River, are hereby relieved from the restrictions of martial law, proclaimed in General Orders, No. 26, issued from these headquarters, and dated Lexington, Ky., March 25, 1863.

By order of Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore:

W. L. M. BURGER,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 96. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Milliken's Bend, La., April 6, 1863.*

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6. Capt. R. M. Sawyer, assistant adjutant-general, will report in person to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, for duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April 7, 1863.*

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4. Lieutenant-Colonel Hawley, with his regiment, the One hundred and seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, will report to Brigadier-General Tillson, chief of artillery, for garrison duty.

* * * * * * *

7. Colonel Kautz, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, with his command, now in this city, will proceed to Maysville, Ky., by boat. From there he will march through Flemingsburg to Owensburg [Owingsville], where he will probably find the remainder of his regiment. He will then proceed with the whole regiment to Mount Sterling, Ky., and upon his arrival report by letter to Brigadier-General Gillmore, commanding District of Central Kentucky, for duty. * * *

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By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 124. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, April 10, 1863.*

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3. Brigadier-General Welsh, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War, will at once proceed to Lexington, Ky., and report to Brigadier-General Willcox for duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., April 10, 1863.*

In accordance with orders received from the general commanding the department, the undersigned hereby relieves Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore from the command of this district.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., April 10, 1863.*

The following-named officers are announced as composing the staff of the brigadier-general commanding the district: Lieut. Col. Nicolas Bowen, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Capt. Robert A. Hutchins, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. R. H. Hall, Tenth U. S. Infantry, chief commissary of musters; Lieut. Col. O. E. Babcock, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Col. John H. Coale, chief commissary of subsistence; Capt. W. W. Van Ness, U. S. Volunteers, acting chief quartermaster and acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. G. S. Williams, Second Michigan Volunteers, acting assistant chief quartermaster; Surg. P. A. O'Connell, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Surg. John E. McDonald, U. S. Volunteers, medical inspector; First Lieut. O. M. Dearborn, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, acting chief of ordnance; Capt. John Edwards, jr., Third U. S. Artillery, chief of artillery; Maj. G. C. Lyon, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, chief provost-marshal; Capt. T. B. Marsh, Fifty-first New York Volunteers, chief of ambulance corps; First Lieut. L. C. Brackett, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. William V. Richards, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. Charles A. McKnight, Seventh Michigan Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp.

By command of Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox:

NICOLAS BOWEN,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., April 13, 1863.*

General Orders, No. 30, from these headquarters, announcing the staff of the brigadier-general commanding the district, is corrected to read as follows: Lieut. Col. Nicolas Bowen, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Capt. Robert A. Hutchins, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. R. H. Hall, Tenth U. S. Infantry, chief commissary of musters; Lieut. Col. O. E. Babcock, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Col. John H. Coale, chief commissary of subsistence; Capt. W. W. Van Ness, U. S. Volunteers, acting chief quartermaster and acting aide-de-camp; First Lieut. G. S. Williams, Second Michigan Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster; Surg. George G. Shumard, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Surg. John E. McDonald, Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, medical inspector; First Lieut. O. M. Dearborn, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, acting chief of ordnance; Capt. John Edwards, jr., Third U. S. Artillery, chief of artillery; Maj. G. C. Lyon, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, chief provost-marshal; Capt. T. B. Marsh, Fifty-first New York Volunteers, chief of ambulance corps; First Lieut. L. C. Brackett, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. William V. Richards, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. Charles A. McKnight, Seventh Michigan Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp.

By command of Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox:

NICOLAS BOWEN,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 106. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Milliken's Bend, La., April 16, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

XI. Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins is hereby assigned to the command and organization of all troops of African descent in this department.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*April 20, 1863—10 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
*Second Division:*

GENERAL: Inclosed find copy of instructions just received from department headquarters.* General McCook directs that you send one brigade of your command with three days' rations down the Shelbyville road, to start from camp at 7 a. m. to-morrow morning and to be governed by such instructions as are contained in the inclosed letter. It is also directed that you hold the other brigade of your command in readiness to move to the support of the first if necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*April 20, 1863—10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
*Third Division:*

GENERAL: Inclosed find letter of instructions just received from department headquarters.* General McCook directs that you send one brigade of your command down the Middleton dirt road with three days' rations, to start at 7 a. m. to-morrow and to be governed by such instructions as are contained in the letter herewith transmitted. It is also directed that you hold the remainder of your command in readiness to move to the support of the brigade sent forward if necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*Murfreesborough, April 20, 1863.*

General SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: Inclosed find further instructions for the brigade commander in command of the brigade on Middleton dirt road. Colonel Gibson will command the brigade moving down the Shelbyville pike. He has orders to advance four or five miles beyond Stone's River, and keep up communication with the troops making the reconnaissance on his right. The general commanding directs that brigade commander on

* See Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 257.

Middleton road communicate from time to time with Colonel Gibson—the Shelbyville and Middleton roads running nearly parallel—and also that frequent reports be sent to these headquarters of progress, &c. Also of the movements and information of the enemy. You will please report the name of the brigade commander on the Middleton road at these headquarters.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., April 20, 1863.*

Col. William P. Sanders, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, having been assigned to duty at this post by Special Orders, No. 6, from these headquarters, is hereby appointed chief of cavalry in this district.

By command of Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox:

NICOLAS BOWEN,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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APRIL 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,

*Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that disposition has been made as directed in the communication from you received last night. General Johnson sent one brigade at 7 a. m. down the Shelbyville pike with directions to proceed four or five miles beyond the Shelbyville bridge over Stone's River. He will move another brigade up to the bridge in order to support it if necessary. General Sheridan sent a brigade at the same hour down the Middleton dirt road, with directions to proceed as directed in your letter. The two brigade commanders making the advance have orders to communicate with each other, the roads being nearly parallel. If the general commanding desires the brigade on the Shelbyville pike to move farther down the road than directed, please inform me. My command will be in readiness to move to the support of the brigades if necessary. A wagon per regiment has been sent along to better deceive the enemy.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,

[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,

*Murfreesborough, April 21, 1863.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: General McCook directs that you order about two regiments of the force at Salem to make a reconnaissance, say two or three miles out on the Versailles road, as a demonstration in that direction. The brigade commander at Salem can judge from his knowledge of his front how far it will be prudent to go.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*Murfreesborough, April 22, 1863.*

General SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: General Rosecrans orders that you push your brigade on the Middleton dirt road out four or five miles farther down, with the same instructions they had yesterday. You will keep this brigade properly supported. Report from time to time any information gained.

I am, general, respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*Murfreesborough, April 22, 1863.*

General SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: General McCook directs me to say that, inasmuch as it seems to have been intended that this brigade should remain in an advance position longer than one day, he thinks it best that Colonel Laibold't's or some other brigade from your division should continue to hold some position in advance. General Johnson's brigade, under Colonel Gibson, is still on the Shelbyville pike, two miles in advance of Stone's River bridge, at Anderson's, and the general directs that you place a brigade on the Middleton dirt road, about as far to the front, so as to make a proper defensive line.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 112. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Milliken's Bend, La., April 22, 1863.*

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8. Brig. Gen. G. W. Deitzler is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will report in person without delay to Maj. Gen Irvin McDowell, president of the military court of inquiry now in session at Saint Louis.

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16. Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, for assignment to command of First Brigade, Third Division, of said army corps.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
*Lexington, Ky., April 24, 1863.*

First Lieut. O. M. Poe, U. S. Engineers, is hereby announced as chief of engineers of this district.

By command of Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox:

NICOLAS BOWEN,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS 129TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
*Richland, Tenn., April 27, 1863.*

Capt. PHELPS PAINE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have to report to the general commanding that a band of thirteen guerrillas, on the evening of the 23d instant, attacked a Union man named Thomas Nowill, at his residence, some four miles from our camp. After severely wounding him, they succeeded in capturing; took him from his family without hat or coat; took him off some fifteen miles and there murdered him, literally hewing him to pieces. With them were some at least of what Captain Peddicord used to call his "command"—Ellis Harper, ——— Berryman, and, some say, Peter Blane. As we could not take the murderers, I sent down yesterday the fathers of Harper and Berryman. Last night, some 2 a. m., I received pretty reliable information that a band of some seventy-five rebels were moving toward Franklin, on La Fayette road. My mounted men were then out and did not return until about daylight, and then so jaded were their horses that I have not been able to ascertain any further news. Almost nightly robberies are committed in the country out from five to fifteen miles from this station. If we are expected to stop this a much larger mounted force will be indispensable; though if there were one of the companies from the tunnel sent here, so that I could send 75 or 100 into the country to watch roads, fords, and houses at night, we might possibly effect something more. If four companies at the tunnel would build some little stockades they would be quite as safe as the five now are. Should the general see fit to move any company from the tunnel here, Captain Baird, of Company E, has asked me to get his company moved here, if it be in accordance with the best interests of the service. He would be a very efficient officer in that kind of service.

Your most obedient servant,

A. J. CROPSEY,
[23.] *Major 129th, Commanding Regiment.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Milliken's Bend, La., April 28, 1863.*

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X. Brig. Gen. C. L. Matthies, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman for assignment to command of brigade in General Tuttle's division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
*Lexington, Ky., May 4, 1863.*

First Lieut. O. M. Poe, U. S. Engineers, having been relieved from duty by orders from department headquarters, Lieut. Col. O. E. Babcock, assistant inspector-general, is hereby appointed chief of engineers for this district.

By command of Brig. Gen. O. B. Willcox:

NICOLAS BOWEN,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
*Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 6, 1863.*

Maj. W. P. MCDOWELL,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: In view of the fact that honorable mention has officially been made of well-merited conduct on the part of other commands, and no such notice having been made of mine, I have the honor to respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to my report of the battle of Stone's River,* and more especially to that part which relates to the terrible conflict in the Cedars, where by our stubborn resistance we effectually covered the retreat of our forces, who were being driven by overwhelming numbers of the enemy, checking their advance, and holding them at "bay." The importance of this service is enhanced by the consideration of the fact that the enemy's left had just attempted to charge our batteries on the pike, and being repulsed were forced back upon the column opposing us. The enemy pressed upon us to a rail fence, within twenty-five paces of my lines; thus for twenty-five minutes a dreadful strife continued, each officer and man behaving with undaunted courage. Here one of my regiments, as before reported, lost in killed and wounded 100 men, about one-third of their number, and only after orders, imperatively repeated, did we fall back to the position designated on the pike. By this timely check by us and other brave fellows in the edge of the Cedars to our left and rear the enemy were prevented from gaining the key of our position. Believing as I do that it is the desire of the general commanding to award his commendation upon those who deserve it, and to stimulate my brave fellows to still greater heroism, I make this statement.

Your obedient servant,

B. F. SCRIBNER,
[20.] *Colonel, Commanding Brigade.*

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CINCINNATI, *May 8, 1863.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your dispatch just received.† I thank you for your kind assurances of support and beg to say that every possible effort will be made on my part to sustain the Government of the United States in its fullest authority.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[23.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 11, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
*Second Division:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you leave this night at 12 with the brigade now with you and proceed to Cripple Creek, there to establish the brigade and your own headquarters and take command of your entire division. The object of sending you there is to punish or wipe out any comparatively small force said to

* See Vol XX, Part I, p. 383.
† Reference probably to Stanton to Burnside, May 8, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 316.

have approached your command now at Cripple Creek. You will understand that your division will be considered an outpost for this corps and for the Army of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

[23.] *Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 179. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1863.*

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6. Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters for duty in accordance with orders from the War Department, is assigned to duty in this city until arrangements can be made for organizing the troops in Kentucky into an army corps. This assignment to duty to date from April 16, the day he reported for duty.

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 15, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel FLYNT,

*Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. 14th Army Corps:*

COLONEL: My attention has just been called by Col. B. F. Scribner to the fact, which had not, however, escaped me, that his brigade of this division had not been mentioned by the general commanding this department for the part it took at the battle of Stone's River.* I feel acutely, as does Colonel Scribner, at this apparent injustice, though neither he nor myself make this omission any ground of complaint. In my report of that battle I called attention to Colonel Scribner and to his brigade, but I feel that I did not say as much as they deserved for the gallant services which they rendered there. It is very certain that the position which this brigade occupied on the first day of that battle was all important. I allude more to the last than to the first position it held in the cedar brake. When the enemy in overwhelming numbers had driven all of the main line of our troops in front and to the left of my division from the field, Colonel Scribner held the enemy in check until the troops that had been forced to retire obtained and prepared to hold a new position. During the remainder of the battle Colonel Scribner held a position fronting the cedar brake occupied by the enemy and in gunshot of it. That, too, was a position of the greatest importance. I must be allowed to say that of the Army of the Cumberland, in my judgment, no brigade commander did more to win the victory than Colonel Scribner, and the fact that he has not been mentioned in the list of those complimented for good service has been a source of no little mortification to me, knowing as I do the important service he and his brigade rendered. I beg leave to submit to [you] this as an additional report,† and forward with it the additional report of Colonel Scribner.

I am, sir, yours, most respectfully,

L. H. ROUSSEAU,

[20.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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*See Scribner to McDowell, May 6, p. 356. †See Vol. XX, Part I, p. 377.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
*In the Field, May 16, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. F. P. BLAIR,
*Commanding Division Fifteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Move at early dawn toward Black River bridge. I think you will encounter no enemy by the way. If you do, however, engage them at once, and you will be assisted by troops farther advanced. Sherman left Jackson to-day and is moving by forced march. He will join us by 10 a. m. to-morrow, after which you will receive orders from him.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,
*Major-General.*

[Indorsement.]

I shall join you as soon as I can in the morning. It is near ten miles to you by the road which I must take. I am near given out, as well as my horse.

WM. D. GREEN,
[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 17, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
*Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:*

SIR: List of regiments detached from Major-General Crittenden's command, by order of Major-General Rosecrans:

| | |
|---|---|
| November 20, 1862, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Volunteers, effective force | 387 |
| November 25, 1862, Thirteenth Kentucky Volunteers, effective force | 338 |
| November 24, 1862, Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteers, effective force | 246 |
| November 24, 1862, Twenty-fourth Kentucky Volunteers, effective force | 228 |
| December 19, 1862, Twentieth Kentucky Volunteers, effective force | 230 |
| December 20, 1862, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, effective force | 554 |
| January 8, 1863, Eleventh Kentucky Volunteers, effective force | 376 |
| April 7, 1863, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, effective force | 409 |
| April 7, 1863, Seventy-third Indiana Volunteers, effective force | 282 |
| Total (nine regiments) | 3,050 |

I would respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to the above list of regiments, taken from my command during the time which passed from the 20th of November, 1862, to the 7th of April, 1863. Some of these old and depleted regiments were sent home to recruit and come back, or their places to be supplied by new and full regiments. Not one of those sent to recruit has ever returned, nor has any regiment reported to supply any of their places. I understand these regiments sent to recruit have greatly increased their numbers, and as I have served with them long I would much prefer that they should be ordered back, if practicable, to having new regiments in their places. But this statement is submitted that the commanding general may see to what a very serious extent my command has been diminished within a short time, and with the hope that the commanding general can and will do something to restore my command.

Very respectfully,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 193. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, May 22, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

5. Maj. Gen. John G. Parke having reported to these headquarters March 28, 1863, in compliance with instructions from the Adjutant-General of the Army, the verbal instructions then given assigning him to duty in this city are hereby approved.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 195. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

7. The commanding officer of the Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers will immediately upon his arrival in this city proceed with his regiment to Catlettsburg, Ky., and report to Brigadier-General White, commanding District of Eastern Kentucky, for duty. * * *

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Vicksburg, Miss., June 1, 1863.*

I. The commanding officer of the Fifth Regiment Illinois Cavalry Volunteers will report with his command immediately and without delay to the commanding officer at Haynes' Bluff, Miss., for orders.

* * * * * * *

III. Brigadier-General Matthies is hereby relieved from duty in the Fifteenth Army Corps and will report in person immediately and without delay to Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, for orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 4, 1863.*

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
*Commanding Third Division:*

SIR: The general commanding the department directs that you report in person at his headquarters for instructions in reference to assuming temporary command of the works at this place.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *June 4, 1863.*

General SHERIDAN:

Your communication is received. General McCook does not think it necessary that your brigade shall remain any longer on the Middleton road, and directs that you order it to camp. We have no further information as to affairs at Franklin than we sent you last night. General Carlin reports all quiet on the ridge on the Shelbyville pike.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 151. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Vicksburg, Miss., June 5, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

6. The Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Colonel McCown commanding, now in Major-General Logan's division, Seventeenth Army Corps, will proceed immediately and without delay to Young's Point, La., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis, commanding. Land transportation, camp and garrison equipage, will be taken. Immediately upon the arrival of the Sixty-third Illinois Volunteers, the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers will proceed to join their proper brigade in the Thirteenth Army Corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation by river.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,

[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 155. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Vicksburg, Miss., June 9, 1863.*

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4. The Second Regiment Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Bush commanding, will report immediately and without delay to Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus at the Big Black River railroad bridge.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,

[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., ARMY OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Somerset, June 9, 1863.*

Col. A. V. KAUTZ,

*Commanding Cavalry Brigade:*

COLONEL: The general directs that, if it becomes necessary, you will fall back until you come up to the One hundred and third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which crossed the river this evening at Waitsborough, with instructions to communicate with you and to render you assistance. They have one section of the Wilder Battery with them. If you think it advisable fall back on this side of the river. Let us know at once what you are doing.

Respectfully, &c.,

L. A. GRATZ,

*Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

COLONEL:

I have no desire to have you hold a position on south side of river, unless you see that some good will be accomplished by doing so. Do not endanger your command.

S. P. CARTER.

[23.]

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., ARMY OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
*Somerset, Ky., June 9, 1863.*

Col. A. V. KAUTZ,
*Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: The general directs me to say that he has sent you re-enforcements. If you need heavy artillery send to Colonel Sterling and he will send you a section of Wilder Battery, which is at the river now, and I will replace it by other. If it is necessary I will send you more re-enforcements—men and guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. GRATZ,
[23.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., ARMY OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
*Somerset, June 9, 1863.*

Major GRATZ,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Let a courier be sent to Colonel Kautz advising him of advance of re-enforcements and rations. The One hundred and third should not march so far as to fatigue the men too much. I think I may move across with an increased force to-morrow, provided there is any probability of the enemy making a stand. I should like to be advised to-night of the news which Colonel Kautz may have.

Respectfully, &c.,

S. P. CARTER,
*Brigadier-General.*

A company left at river will be enough.

Colonel CASEMENT:

Send a courier to Colonel Kautz and advise him of the re-enforcements. If Colonel Kautz has recrossed the river, going to Somerset, you may either recross or camp on other side.

Respectfully, GRATZ.

[23.]

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., ARMY OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY,
*Somerset, June 10, 1863—3 a. m.*

Col. A. V. KAUTZ,
*Commanding South of Cumberland:*

COLONEL: Yours dated 10.30 p. m. last evening just received. The general directs that you fall back to the river and hold it. Re-enforcements will leave here at daylight—a battery and the One hundred and twelfth Illinois—and the general will follow them up himself. If those fellows want to give battle in earnest he will give them a chance. Hold on to the crossing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. VREELAND,
[23.] *Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 158. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Vicksburg, June 12, 1863.*

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10. The Third Regiment Mississippi Infantry Volunteers of African descent, Col. R. H. Ballinger commanding, will move immediately and without delay from their present camp near Warrenton, Miss., to Milliken's Bend, La., and report to Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis, commanding District of Northeastern Louisiana. * * *

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[24.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS, *Triune, Tenn., June 13, 1863.*

In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 156, headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 8, 1863,* the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Reserve Corps, composed of the divisions of Brig. Gens. A. Baird, James D. Morgan, and Robert S. Granger, the First Tennessee Battery, and Battery C, Second Illinois Artillery. Commanding officers of divisions and detachments will immediately forward to these headquarters a return of the strength of their commands.

G. GRANGER,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[23.]

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 14, 1863—11 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
*Commanding Second Division:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that, after submitting your plan of an expedition to-morrow to the general commanding the department, he has this moment declined to approve of same. The expedition, therefore, will not be undertaken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
*Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[23.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 162. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Vicksburg, Miss., June 16, 1863.*

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3. Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman, commanding Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will report to and receive orders from Maj. Gen. John. A. McClernand, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[24.]

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* See Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 398.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Milldale, Miss., June 19, 1863.*

Major-General WASHBURN,
*Commanding Forces Haynes' Bluff:*

GENERAL: Owing to the immediate and close connection between the forces under your command and mine, and our being isolated from the main army, I have the honor respectfully to inform you that by virtue of my seniority I assume command of the whole. You will please make your reports through these headquarters. As soon as your position has been put in a state of defense, and the battalion of engineer soldiers, the contrabands, and intrenching tools can be spared, I wish them turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock, acting chief engineer, for duty on our front. I should like to have a report of the strength and organization of your command; also a sketch of your position and location of the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. PARKE,
[24]. *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Milldale, Miss., June 22, 1863.*

Major-General GRANT:

One of the cavalrymen sent out this morning on patrol has returned and reported that a detachment of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry out beyond Bear Creek, blockading roads, were attacked by a force of 1,000 cavalry and driven back to this side of the creek. Two hundred of our men are reported missing. The rebels have not yet crossed. Re-enforcements have been sent out.

J. G. PARKE,
[24.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Milldale, Miss., June 22, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel MACFEELY,
*Acting Chief Quartermaster, General Grant's Headquarters:*

By dint of hard work my quartermaster has succeeded in getting twenty wagons only for the use of my command. Now, I am not importunate nor given to complaining, but it is manifest that with but twenty wagons I cannot keep my men supplied at any considerable distance from the river. A requisition has been sent in. I must have at least 100 wagons here to-morrow, and I rely upon you to furnish them. I am in need of axes. Please send me at once all the axes you can raise, even to 1,000.

J. G. PARKE,
[24.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Milldale, June 22, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
*Commanding Detachment Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I have just received a dispatch from General Grant of which the inclosed is a copy.* In accordance therewith you will please

* See Vol. XXIV, Part III, p. 428.

direct three brigades of your command to move out as early as possible and occupy the line, with the left resting on the Benton road beyond A. Green's, near Oak Ridge Post-Office, and the right resting at McCall's, covering the road leading to Birdsong's Ferry. One brigade from the Ninth Corps will connect with your brigade at or near McCall's and extend down to Tiffin's, covering the Bridgeport road and connecting with General Osterhaus' pickets. The proper proportion of artillery should be sent with this force. The instructions from Major-General Grant in reference to baggage will be strictly adhered to. Each brigade should be supplied with intrenching tools and axes for the purpose of obstructing the roads over which the enemy can approach, and for intrenching themselves in the positions they are to occupy. You will please report the time when these brigades will start on the march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
*Major-General.*

[24.]

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*June 22, 1863.*

Brigadier-General POTTER,
*Commanding Second Division:*

GENERAL: A dispatch has been received from General Grant of which the inclosed is a copy.* In accordance therewith you will please move a brigade out to occupy the right of a line extending from Oak Ridge Post-Office by way of McCall's and Brat's to Tiffin's. General Smith, of the Sixteenth Army Corps, will be on your left, and General Osterhaus' division occupy the railroad crossing of the Big Black. The instructions given by General Grant in reference to baggage will be strictly adhered to. This brigade should be supplied with intrenching tools and axes for the purpose of obstructing the roads on which the enemy may approach, and for intrenching themselves in the position they are to occupy. Your brigade will move at once. Please report the time of its starting.

By command of Major-General Parke:

NICOLAS BOWEN,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[24.]

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
*Camp near Murfreesborough, June 22, 1863.*

Major SINCLAIR,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry:*

SIR: In obedience to the order of major-general commanding, I sent a scout of 150 men on the Salem road this afternoon. Captain McCormick, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, who was in command of the scout, reports that he proceeded as far as the junction of the Versailles and Eaglesville roads without meeting any of the enemy. The citizens informed him that a brigade of cavalry recently arrived at Middleton and is commanded by Colonel Hoyden [Hagan?]. Of the force at Rover he could learn nothing.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
*Colonel, Commanding.*

[23.]

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*See Vol. XXIV, Part III, p. 428.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Donald's Church, June 24, 1863—8.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:*

SIR: I have the honor to report the safe arrival of my command at Bradyville under General Palmer, and at this place under General Wood. General Palmer's advance encountered a small cavalry force just below Welles Meeting House, and after a smart skirmish drove them from the field, losing 1 man killed and 1 man wounded, both belonging to General Palmer's escort. General Palmer reports that Bate's brigade and other troops are at Beech Grove. General Turchin marched after General Palmer to-day, and is in camp at Bradyville with one brigade of cavalry. There has been some misunderstanding about re-establishing signal communications with Murfreesborough via Pilot Knob or Fort Transit. If the office at Murfreesborough is kept open I will signal you in two hours from this, and I deem it very essential that this line should be kept open. The cannonading heard here up to dark has been very heavy, and the men all suppose that a severe battle has been fought on my right. I will be in the position ordered to-morrow night.

I think it would be well if some one controlling cavalry would open a line of couriers.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 24, 1863—2.15 a. m.*

General WOOD,
*Commanding First Division:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you move your command at 7 a. m. this Wednesday to Donald's or Donaldson's Church, marching by the Bradyville pike. The headquarters of the general will be at this church for the night. The pioneer battalion just reported, and Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Russell commanding, will report to you for orders at the hour of marching.

* * * * * * *

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. P. OLDERSHAW,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Donald's Church, Tenn., June 24, 1863—9.15 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
*Commanding First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

SIR: The general commanding directs that you move your command to-morrow at 7 a. m., to encamp at night at Lumley's Stand. General Palmer, with his command, moves at 6 a. m. on the same road, and will encamp in the same vicinity at night. You will order Lieutenant

Russell, commanding Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, to report to General Palmer in the morning. He will start from camp at 5 a. m. or earlier. You will send with him the battalion of pioneers, with instructions for them to report to General Palmer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Murfreesborough, June 24, 1863.*

General PALMER,
*Commanding Second Division:*

SIR: The general commanding directs that you move your command at 7 a. m. this Wednesday to the vicinity of Bradyville, the advance brigade to occupy the ridge [at] the beginning of the Barrens. The general gives no special instructions as to your line of march, knowing that you are well acquainted with the most practicable route. The general's headquarters will be established at Donald's Church for the night, and the general thinks it advisable to inform you that his First Division will encamp there. The cavalry under Major-General Stanley will pass Cripple Creek between 9 and 11 a. m. en route for Woodbury, and will cover our left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Donald's Church, June 24, 1863—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
*Commanding Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

SIR: Your communication of this day reporting safe arrival at Bradyville is received. You will move your command at 6 a. m. to-morrow to encamp at night at Lumley's Stand. General Wood will move on the same road at 7 a. m. and camp at the same place. It is very important that you start punctually at the hour named, and keep your command, wagons included, well up. The cause of the firing to-day on my right is as yet unknown. Lieutenant Russell and his battery, together with a battalion of pioneers, will leave this camp at 5 a. m. to report to you in the morning.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

P. P. OLDERSHAW.

[23.]

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[JUNE 24, 1863.]

General SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: You will march with your division at 4 a. m. to-day (24th) on the Shelbyville pike. You will march upon that road until you reach the point where the country road crosses at Christiana. You will then throw one of your brigades down the Shelbyville road to observe Old Fosterville, and, as soon as General Brannan's forces near the Shelbyville pike, withdraw the advanced brigade and march to Millersburg, where further orders will await you. Brannan's division is now at Salem.

It moves down the Middleton dirt road to Newton's, thence across to the Shelbyville pike, and will follow you on the road to Millersburg. Johnson's and Davis' divisions move out on the Shelbyville road at 5 a. m. as far as Alexander's, when they will turn to the left and march direct to Millersburg. Your train, except ammunition, had better follow on the direct road to Millersburg, following Johnson's and Davis' troops. Five companies of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry (mounted) will report to you at 3.30 a. m. The general commanding the corps will march with the column on the direct road to Millersburg. If anything of note occurs, apprise me of it on the road or at Millersburg. These headquarters are in no way responsible for the untimely hour at which this order is issued.

A. McD. McCOOK,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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MILLERSBURG, TENN., *June 24, 1863.*

General SHERIDAN:

Information is received that General Thomas received no opposition at Hoover's Gap. This leads General McCook to think that the enemy are drifting to our right, and he has applied to the general commanding to hold General Brannan's command until further developments, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

(Same to General Brannan.)
[23.]

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MILLERSBURG, TENN., *June 24, 1863.*

General JOHNSON:

General McCook directs that you hold the position you have gained at the gap. There are two gaps to your left between here and Hoover's Gap, on the Manchester pike, that are practicable for artillery. General Thomas' right cannot be more than two miles and a half from us. The road leading to that gap will be well picketed with cavalry. General Davis' two brigades have gone up to your support in case you need it. Sheridan and Brannan are camped near Millersburg on the Christiana road. General Baird is at Christiana. The general does not think there are any gaps between Liberty and Guy's Gaps that are practicable for artillery. You are directed to have your command under arms at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning, field officers' horses saddled, and artillery hitched up. My headquarters will be in the old log house in Millersburg. The Second Division has proved herself worthy of Shiloh, and the corps commander is delighted with their behavior.

G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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MURFREESBOROUGH, *June 24, 1863.*

Colonel HARRISON:

COLONEL: By direction of the general commanding, your regiment is again placed in the command of Major-General McCook, and the latter directs that you order five companies to report to Major-General

Sheridan at 3.30 o'clock this morning, and the remaining five companies to report to Brigadier-General Johnson at 4.30 o'clock. Your command will move as directed in orders of to-day, with authorized baggage and transportation, with twelve days' rations and six days' forage. Your wagon train will move with General Johnson's wagon train in rear of Johnson's and Davis' divisions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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MILLERSBURG, TENN., *June 25, 1863—6.50 a. m.*

General GARFIELD:

Johnson reports that the rebels were engaged felling trees and obstructing the road in our front. I mean in front of Johnson. There is a small force of them in front of Johnson occupying a hill and gorge. He is now moving there. Will look well to my right and keep you posted.

A. McD. McCOOK,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

Johnson reports his loss at ninety killed and wounded. The wounded are being sent back to Murfreesborough.

A. McD. McCOOK,

[23.] *Major-General.*

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JUNE 25, 1863—9 a. m.

General JOHNSON:

You will halt your pickets and skirmishers where they are, and send a few patrols to reconnoiter carefully for information, such patrol to give, in case of capture, no information in regard to their regiments or our force. Small patrols can gain information as well as larger ones.

By command of Major-General McCook:

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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JUNE 25, 1863.

General JOHNSON:

You will immediately extend your line of skirmishers well out to the right and left of Liberty Gap. See if you can find out the object of the enemy. Try to ascertain what force, &c., that will be necessary for us to know. Two brigades of Davis' division will support you if necessary. I would send other troops to relieve you, but you are now better acquainted with the country, and I think can do this work. It is not the object to drive the enemy beyond the gap, and you must not bring on a general engagement. I will be up after awhile.

A. McD. McCOOK,

[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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JUNE 25, 1863—12.45 p. m.

General JOHNSON:

General McCook directs that you order your cavalry to patrol or advance on any roads that may be on your right or on the right

between this place and your position, in order to obtain information and learn, if possible, what the enemy is doing. He wishes you also to hold a threatening front toward the enemy, and to keep him in ignorance of our position and movements. Orders as to the movement of your command will be sent you in due time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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[JUNE 25, 1863.]

General JOHNSON:

General McCook directs me to say that he is informed that the whole force of Liddell's brigade is in your front, and that he wishes you to have the advance brigade of your command posted with the greatest care, and your troops protected in every way against surprise in the morning. General Davis' two brigades are ordered to be in readiness to move to your support.

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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MILLERSBURG, TENN., *June 25, 1863—4.45 a. m.*

General CARLIN:

General McCook directs that you move up to the support of the Second Division with the two brigades of the First Division. General Johnson has been ordered to feel the enemy. It is not designed to drive the enemy out of the gap or bring on a general engagement.

Your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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MILLERSBURG, TENN., *June 25, 1863—7.45 a. m.*

General JOHN M. BRANNAN:

General Garfield's letter* of this morning stated that you would join General Thomas. General McCook has no instructions or orders to the contrary, and expects you to act upon the instructions you receive from the general commanding, independently of him, and upon your own judgment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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JUNE 25, 1863.

Major-General SHERIDAN:

I am directed by the general to say that the state of affairs at the front is now such that there is no necessity of keeping either of your brigades in readiness to move out at once. You can therefore put it on the footing of the rest of your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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*See Garfield to McCook, June 24, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 449.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST CORPS,
*June 25, 1863—9.30 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch* this morning, by an officer of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, ordered to establish courier-lines. I am now within one mile of the uplands, which, General Turchin has just reported to me, is in the possession of the cavalry sent to my left. Thus far I have seen or heard of no enemy except that reported in my letter of last night. I am three hours from Hollow Springs, still marching, and intend to reach Lumley's Stand to-night, which is now seven miles from the head of my column. I have abandoned the signal station at Pilot Knob, and have sent the signal corps officers to the front to look out for a good stand to signal to my right if other stations are established. The courier-line is now established between me and Bradyville and will be from my headquarters to-night. The roads are very bad, but I have great faith in getting my entire command up at the point ordered to night. General Palmer has just left me. He has no other information. From the best information I can get, I am from eight to ten miles from the line of the Murfreesborough and Manchester pike, and suppose I shall be about the same distance from there at my headquarters to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hollow Springs, Tenn., June 25, 1863—2.45 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:*

SIR: I have this moment arrived at Hollow Springs, distant from Lumley's Stand three miles. General Palmer's infantry is also up, but the hill is so steep and rough and the roads so bad that I fear it will be impossible to get more than Palmer's artillery and transportation up. Later in the afternoon I shall determine as to encampment of General Wood's troops, but at present I purpose to bring them here. General Turchin has been to Lumley's Stand. He is now here. He reports no water at Lumley's Stand, and the impracticability of getting more than General Wood's troops here to-night has determined me in encamping at this place. Lumley's Stand is now occupied by the cavalry. I shall withdraw the cavalry with the exception of three squadrons to-night. General Turchin has captured two couriers. They report having sent or carried one dispatch from McMinnville to Beech Grove to-day. They belonged to the Seventh Confederate Cavalry. I wrote you at 9.30 this morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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*See Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 455.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hollow Springs, Tenn., June 25, 1863—9.45 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:*

SIR: I have this moment information from my rear. General Wood is encamped two miles this side of Bradyville, and none of General Palmer's wagons yet up, but they will work at them all night. I wrote you at 2.45 p. m., on my arrival here (Hollow Springs). No further news, and unless I receive further orders I shall remain here till my command comes up. The roads are improving, and I look for the last of my command to be up about 12 m. to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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MILLERSBURG, TENN., *June 26, 1863—1 a. m.*

General GARFIELD:

A communication is just received from Major Bond.* Its inquiries have already been partially answered in dispatch of 11 p. m. 25th. The wagon trains of the First and Second Divisions, with two regiments as guard, commanded by Colonel Heg, were sent to Manchester pike, leaving here at 3 p. m. Owing to the bad state of the road, the train of the Third Division could not get over before dark and was ordered to remain here. It is ready to move at a moment's notice, and will be sent over as soon as it is daylight, unless orders are given to the contrary. The gap in front has been taken and held with such tenacity as will probably lead the enemy to think we want to advance through it. The cutting of trees will offer no serious obstruction to an advance.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
[23.] *Major-General.*

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MILLERSBURG, TENN., *June 26, 1863—4.30 a. m.*

[General GARFIELD:]

In your dispatch of 1.15 a. m. to-day you state:† "It is hoped that the head of your column may reach Beech Grove to-morrow night." I have interpreted this (to-morrow night) to mean to-night, as is almost certainly your real meaning, and am acting accordingly. If I am mistaken please notify me as early as possible.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. McD. McCOOK,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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MILLERSBURG, TENN., *June 26, 1863—12 m.*

General GARFIELD:

Your dispatch of 10 a. m. is received.‡ I will attend to all, and get all the news possible. My train will follow Brannan's. I can send it

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* See Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 457.
† See Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 464.
‡ See Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 455.

to Murfreesborough pike to-night. I will do so in case orders to the contrary do not reach me before 3 p. m.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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MILLERSBURG, TENN., *June 26, 1863—3.45 a. m.*

General SHERIDAN:

General McCook directs me to say that it is most essential that your baggage train should start at the earliest dawn for the Manchester pike. He directs that you send one regiment along as guard and to help the train along, so that there may be no delay or stalling of the teams on the way, and so that the way can be cleared for troops.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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MILLERSBURG, TENN., *June 26, 1863—5.20 a. m.*

Brigadier-General JOHNSON:

General McCook directs that you have your command in readiness to withdraw from the gap at as early an hour as practicable. The time of withdrawal will be designated as soon as General Davis is heard from.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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MILLERSBURG, TENN., *June 26, 1863—8 a. m.*

Brigadier-General DAVIS:

General McCook directs that you send the earliest information possible of the execution of the order sent you early this morning. He does not wish to send the supporting division across to the Manchester pike and out of reach before he hears definitely that the demonstration made by you is altogether successful, but he is anxious to move these divisions as soon as it is safe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hollow Springs, Tenn., June 26, 1863—7.27 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:*

SIR: Your order* to march by the most direct route at an early hour this morning on Manchester was received half an hour ago. General

*See Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 455.

Wood is still three miles behind us, and the center train of Palmer's cannot be brought up the hill before 12 o'clock to-day, at which time the head of Wood's column will arrive here (Hollow Springs). Your order was written, I presume, before the receipt of my dispatch dated 9.45 p. m., and as yet I have no knowledge that my dispatch of 2.45 p. m. has reached you. This last dispatch would have warned you of the great probability of the impossibility for me to execute your order. You may form some slight idea of the difficulties I have encountered when I inform you that it has been found the most practicable to haul the wagons up the hill by ropes and by soldiers. Unless I get further instructions from you, which I look for momentarily, I shall move my command forward as soon as Wood's troops arrive, leaving a strong guard with the transportation, which will follow as rapidly as possible. I shall endeavor to execute your orders to occupy Manchester and the crossing of Duck River to-night. I will send out the cavalry to proceed cautiously, with the view of communicating with General Thomas, and to inform him of my position and prospects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hollow Springs, Tenn., June 26, 1863—9.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:*

SIR: It has again commenced raining heavily, and Colonel Starling, who has just arrived from my rear, reports that it will be hardly possible for General Wood and his troops to arrive here before night. I have fifty men to a wagon to push and pull up General Palmer's transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hollow Springs, Tenn., June 26, 1863—9.30 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:*

SIR: I wrote you at 7.27 a. m. in the expectation of moving my command at 12 m. Since then heavy rains have set in, and Colonel Starling, who has just arrived from the rear, states that it will be hardly possible for Wood and his troops to arrive here before night. I am using every exertion to get the wagons up the hill, putting fifty men to each wagon, and anxiously await instructions from you in view of these unexpected obstacles and delays.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hollow Springs, Tenn., June 26, 1863—4.15 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:*

SIR: I wrote you at 7.27 and 9.30 a. m. this day, and have ever since been anxiously looking for dispatch from you, as I am unaware whether you received my dispatch of yesterday reporting my arrival here. The heavy and incessant rains still continue, and at 3.30 p. m. General Palmer had but the wagons of his first brigade up the hill, and in addition to the wagons of the two other brigades there are the wagons of the cavalry, reported to be 200 in number, ahead of General Wood. So long as this weather continues, it is impossible for me to form any opinion as to when my command will arrive here. General Turchin sends me word from Lumley's Stand, 12.15 p. m., that he has just returned from a reconnaissance four miles to the front on Manchester road. There are no vedettes of the enemy and I can hear of no force at Manchester. Captain Thompson, of the Fourth Cavalry, has gone to General Thomas with your dispatch. I have strong pickets on all roads. My dispatch to General Thomas was informing him of my present position and difficulties. I am making every effort to get my command here, and shall continue to do so. Every man that can possibly work on the road is there, and with a few hours of sunshine the roads would improve so as to enable me to move some time to-morrow for Manchester, as ordered; at least I hope so.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hollow Springs, Tenn., June 26, 1863.*

Major-General THOMAS,
*Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I write to inform you of my present position. I could get no farther than Hollow Springs last night, three miles from Lumley's Stand, where I was ordered to be, owing to the bad condition of the road. This morning I am pulling up General Palmer's wagons by ropes and soldiers, and General Wood's command is in rear of General Palmer's train. General Wood camped last night two miles and a half this side of Bradyville. I look for General Palmer's train to be up by midday, when, unless I get further orders, I shall move General Palmer's command and General Wood's infantry, less a sufficient guard to protect and bring on his artillery and wagons, with the view of occupying Manchester and the crossing of Duck River to-night as ordered. I have ordered General Turchin forward with his cavalry, with instructions to move cautiously, and if practicable, to open communication with you. He will apprise you fully of my present position. Please let me hear from you.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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* For reply, see Garfield to Crittenden, 5.15 p. m., Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 460.
† For reply, see Thomas to Crittenden, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 466.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hollow Springs, Tenn., June 26, 1863—8.10 a. m.*

Brigadier-General WOOD,
*Commanding First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Use every effort to arrive here at 12 m. or sooner. Palmer's train [will arrive] before that hour, and the general commanding purposes moving forward so soon as your troops arrive here, as he is ordered to occupy Manchester and the crossing of Duck River to-night. Your train probably will be left to come on, in which event you must leave a strong guard with both for protection, and to help it up the hill. Not one word of news. General Thomas is moving on Manchester by Beech Grove.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hollow Springs, Tenn., June 26, 1863—10 a. m.*

Brigadier-General WOOD,
*Commanding First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Yours of 9 a. m. is received. The general is using every possible exertion to clear the road for your command. He has no disposition whatever to move without your entire command, but should it become necessary to do so, he will give you timely notice, so that you may arrange for the security of your train, &c., and move up, say, two-thirds of your infantry to march with him. General Turchin left at 9 a. m. with his cavalry to reconnoiter all the roads beyond Lumley's Stand, and if possible to communicate with General Thomas, who is reported from department headquarters as marching to-day on Beech Grove road to Manchester. General Rosecrans' quarters to-night, as to-day, at Beech Grove. Beyond this we have not one atom of news.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GARRISON FORK, TENN., *June 27, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

General Sheridan's division will be ready to move on in a little while—say an hour. I heard General Rosecrans sent a dispatch to General Thomas asking him whether a brigade or a division should go to Fairfield. I will await your orders in regard to this matter, and Sheridan will not move until I receive them. The rest of my corps will be concentrated here, washed and fed, and will be ready for work. I send this letter to keep up the correspondence and for the better information of all concerned.*

A. McD. McCOOK,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

* See also Bond to McCook, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 470.

GARRISON FORK, TENN., *June 27, 1863—9 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD:

I have reconnoitered the pike toward Manchester and find it clear for my trains. The trains will be moved forward, starting at 3 a. m. to-morrow, and my troops will march at 6, General Davis in advance. Please send me the Associated Press dispatches that you receive. My troops are all here snugly and comfortably encamped.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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GARRISON FORK, TENN., *June 27, 1863.*

General DAVIS:

General McCook directs that you move your command forward on the Manchester pike to this point, where your division will be placed in a good camp by a fine stream. Give us timely notice of your arrival. Your division will not have to move beyond this point this evening.

Your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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GARRISON FORK, TENN., *June 27, 1863.*

General JOHNSON:

General McCook directs that you can unharness your artillery horses and the mules of your ordnance and wagon trains to-night, but that the animals must be harnessed by 3 a. m. to-morrow and all ready to be hitched up at a moment's notice. The order about being ready, &c., by 3 a. m. is imperative.

By command of Major-General McCook:

G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

(Same to General Davis.)

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GARRISON FORK, TENN., *June 27, 1863—1 p. m.*

General SHERIDAN:

General McCook directs that you send one brigade of your division, by way of Fairfield, to follow in the rear of General Thomas' column, now en route from Fairfield to Manchester. Push the other brigades of your division directly forward to Manchester from this place. They should reach Manchester to-night. If wagon trains impede your progress, turn them off the road and pass your troops. If you cannot reach Manchester to-night, comply with the order as far as you can. My headquarters will be at this place to-night.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

* See also McCook to Sheridan, 1.30 p. m., Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 471.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hollow Springs, Tenn., June 27, 1863—5 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this day, dated Beech Grove, 10.15 a. m.* Subsequently a captain has reported to me, having come through from Manchester, reporting General Reynolds and his command there. Previous to the receipt of your dispatch I had ordered General Palmer to move to a position four miles beyond Lumley's Stand, where, I am told, there is good water. He left at 2.30 p. m., with later instructions to encamp in the vicinity of Manchester to-night if practicable. General Wood, with two of his brigades, is now here, and his artillery is coming up, and, with the improved condition of the hill, owing to the change of weather, he will probably have his ammunition up by night-fall and the balance of his transportation during the night. In any event, I shall move his two brigades at daylight, leaving one brigade to guard and bring on his transportation without unnecessary delay. General Palmer will communicate with you to-night, supposing you to be at Manchester. General Turchin is at Pocahontas, with orders to reconnoiter in the direction of Woodbury and McMinnville, and will stay in that vicinity till General Wood's train passes Lumley's Stand. It was reported to me by General Palmer that Colonel Breckinridge, with his cavalry, had been at Readyville since Hazen left there. I inclose you a rebel soldier's letter to his mother, Mrs. Mary Hatchcock, picked up by the cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hollow Springs, June 27, 1863—10 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WOOD,
*Commanding First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

SIR: The general commanding directs that you move two of your brigades, with their batteries and ammunition trains, at 5 in the morning and march to Manchester. Your other brigades will guard and bring on as quickly as possible the train of wagons.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hollow Springs, Tenn., June 27, 1863—12.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
*Commanding Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

SIR: The general commanding directs that you move your command forward at once and encamp on this the Bradyville and Manchester road, about four miles from Lumley's Stand, where it is reported to me you

* See Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 470.

will find good water. You will communicate with the general commanding as soon as you arrive at your camp.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hollow Springs, Tenn., June 27, 1863.*

Brigadier-General TURCHIN,
*Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that the head of General Palmer's column will reach Lumley's Stand about 3 p. m. You will detail a squadron of cavalry to report to General Palmer so soon as he arrives. You will keep your command where it is, on the roads between Lumley's and Pocahontas, scouting well all other roads that lead from the direction of Woodbury and McMinnville, and to a considerable [distance]. Your main command will not move forward till after Wood's train passes Lumley's, which [it] will not probably till to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hollow Springs, Tenn., June 27, 1863—7.15 p. m.*

Brigadier-General TURCHIN,
*Commanding Cavalry:*

SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your note of 5.40 p. m. By it the general is of opinion that you understood his order, and so soon as General Wood's transportation passes Lumley's Stand he desires that you move to Manchester by the direct road from Pocahontas. The general himself will move forward early in the morning.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Manchester, Tenn., June 28, 1863—12 m.*

Brigadier-General WOOD,
*Commanding First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

SIR: The general commanding directs that you encamp to-night on the road you are marching, but as he is at this time unaware of the obstacles before you, he cannot designate the place, but desires that you reach General Palmer's present encampment, if at all practicable, by dark. General Palmer is encamped four miles back from this place. However, you will move again early in the morning, and march to this place. General Palmer moves up this afternoon. The general now

says to exercise your own judgment about moving to General Palmer's present camp. Encamp if you choose and if the location is suitable, when this dispatch reaches you. The writer has just received a note from Colonel Simpson, asking for the pioneers and for axes. The general says the pioneers are here and cannot well be sent back, and that if you have not axes enough, which he cannot understand, you had better send on at once to General Palmer and borrow what you need. You will communicate with the general when you have located your camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, June 29, 1863.*

Maj. C. A. DANA,
*General Grant's Headquarters, behind Vicksburg:*

Your dispatches received up to and including the 21st instant,* also your letter and the map of the works, for all of which we are greatly indebted to you. Please continue the sketches. You will also report promptly everything you may learn respecting the operations of General Banks.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

[24.] *Secretary of War.*

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MANCHESTER, TENN., *June 29, 1863.*

General GARFIELD:

General Davis' command will be ready to move at 4 p. m., and General Johnson at 5 o'clock. I would prefer that those divisions should remain in camp to-night, unless it is essential that they should move sooner. They arrived in camp at midnight last night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MCD. MCCOOK,

[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Manchester, June 29, 1863.*

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,
*Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: The general commanding wishes to know if the scouting parties sent out by you have returned, and report news they bring. He also wishes you to find out the best way to get to Bobo's Cross-Roads, and report to him.†

Very respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,

[23.] *Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

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* See Vol. XXIV, Part I.

† For reply, see Brannan to Garfield, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 482.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Manchester, June 29, 1863—11.35 a. m.*

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,
*Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 9.15 a. m. received.* The general commanding asks how far to the front, and what pressure is there against you.

Respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
[23.] *Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Manchester, June 29, 1863—3.40 p. m.*

Brigadier-General MORTON,
*Commanding Pioneers:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you proceed immediately to put a pontoon bridge across the river at the main ford on Murfreesborough road.

Very respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
[23.] *Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Manchester, June 29, 1863.*

Major-General HARTSUFF,
*Comdg. Corps at Glasgow, or wherever else he may be found:*

GENERAL: You must take care of Carthage, and should send a man there to command, as Stokes is not the man. You want a fighting man there. Please send me the rest of the pack-mules when you are ready to spare them. We have got this far all right; have possession of Shelbyville, and Bragg reported in force at Tullahoma.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
[23.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Milldale, Miss., June 29, 1863.*

Major-General WASHBURN,
*Commanding Detachment Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: By direction of Major-General Parke, commanding, I have the honor to inclose a copy of general order, dated June 29, 1863, from Major-General Sherman.† You will please make the necessary disposition and give such orders as will insure a prompt compliance with so much as may relate to your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NICOLAS BOWEN,
[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* See 9.25 a. m., Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 482.
† See Vol. XXIV, Part III, p. 449.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*June 30, 1863.*

Major-General THOMAS,
*Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that Wilder has returned safe and sound after a very vigorous and successful expedition, considering the state of the river. He directs me also to ask if General Reynolds cannot furnish for his command say two barrels of whisky from the stores left here, as his command is much exhausted.

Very respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
[23.] *Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Manchester, June 30, 1863—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
*Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you send a topographical officer with a squad of men to blaze road direct to these headquarters Have your chief topographical officer number these roads, and run them as nearly parallel as it can be done for the different commands, blazing the routes in such a manner that they can readily be distinguished one from the other.

Very respectfully, FRANK S. BOND,
[23.] *Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

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MANCHESTER, TENN., *June 30, 1863.*

Colonel JONES:

General McCook directs that you proceed to Murfreesborough, by the general route indicated to you, with the train and troops under your command. He directs that you organize the convalescents in the train as complete as possible, so as to assist in protecting the train. He expects you to make the best fight you can if attacked, and leaves the detail to your own discretion. I will send the guide to follow you if he reports in time. He has not reported. Do not wait.

Very respectfully,

G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Manchester, June 30, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
*Commanding Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you at once organize your command with the view of marching without transportation, and carrying all your picks, axes, and shovels, if necessary, on mules or horses, but if practicable on the men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
*Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

(Same to General Wood, First Division.)

[23.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 249. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

8. Brigadier-General Sturgis, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Twenty-third Army Corps, and will report in person at these headquarters.

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By order of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,
[23.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., ARMY OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY, *Somerset, Ky., June 30, 1863.*

Col. A. V. KAUTZ,
*Commanding Cavalry Brigade:*

COLONEL: Your communication was received. The general directs that you forage on the country, as it is impossible to supply you from this place direct, or from Stanford by way of Columbia, as the bridge over Green River is destroyed. It will be a hard task to supply you with provisions. If your service can be dispensed at Jamestown or vicinity, and if forage is not to be had in the country, notify me at once, so that I may order you back. Col. F. Wolford is in command. Please forward tri-monthly report for June 30 and monthly return for June. The resignations of Lieutenant-Colonel Ratliff and Lieutenant Hampson are accepted. If possible capture every rebel on north side of river. It is hoped that no means will be left untried to secure that most desirable end. Rations are going forward and the command will be kept supplied. Forage must be obtained from the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. GRATZ,
[23.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 290. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 1, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

12. Brig. Gen. H. B. Carrington, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay for duty to the Governor of Indiana.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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JULY 1, 1863.

Captain MCALESTER,
*General Ord's Headquarters:*

General Grant desires that Herron's approach by the Warrenton road, Lauman's approach by the Hall's Ferry road, Hovey's approach, and A. J. Smith's approach be prepared for the rapid movement and debouch of troops by Sunday next. The approaches should admit easy movement by fours, and of guns; the ends so arranged that men can debouch

at double-quick. Means shall be devised for crossing ditches, sand-bags stuffed with cotton should be experimented with, planks obtained, and everything held in readiness for an assault at the points named by Sunday morning. Call for any working parties needed.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
[24.] *Captain of Engineers.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*July 1, 1863—2.15 p. m.*

General GARFIELD:

At General Thomas' suggestion I concentrate my corps at Tullahoma. I will try and have them all there to-night. Sheridan and Davis are on the Lynchburg road. Johnson is on the main Tullahoma road, but I turn him to the right at Arnold's, and take a new cut road to Tullahoma. If this does not meet with your wishes I can, by an expeditious courier, stop the movement.*

Very respectfully, yours,

A. McD. McCOOK,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

---

MANCHESTER, *July 1, 1863—11.15.*

General THOMAS:

GENERAL: The following dispatch is just received from General Sheridan: "I am within two miles of Tullahoma. I am satisfied the enemy evacuated last night."

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

---

MANCHESTER, *July 1, 1863—10.15 p. m.*

General SHERIDAN:

General McCook directs you move your command at 3 o'clock in the morning on the road west of the railroad, taking the dirt road as near the railroad as practicable. He wishes you to call at his headquarters instantly for a further conference on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*July 1, 1863—8.20 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff:*

SIR: I have the honor to report my command now ready to move, in compliance with your order† of this morning, excepting so far as regards three days' forage. I have not any, and I desire to know if the general

* For reply, see Garfield to McCook, 3.30 p. m., Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 496.
† See Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 494.

commanding the department is expecting forage to arrive, or whether he expects me to send out for forage, which will certainly take more than to-day to secure, if it can be had in the country at all, which I do not believe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

---

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*July 1, 1863—3.30 p. m.*

General WOOD:

You will move your command at once to Pelham via Hillsborough. Push the march as rapidly as your men can endure it without too great exhaustion. Order all the rations you have to follow you. General Palmer will move for the same destination (Pelham) by Hill's Chapel.

By order of Major-General Crittenden.

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*July 1, 1863—4.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
*Commanding Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

GENERAL: You will march your command to Pelham via Hillsborough. Push the march as rapidly as your men can endure it without too great exhaustion. General Wood with his command moves to the same point.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Manchester, July 1, 1863.*

Brigadier-General BEATTY,
*First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

SIR: You will remain here with your brigade to assume command of this place and protect the trains and other public property. Report to department headquarters for further instructions.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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TULLAHOMA, TENN., *July 2, 1863—3 a. m.*

General DAVIS:

I send you inclosed a letter of instructions from the general commanding.* General McCook directs that you move with your division

*See Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 494.

to the support of General Sheridan's division at 4.30 o'clock this morning. The inclosed letter contains your instructions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

---

TULLAHOMA, TENN., *July 2, 1863—10.15 a. m.*

General JOHNSON:

The general commanding the corps directs that you establish your headquarters in Tullahoma, and that you assume command of the town and take charge of it, both in police and administration. He wishes you to concentrate your command in such position as to protect themselves and the town. Throw a small regiment into the bastion fort. Reconnoiter the vicinity, and have all old camp and garrison equipage collected and used, if necessary, for your troops or to cover stores. The general further directs that you hold your division at all times in hand to support the troops in front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*On road between Hillsborough and Pelham,*
*Two Miles South of Hillsborough, July 2, 1863—7 a. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:*

SIR: I am this moment in receipt of your dispatch of 6.15 last evening to General Palmer, changing the direction of his march to-day. I do not understand that it changes the direction of General Wood's march to-day, and shall therefore continue on to Pelham, by which route I can reach Winchester to-night as soon as General Palmer by his changed route, if so ordered. I send you copy* of General Palmer's note to me (inclosing yours to him); also copy of my reply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

P. S.—Have heard nothing of any couriers; hope to find them established at Pelham and receive orders there.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*On road between Hillsborough and Pelham,*
*July 2, 1863—7 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
*Commanding Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

General PALMER: Your dispatch of 4.15 a. m. this day, inclosing note from General Garfield of last evening, is received. The instructions

* Not found.

in the note inclosed are very clear for your march to-day, so soon as Colonel Grose with his command reaches you, or you hear of him in a safe position marching to join you. General Wood is on the road to Pelham. Use every effort to ascertain that Colonel Grose is in the right direction to join you promptly.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hillsborough, July 2, 1863—9 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:
*Chief of Staff:*

SIR: I have this moment returned here in pursuance of your orders of yesterday, dated 7 p. m.,* which reached me at Pelham at 1.20 p. m. to-day. So soon as the men were rested sufficiently General Wood moved on the road and is now in camp about three miles from here, with orders to advance to this place in the morning. As I entered the town I met your courier, who had just arrived, carrying your copy of dispatch to General Van Cleve, ordering him to McMinnville. I shall await here for your further orders. Of General Palmer I have heard nothing since my dispatch to him this morning, copy of which I sent you in my dispatch of 7 a. m., reporting my being on the road to Pelham, with General Wood's division then two miles from here. I shall endeavor to open communication with General Palmer at Hart's tanyard, as ordered. I have seen two couriers with dispatches, one from General Turchin in search of General Stanley, but could give them no information. General Turchin passed my headquarters this morning at about 2, but did not report, and I learned, as I started, that he had retraced his steps a short distance and went on the road to Winchester. About halfway between here and Pelham we found a small squad of cavalry, who delayed our advance somewhat up to Pelham, and as we entered the town the bridge across the river or creek was fired. My troops at once extinguished it. I learned at Pelham that General Forrest left there this morning at 9 with about 1,500 cavalry on the road to Decherd. This information I gained from the few citizens there. About 10 a. m. to-day I heard about eight or ten cannon shots in the direction of Allisonia, a little southwest from where I stood. I supposed it to be General Turchin. I am greatly embarrassed for want of necessary couriers, as there is no line established here, and the men that bring your dispatches all ride exhausted horses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
*Somerset, Ky., July 2, 1863.*

Col. A. V. KAUTZ,
*Commanding Third Brigade:*

COLONEL: The general directs that unless some information should make it necessary to remain you return to this place with your own

*See Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 495.

brigade (Second, Seventh, Law's battery) and Forty-fifth Ohio. The other troops will remain at Jamestown and vicinity until further orders.

Very respectfully,

L. A. GRATZ,
[23.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
*July 3, 1863.*

Captain JENNEY,
*General Sherman's Headquarters:*

You will at once make preparations for sending the whole of the pontoon train available for use to report to General Sherman. A sufficient detachment of men, with a good officer, taken from the pioneer company under your control, will accompany it. Another order will be sent for the train to start.

By order of General Grant:

C. B. COMSTOCK,
[24.] *Captain of Engineers.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Near Oak Ridge, Miss., July 3, 1863.*

General SMITH:

The following dispatch has been had from General Grant:

No more deserters will be received from Vicksburg as deserters, but all coming out hereafter will be treated as prisoners of war.

By command of Major-General Parke:

N. BOWEN,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

(Same to Generals Welsh and Potter.)

[24.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Tullahoma, July 3, 1863—11 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
*Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that General McCook has just left this place, and will make his headquarters in Winchester.

Very respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
[23.] *Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

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WINCHESTER, *July 3, 1863—7.55.*

General GARFIELD:

I am here with Davis' division. Sheridan is at Cowan. I ordered him to push to the gorge of the mountain, but not to ascend unless he was certain of making considerable captures in men and material. Stanley passed through Decherd to Cowan this morning. Watkins, with his cavalry, has also joined Sheridan, who is ordered to use them. I have heard nothing of Thomas' infantry save that they were crossing

Elk. The water in my road took the wagon beds, but we do not consider that an obstruction in this corps. I have not heard from Sheridan since his arrival at Cowan. He has not fired a shot. I am expecting news from him every moment of importance; it will be forwarded. Cleburne's division, with a considerable wagon train, passed here yesterday. Prominent rebels say here that they intend to fight at Bridgeport. I will hold myself here until I know the wishes of the general commanding. I sent 250 bushels of corn to the mill and will soon have plenty of meal. I have captured some salt and cows; chickens, vegetables, plenty; hay, wheat, and corn in small quantities for animals. I am pretty well off. Sheridan is rationed to the 12th instant. Stearns was buried here yesterday.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,

[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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WINCHESTER, *July 3, 1863—4 p. m.*

General SHERIDAN:

General McCook directs me to say to you that the general commanding the department is much delighted with the manner in which you conducted the advance yesterday and to-day. One thousand cavalry, under Colonel Watkins, were ordered to report to you this morning. If you can make them useful, push them forward. Do what you wish with them. The general does not think you will gain any advantage by taking your command up into the mountains. Corps headquarters will be at Winchester to-night.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,

[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hillsborough, July 3, 1863—9.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:*

SIR: I wrote you on my return here at 9 p. m. yesterday,† and this morning at 6.30 received your dispatch of 1.30 a. m.‡ ordering me to proceed again to Pelham with Wood's division. I am resting the men, and in half an hour, if I do not receive other instructions from you, shall march back to Pelham. I delay this march not only for the men's sake, who have marched three hours already, but in the hope of receiving further advices from you in reply to my two dispatches of yesterday, dated 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., respectively. My men's rations, especially bread, are all but exhausted, much having been destroyed in haversacks by the wet weather. I have beef on the hoof, but without bread the men will soon sicken. I have heard nothing from General Palmer since yesterday morning, but have sent scouts out in the hope of opening communication with him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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* See Sheridan's report, Vol. XXIII, Part I, p. 513.
† See p. 386.
‡ See Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 508.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hillsborough, July 3, 1863—8 a. m.*

General PALMER,
*Hart's Tan-yard:*

SIR: Since writing you yesterday at 7 a. m. I have received nothing from, or heard nothing of, you. I presume you are at Hart's tan-yard in compliance with orders from deparment headquarters. I returned here with General Wood's division last night according to orders. I desire if possible to open communication with you. Let me know by bearer where you are, and under what orders you are acting. Orders have been received for me to return to Pelham.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hillsborough, July 3, 1863—3 p. m.*

Major-General PALMER,
*Commanding Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of to-day, reporting your command back at Hart's tan-yard, &c. The general ordered Colonel Kniffin to Manchester this morning to procure supplies for his command, and he will send at once to him to expedite your supplies, and to forward them via Hillsborough. The general's instructions up to the present moment order him to Pelham, and General Wood has gone there. Since your dispatch the general is disposed to remain here to anticipate further orders, especially as his two divisions are now at a relative distance apart from here. The general cannot give you any orders, as your last were received from department headquarters. He knows nothing of the plan of operations of the general commanding the department. Are you in communication with General Thomas or with any one communicating with department headquarters? Have you found any where a line of couriers?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*July 3, 1863—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General PALMER,
*Commanding Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 5.25 p. m., by Captain Howland, is received. General Wood has arrived at Pelham, and reports (by deserters) Bragg's army crossing the mountains. The inclosed dispatch (open for your information) forward to department headquarters at once. If you send through General Thomas, let him also read it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
*Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hillsborough, July 3, 1863—4 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff:*

SIR: Since writing you this morning at 9.30 I am gratified to inform you that I have succeeded in opening communication with General Palmer, and herewith hand you copy of his note.* I ordered my commissary of subsistence to Manchester this morning, not hearing from any one of any supplies coming forward for my command. He moved expeditiously, and sent me a dispatch, a copy of which I also inclose.* By it it will be seen that my command was entirely ignored in the distribution of supplies on the first issue.

I have sent on to Manchester to have General Palmer's supplies come on by this place, as I am satisfied that it is the best and most direct route to Hart's tan-yard. General Wood and his command left here at 10 a. m. for Pelham. Since receipt of dispatch from General Palmer, finding my two divisions are now about equidistant from this point, I have determined to remain here to receive and probably anticipate further orders.

9.15 p. m.

Am in receipt of dispatch from General Wood. He arrived at Pelham at 4 p. m., after a laborious march—made so by the rain—and reports two deserters from Forrest's command, who state that he commenced to cross the mountains yesterday afternoon. Other deserters say that the bulk of Bragg's army—which was by them believed to be 35,000 to 40,000 strong—has also crossed the mountains. This report was believed in and corroborated by the citizens of Pelham. One of the deserters left his regiment, Fifth Tennessee, last night at University, in the mountains. I forward this dispatch through General Palmer, who is in communication with General Thomas, as I have no couriers, and I am uncertain whether my dispatches of yesterday and to-day have reached you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hillsborough, July 3, 1863—3.15 p. m.*

General WOOD,
*Pelham:*

The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has just received a communication from General Palmer reporting his command as still at Hart's tan-yard. The tan-yard is only eight miles from here, on the Hillsborough and Winchester road. The general has received no further instructions from general headquarters, and as his command is about equidistant apart, he proposes staying here to await and anticipate orders. Colonel Kniffin has been sent to Manchester to hurry up supplies. Send by bearer any information you may have.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* Not found.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
*Somerset, July 3, 1863.*

Col. A. V. KAUTZ,
*Commanding Brigade:*

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you remain at Jamestown with your brigade and the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteers until further orders. You will send as much of your transportation as possible after rations to this place. General Judah's force is engaged with the rebels at Burkesville. Can you learn whether rebel force was left on this side of river by high water, or whether it is the advance of their main body? Please answer.

Very respectfully,

L. A. GRATZ,
[23.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*July 4, 1863.*

Brigadier-General POTTER:

GENERAL: You will move your division at 4 p. m. to-day, following General Welsh's division and Benjamin's battery via McCall's and Tribble's to Young's, where the head of the column will halt, so that General Smith's division may come in at Young's from Oak Ridge Post-Office. Please prepare an approximate field return of your command. You will receive further instructions at Young's.

J. G. PARKE,
[24.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*July 4, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS WELSH,
*Commanding Division:*

You will start with your command at 4 p. m. to-day, taking the head of the column and following the road by McCall's and Tribble's and halting the head of your column at Young's, so that General Smith with his division can come in from Oak Ridge Post-Office at Young's. You will please prepare an approximate field return of your command. Benjamin's battery will follow your command. You will receive further instructions at Young's.

J. G. PARKE,
[24.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*July 4, 1863.*

Major-General WASHBURN,
*Commanding Haynes' Bluff:*

GENERAL: On the Ninth Corps moving to the front with General Sherman, the commanding general desires that you will have Oak Ridge occupied by a picket guard of about one regiment and a section of artillery, with pickets well to the front.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

N. BOWEN,
[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Estill Springs, July 4, 1863.*

Mr. VAN DUZER:

Put the telegraph line in order to Cowan without delay; also the line to Tullahoma to McMinnville. It is very desirable to have this done as soon as possible.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

R. S. THOMS,
[23.] *Captain and Aide-de-Camp.*

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WINCHESTER, TENN., *July 4, 1863.*

General GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff:*

Much obliged for your dispatch from Secretary of War.* All right. I hope in a few moments to get a reply from Sheridan about everything in the vicinity of Cowan and Tracy City necessary for the information of the general commanding. I am shelling corn to grind meal. If I could leave my troops four or five days without transportation—say one wagon to a regiment and three for a battery—I could soon have sufficient supplies to move forward, or in any direction, provided I could load them at Wartrace. I have every disposable wagon out foraging. If Stanley would come over in this settlement I think he could do well by his horses. I have sent for him and hope he will be here at 4 p. m. to-day, when I can give him all the information necessary. If he is between Decherd and the mountains I fear he will fare badly. Here we have plenty of hay and corn, great many pasture fields (clover), and considerable corn scattered through the country, and more as we recede from the railroad. All well here and happy.

Very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK.

[23.]

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WINCHESTER, TENN., *July 4, 1863.*

General SHERIDAN:

If you can subsist your division at Cowan, do so. If you are short of supplies hold one brigade there and march the other two to the vicinity of this place. I wish you to ascertain if the Tracy City railroad and wagon road is in repair. Get your transportation all in repair if possible, and at once. What is the condition of the road from here to Cowan? Fire a national salute at 12 m. Send me all the information about the country, resources, supplies, and any information that would be of any interest to the general commanding department. My headquarters will be here until further orders. General Rosecrans is much pleased with the manner you conducted the advance.†

I am, general, very respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding Corps.*

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* See Stanton to Rosecrans, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 511.
† For reply, see Sheridan to Thruston, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 513.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hillsborough, July 4, 1863—7.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff:*

SIR: Since writing you yesterday, under date of 4 and 9.15 p. m. (one letter), I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch, dated Tullahoma, July 3, directing me to carry out the instructions contained in your dispatch of 1.30 a. m.* All this I have already accomplished, General Wood and his command being at Pelham and General Palmer at Hart's tan-yard, as per your orders to him direct, dated July 1, 6.45 p. m. I shall await here your further instructions, being in closer proximity to department headquarters than at Pelham, and within easy reaching distance of my divided command. I am still at a loss to know if all my dispatches have been received, and herewith hand you memorandum list of same for your guidance. General Wood reports last evening three refugees from Marion County, Tenn., living near the head of Battle Creek, have just come in. They say they crossed the mountains last night and report that the rebels were busily engaged during the night in obstructing the road, cutting down trees, rolling rocks into it, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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WINCHESTER, TENN., *July 5, 1863—8 p. m.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND:

I have no news of any importance to communicate this evening. General Sheridan reports that he does not think there is any organized rebel force within twenty-five miles of him. The bridge at Cowan can be repaired in three hours. The telegraph from Cowan to Decherd is in good condition. I hope the general commanding will allow General Sheridan to retain the cavalry he has with him. I think there are some bands of guerrillas in the mountains thereabouts that will soon require attention.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. McD. McCOOK,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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WINCHESTER, TENN., *July 6, 1863.*

General GARFIELD:

I have nothing of any importance to communicate to-day. The railroad and telegraph between Cowan and Decherd I have put in complete order, and hope to have road and line in same condition to burnt bridge to-day. If you send me some field telegraph I will connect my headquarters with Decherd, so that connection will be complete. Stanley and cavalry passed through here toward Salem this morning. With energy he can subsist on the country. I have given him a hogshead of meal. He has no rations, he reports, but he can live off the country. Elk River is not fordable this morning, but will be this evening. I wish

* See Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 508.

to concentrate the Thirty-ninth Indiana Mounted Infantry here. I can feed it better at this point than any other. I hope to have 300 bushels of corn ground by night, and with the vegetables of the country the Twentieth Corps is all right. I am too far off to look after Johnson's division, and if you could send it up it would be well. My official report will be forwarded as soon as possible. My report will be ready as soon as I hear from my division commanders.

I am, respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

P. S.—I learn Thomas' corps—Brannan, Negley, and Rousseau—are over near the base of the mountain, stuck in the mud.

A. McD. McCOOK,
*Major-General.*

My topographical engineer has just returned from a survey at the railroad and telegraph. He reports the railroad and telegraph complete from Cowan to the burnt railroad bridge. Will you order your office to Decherd at once? It will save me six miles of running horse flesh.

A. McD. McCOOK,
[23.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Tullahoma, July 6, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. G. GRANGER,
*Murfreesborough:*

You can order up one regiment—the Seventy-first Ohio—from Fort Donelson to Gallatin.

By order of General Rosecrans:

FRANK S. BOND,
[23.] *Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Tullahoma, July 6, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,
*Cincinnati:*

What is the extent of the raid on the railroad, and will you be able to attend to it?*

W. S. ROSECRANS,
[23.] *Major-General.*

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WINCHESTER, TENN., *July 7, 1863.*

Colonel HOBLITZELL,
*Commanding Fifth Kentucky Cavalry:*

I have reliable information that on the top of the mountain, about six miles from here, there is a large party of guerrillas, citizens, negroes, horses, cattle, and bacon hidden there. I wish you to march with your regiment here, not arriving later than 1 a. m. to-night. My

* For reply, see Burnside to Rosecrans, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 521.

plan is this: I will furnish you a guide who will conduct your regiment in rear of the camps of these parties, so as to cut off their escape, and I will start two strong regiments of infantry under Colonel Heg to storm the mountain sides from this direction, the infantry starting at 2 a. m., so as to commence the ascent before day. You well know how anxious I am to catch guerrillas, and I also know how well the duty will be performed. I think you will capture 400 or 500 whites and about 100 negroes. I will order the infantry to push hard when you are in their rear. Captain Hotchkiss, General Davis' chief of artillery, will accompany you. Report at my headquarters, or send a man for the guide. If you have orders to march in any other direction, I will be responsible for this movement and make it all right with Stanley.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*On Winchester Road, Six Miles from Hillsborough,*
*July 7, 1863—7 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:*

SIR: At 5.15 p. m. to day I received your dispatch of the 4th instant from Estill Springs, ordering me to occupy with my corps McMinnville, Manchester, Hillsborough, and, if you deem practicable, Pelham, the latter place by at least one brigade. I immediately ordered General Wood to occupy Hillsborough with two brigades, leaving one at Pelham; General Palmer to occupy Manchester, and General Beatty to return the two regiments, Thirteenth and Fifty-ninth Ohio, to General Van Cleve at McMinnville the following day. I shall leave in the morning for Tullahoma in the expectation of meeting you, and shall send my headquarters direct to Manchester.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*On Winchester Road, Six Miles from Hillsborough, July 7, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
*Commanding First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

GENERAL: With this I send you order to move with two brigades in the morning to occupy Hillsborough. Colonel Kniffin has just returned and reports thirty wagons on the way from Tullahoma for you with four days' rations. It is not on road to Hillsborough, but will intersect this (the Winchester road) in the morning. From thence it will be sent to Hillsborough to await you. In the event of the train arriving before you, send word by bearer what proportions of the rations you desire sent on to Pelham. The news is, General Meade had badly whipped Lee, captured over 100 guns and over 2,000 rebels, and is aiming now to cut off his retreat. News imperfect, but reliable. Shall get more later. I sent you two hours ago copy of letter of Colonel

Kniffin concerning supplies. Let your train return to Murfreesborough for supplies, and until further orders rely alone for supplies on your division train.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
*Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Camp on Winchester Road, Six Miles from Hillsborough,*
*July 7, 1863.*

Brigadier-General WOOD,
*Commanding First Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

SIR: The general commanding directs that you move with two of your brigades in the morning and occupy Hillsborough. Your other brigade will be left at Pelham. General Palmer occupies Manchester to-morrow. General Beatty will move to McMinnville to report to General Van Cleve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Camp on Winchester Road, Six Miles from Hillsborough, Tenn.,*
*July 7, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
*Commanding Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

SIR: The general commanding directs that you march with your command in the morning on the road to Manchester. If you can reach there during the day without great fatigue to the men you had better do so. On arriving there you will take possession of the post, relieving Brig. Gen. Samuel Beatty, who on your arrival will move to McMinnville to report to General Van Cleve. Brigadier-General Wood will occupy Hillsborough to-morrow, leaving one brigade at Pelham.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Six Miles from Hillsborough, Tenn., on Winchester Road,*
*July 7, 1863.*

Brigadier-General BEATTY,
*Comdg. 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 21st Army Corps, Manchester:*

SIR: The general commanding directs that you dispatch the Thirteenth and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiments in the morning to McMinnville to report to General Van Cleve. They will take three days' rations in their haversacks and move without transportation, unless the men have their own camp equipage and transportation with them. General Palmer moves to Manchester to-morrow. The general commanding

will communicate with you further on the subject, probably from Tullahoma, in the morning. At present his expectation is to send you to McMinnville also the following morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Manchester, Tenn., July 8, 1863—9 a. m.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD,
*Tullahoma:*

Hearing last night of the bad condition of the road to Tullahoma I came on here direct this morning. The two regiments referred to in my letter of last night have not left, owing to want of rations. A supply train is expected in the afternoon, and so soon as General Palmer arrives I shall send General Beatty and his command to McMinnville. I should like to have more good news.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Hillsborough, Tenn., July 8, 1863—6.30 a. m.*

General WOOD,
*First Division, Pelham:*

GENERAL: We are on our way to Manchester. The couriers running both to Pelham and Tullahoma have been ordered to report to you here to-day, and the general commanding directs that you re-establish the line between department headquarters and Manchester via Hillsborough. I sent you three couriers last night, last one with news of fall of Vicksburg and overthrow of Lee's army, and ordering a salute at daylight this morning. The bearer of this, Mrs. Marshall, is the wife of our guide, and the general desires that you afford her and her aged mother, Major Throckmorton's sister, every protection and if necessary a guard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WINCHESTER, *July 9, 1863—9 p. m.*

General GARFIELD:

General Sheridan camps to-night at the University, and to-morrow will push on to Burnt Stand, and send his cavalry, the Second East Tennessee, toward Bridgeport. There is no forage near the University, but a supply can be obtained in Sweeden's and Lost Cove. My corps has always been in need of full rations, but the cavalry appears to be helpless. I have ordered General S. to ration Colonel Ray, so that he can be of some use. If you have any additional orders for Sheridan, please forward them as soon as possible, so that they can reach him in time. How far should he go? And should the general have any special object in view, he can rest assured that it will be conscientiously carried out. To avoid all trouble and bar against accident, I will forward Colonel Ray three days' rations from here to-night. I have been

operating successfully against guerrillas, and deem it best that no official report be rendered, as I did not require any from the command sent after them. They captured 12 horses, 3 mules, and equipments, and about 1,000 pounds of bacon in a cave in the mountains. The men are reported to have escaped.

I am, general, respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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INDIANAPOLIS, *July 10, 1863.*
(Received 11.40 a. m.)

H. W. HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief:*

Morgan is in Indiana with 5,100 cavalry and six pieces of artillery. Please order General Wallace, now at Crawfordsville, to report to me at once. I have no officers, and need his services badly. Answer.

O. P. MORTON,
[23.] *Governor of Indiana.*

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INDIANAPOLIS, *July 10, 1863.*

General LEW. WALLACE:

Have telegraphed Halleck to allow you to assist Governor Morton, but come at once. He needs you badly, and he will stand between you and harm. Morgan has between 4,000 and 8,000, and we have no officers. Says he is coming here, and is supposed to be moving in direction of Seymour. Answer.

W. R. HOLLOWAY.
[23.]

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WINCHESTER, *July 10, 1863.*

General SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: The following is an extract from a communication just received from the general commanding:

The general commanding will not give specific directions in regard to Sheridan's route, but, in view of the uncertainty in reference to the enemy's position, and of the bad state of the roads, will leave much to his discretion; he desires, however, that a thorough reconnaissance be made to Bridgeport, and to Jasper if practicable, and also that a sufficient force be sent along the railroad to keep off bridge burners until the road can be fully occupied; he desires, also, to obtain all possible information of the enemy's position and intentions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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MEMPHIS, *July 10, 1863.*

A. LINCOLN,
*President of the United States:*

I take the liberty of writing this unofficial letter by Mr. Dana, now on his way to Washington, that you may more fully understand the reasons of my resignation, which will soon reach you. I believe the war as war is practically over. I think most of the seceded States will, as States, offer to return. I think North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia will consent to gradual emancipation, and probably Louisiana.

My duties and responsibilities for the last six months have been peculiarly trying as commander of this border region, while at the same time removed from the opportunity of personal distinction. Yet all this and much more I would freely undergo did I believe it necessary. You are aware that I am very comfortably poor, in fact, dependent on my profession. I am rapidly losing the faculty of practice, and when I return, unless it is done soon, shall be but a fourth-rate lawyer. It appears plain to me that my palpable duty is to return to civil life before I am unfitted for it, as soon as I can be spared. It is from no disgust at the service, from no difficulties with my superiors—I have never had any, and have received the kindest treatment. I urgently, therefore, request that my resignation, now passing through official channels, may be accepted, and that, at least as early as the 1st September, I may be allowed to retire. This will give me time to close up all my incomplete measures in process here. You will believe that I am perfectly sincere in this, and you, too, will believe that from the midst of an unbounded corruption, and with the largest opportunities for private gain, I come out of this place with clean hands, as poor, save Government pay, as I went in.*

With the most heartfelt gratitude and esteem, I am now and ever, yours,

S. A. HURLBUT.

[24.]

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 11, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,
*Crawfordsville, Ind.:*

The Secretary of War directs that you report to Governor Morton for such duty with the militia of that State as he may assign.

H. W. HALLECK,
*General-in-Chief.*

[23.]

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INDIANAPOLIS, *July 11, 1863.*

General WALLACE:

Dispatch received. General Love telegraphs that he has arrived at Vernon, and that the rebels have demanded the surrender of the town, which he has refused. He asks for re-enforcements. Hurry on at once. The battery will be about two hours behind you. Don't wait for it.

O. B. WILLCOX.

[23.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 187. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., July 11, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

2. Col. G. M. Ziegler, Second Mississippi Colored Troops, will move his command into the fortifications of Vicksburg and report to Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson for location and orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[24.]

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* For President Lincoln's reply, see Vol. XXIV, Part III, p. 566.

JULY 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General WILLCOX:

My provost-marshal reports that a prisoner, an old acquaintance of his, informs him that Morgan proposes to cross the river to-day below Madison at Cooper's Bar. A negro, a freeman captured by Morgan, also an acquaintance of the provost-marshal, confirms the prisoner's statement.

LEW. WALLACE,
[23.] *Major-General.*

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INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863.*

General WALLACE,
*North Vernon:*

Dispatch received. General Hughes was about leaving Seymour for North Vernon this morning. Must be there about this time. Please direct him to keep his mounted men well out, and communicate with me constantly and as readily as possible. If Morgan has gone to Madison, even with his whole force, you will have troops enough without Hughes at Madison. Please order Hughes to keep his infantry ready to move on the cars at either Seymour or North Vernon and send out all the mounted force he has or can collect. Both harass Morgan and bring in information. Will you please communicate as repeatedly as possible with me concerning the whereabouts of Morgan from time to time. Shall hold troops here ready to take the cars for Lawrenceburg, and boats are now waiting there to transport the troops along the river above Madison. Boyle will look out for him should he attempt to cross below Madison. Let us bag the scoundrels without fail.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

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INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863.*

General WALLACE,
*Vernon:*

Send word to Hughes to send all his mounted men in pursuit, and all mounted men that you can raise.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

---

VERNON, *July 12, 1863—12.10 p. m.*

General WILLCOX,
*Indianapolis:*

Have ordered Hughes to send me all mounted force. Have raised fifty horses here myself, and will mount and start them forthwith.

LEW. WALLACE,
[23.] *Major-General.*

---

VERNON, *July 12, 1863—2 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
*Indianapolis:*

I have received the following dispatch from General Hughes: "Morgan has been at Osgood and carried off the operator." Osgood is on

the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, in Ripley County, six miles north of Versailles.

LEW. WALLACE,
[23.] *Major-General.*

---

VERNON, *July 12, 1863—2.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
*Indianapolis:*

The following dispatch has just been received:

Rebels have burnt Laughery Creek bridge, two miles and a half east of Osgood. We are cut now from communication east. They captured guard left there.
S. P. PEABODY.

If there is no objection, I will join General Hughes and go to Osgood to-night. I suggest dispatching a force down the Lawrenceburg Railroad.

LEW. WALLACE,
[23.] *Major-General.*

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863.*

General WALLACE:

Dispatch received. Madison being safe, start such portion of your command for Osgood as you think necessary. What point shall I telegraph you? Where are Love and Burkham?

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863.*

General WALLACE,
*North Vernon:*

Please leave General Hughes on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad with his original orders to co-operate with Hobson and operate on the line of the railroad. Leave with him the mounted troops and move up to Columbus with your command and Love's. His infantry will give him sufficient strength, as Morgan's main body has passed beyond Osgood, either this way or toward Lawrenceburg. Madison is safe. General Manson is on the river near there with artillery and infantry. Tell Hughes if he can get his mounted troops on the rebels' rear to do so, and keep following them up and telegraph importance.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

---

VERNON, *July 12, 1863—4 o'clock.*

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
*Indianapolis:*

My last dispatches show Morgan in Ripley County. He left Madison on his right. Hobson is by this time between him and Madison. I therefore venture to suggest it is no longer necessary for me to march

to Madison. I am trying to get transportation to go to Osgood, at which point Hughes and I can assist Burnside and Hobson. I submit the plan to you. Please answer immediately.

LEW. WALLACE,
[23.] *Major-General.*

---

VERNON, *July 12, 1863.*

General WILLCOX,
*Indianapolis:*

I would suggest the sending of four or five companies to guard the bridges at Vernon and these towns. The citizens are very uneasy, and the country is full of straggling rebels.

LEW. WALLACE,
[23.] *Major-General.*

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863.*

General WALLACE,
*Vernon:*

I think you had better either let Burkham go to Lawrenceburg and take boats now waiting there for operations on the river, or else plant him at North Vernon and Vernon to defend the road that way should Morgan turn back. Telegraph which you will do.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

---

VERNON, *July 12, 1863—4.15 p. m.*

General WILLCOX,
*Indianapolis:*

The following has just been sent me from Dupont:

DUPONT—2 p. m.

Colonel Hobson with all his force is after Morgan, and almost on his rear.

LEW. WALLACE,
[23.] *Major-General.*

---

VERNON, *July 12, 1863—4.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
*Indianapolis:*

At 11 a m. I sent you the following dispatch:

A scout down the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad just back. They report two bridges burned; that Morgan passed through Dupont between 7 and 8 this morning; that the bridges burned were over Middle Fork and Big Creek.

A courier from Hobson's command confirms the truth of the above, hence can make no connection with Madison by rail. Have just sent forward all our mounted men upon Morgan's rear, 160 in number, under Colonel Shuler. I am putting command aboard of cars for Dupont.

LEW. WALLACE,
[23.] *Major-General.*

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863.*

General WALLACE,
*North Vernon:*

Rebels reported to have passed through Versailles at 1.30 p. m., burning bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and sending detachments toward the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. They have artillery with them.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

---

VERNON, *July 12, 1863.*

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
*Indianapolis:*

It is important that there be sent me immediately three days' rations hard bread for 3,200 men. Please order them to follow me from this point.

LEW. WALLACE,
[23.] *Major-General.*

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863—9.15 p. m.*

General WALLACE,
*North Vernon:*

Ten thousand rations have been forwarded to you from Columbus. Rations for Hughes have gone to Seymour. The rebels are attacking at Sunman, on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad. Gavin is there with his regiment fighting them.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863—9.15 p. m.*

General WALLACE:

All accounts agree that Morgan is moving east or northeast from Versailles. It is not necessary for you to come up in this direction. Had you not better march over to Madison with your command, leaving General Hughes at Vernon? If you find boats at Madison, send spare troops and artillery to points between Madison and Lawrenceburg.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863—10.15 p. m.*

General WALLACE,
*North Vernon:*

A rebel detachment was skirmishing this evening with some of our troops, trying to push through to Lawrenceburg. The rebels may at least succeed in cutting their main forces. Was at Hillsborough this afternoon, marching on Aurora. Rush through to Madison and get troops and artillery on board of steamers to oppose the rebels at Aurora or Lawrenceburg. This is a great chance for you.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863.*

General WALLACE:

Better send Burkham's command at once to Lawrenceburg with orders either to guard that point, if Morgan is marching up, or to take boats, if Morgan is striking below. Can you send couriers to Madison?

O. B. WILLCOX,
*Brigadier-General.*

[23.]

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863.*

General WALLACE,
*Vernon:*

Please get a courier to Hobson with last news of Morgan. Tell him not to spare horse or man.

O. B. WILLCOX,
*Brigadier-General.*

[23.]

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863.*

General WALLACE,
*North Vernon:*

Morgan has force moving toward Greensburg from Versailles. You will please return immediately as far as Columbus and await orders. The Governor desires it as well as myself.

O. B. WILLCOX,
*Brigadier-General.*

[23.]

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863.*

Major-General WALLACE:

Dispatch received. Can you not get through to Madison by rail, leaving Hughes as indicated this morning and guards at bridges? If Morgan has the force represented could he not take Madison, unless it is re-enforced? Has Burkham's command got through to Lawrenceburg?

O. B. WILLCOX.

[23.]

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863.*

General WALLACE:

Is the way clear to Madison by rail? If so, had you not better prepare to move part of your force down there, either to fight or embark aboard steamers to other points? Have you communication with Hobson? Give me all the information you can to guide me in reference to the river.

O. B. WILLCOX.

[23.]

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863.*

General WALLACE,
*Vernon:*

Operator at Osgood telegraphs:

No rebels at Versailles; a few on plank road between Madison and Versailles.

O. B. WILLCOX,
*Brigadier-General.*

[23.]

VERNON, *July 12, 1863.*

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
*Indianapolis:*

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is but little damaged, if at all, from this point east. Westwardly its damage is all repaired. A repair train from Cincinnati could fix up the road entire in two or three hours.

LEW. WALLACE,
[23.] *Major-General.*

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JULY 12, 1863.

INDIANAPOLIS OPERATOR:

If General Wallace has not gone, tell him I wish to send him some dispatches. If he has gone, send a courier to overtake him with this dispatch, and direct him to put his men on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad at a point accessible to this city by railroad, and report to me by telegraph and to Governor Morton. Answer.

O. B. W[ILLCOX].
[23.]

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 12, 1863.*

General WALLACE,
*Vernon:*

Did you send Burkham's command to Lawrenceburg? If so, what hour? Burnside wants artillery there.

O. B. WILLCOX.

[Answer.]

General WILLCOX,
*Indianapolis:*

Burkham was ordered with his command (including guns) to Lawrenceburg. For certainty he went via Indianapolis.

LEW. WALLACE,
[23.] *Major-General.*

---

VERNON, *July 12, 1863—5 p. m.*

General WALLACE:

Your message by my aide is received. All my men are with you. Hughes, I hear, is marching to this place; may be here in an hour. Can you get cars for all the force? Agent at Seymour telegraphs me he would send 150 cars in half an hour. Did you order them?

JOHN LOVE,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

---

NORTH VERNON, *July 12, 1863.*

General WALLACE:

Morgan has been at Osgood and carried off the operator. I have sent to Seymour for a train for my command to run down there, but I am not strong enough to fight him alone. Have some help for me as I pass here. Come along and take command. We can catch him.

J. HUGHES,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

VERNON, *July 12, 1863—12.30 p. m.*

Colonel BURKHAM,
*Commanding Twelfth Indiana Legion:*

You will proceed with your command to Lawrenceburg via Indianapolis with the least possible delay. Call upon provost-marshal and take charge of rebel prisoners captured from Morgan's command, and deliver same to provost-marshal at Indianapolis.

By order of—

LEW. WALLACE,
*Major-General.*

[23.]

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VERNON, IND., *July 12, 1863.*

Colonel SHULER:

SIR: With your mounted men you will follow vigorously in the route of rebel Morgan, harassing his rear, picking up stragglers, and never leaving his path while in Indiana.

LEW. WALLACE,
*Major-General.*

[23.]

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MCMINNVILLE, *July 12, 1863.*

Capt. P. P. OLDERSHAW,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Shall send in my report to-morrow that I left Murfreesborough on the 5th and on the morning of the 7th took peaceable possession of McMinnville. Am fearful that the train will not be able to bring the regimental books in addition to the supplies ordered. Shall embrace first opportunity to get my ambulances.

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
*Brigadier-General.*

[23.]

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EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July 13, 1863.*

Major-General GRANT:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for the almost inestimable service you have done the country. I wish to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg, I thought you should do what you finally did—march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports, and thus go below; and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo Pass expedition and the like could succeed. When you got below and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river and join General Banks; and when you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make the personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

[24.]

*Report of troops at North Vernon July 13, 1863.*

| | Enlisted men for duty. | Officers. |
|---|---|---|
| Boone County Regiment, Colonel Gregory commanding | 575 | 32 |
| Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Hays commanding | 386 | 9 |
| Battalion, Colonel Bennett commanding | 500 | 22 |
| Fifteenth Indiana Battery, Captain ——— commanding | a 122 | ..... |
| Detachment Ninth Indiana Legion, Captain Adams commanding | 42 | 2 |
| Detachment Ninth Indiana Legion, Captain Ennis commanding | 65 | 3 |
| | 1,690 | 68 |
| Detachment (at Vernon), Colonel De Land commanding | 400 | 18 |
| | 2,090 | |
| Eleventh Indiana Legion, Colonel Williams commanding | 169 | 9 |
| | 2,259 | 95 |
| | 99 | |
| | 2,358 | |

a Six guns—3-inch rifles.

[23.] WALLACE.

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INDIANAPOLIS, *July 13, 1863—11.15 a. m.*

General WALLACE,
*North Vernon:*

Part of the rebel force reported at Dillsborough, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and the rest in the vicinity of Sunman, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. We have got them well hemmed in. Tell Hughes to get everything he can on horseback and co-operate with Hobson. The river is well guarded. I am sending two companies of cavalry to Sunman. The chances are good. Mount everything you can and send to Hughes, at Osgood.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

---

VERNON, *July 13, 1863.*

Brigadier-General WILLCOX:

Burkham left for Indianapolis two hours ago. Love is now with me. Hughes six miles east. Am I to go to Columbus?

LEW. WALLACE,
[23.] *Major-General.*

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 13, 1863—4.20 p. m.*

General WALLACE,
*North Vernon:*

The rebels marched through Dover for Harrison, on Ohio line, to-day; some thousands, with artillery. Burnside called on me for all spare troops. Am just sending three regiments to Ohio. Keep your command in shape for quick return to this place. Please let me know what you propose with your command at Osgood.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 13, 1863—4.45 p. m.*

General WALLACE,
*Vernon:*

I think it is too late to send to Osgood unless you learn from the operator of their return. Do not your scouts report that part of Morgan's force went toward Madison? Have you sent Love to Madison, or where is he? Capture of Osgood confirmed. Rebels probably marched toward Aurora and sent detachments to cut Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, about ten miles distant. Please answer my dispatch about Burkham's command. Where is he?

O. B. WILLCOX,
*Brigadier-General.*

[23.]

---

OSGOOD, *July 13, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

I suppose him (Morgan) to be between Harrison and North Bend. This road will feel him before morning, if it has not already. If he is not, then he intends boldly making the circuit of Cincinnati, to cross the river above Maysville.

LEW. WALLACE,
*Major-General.*

[23.]

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INDIANAPOLIS, *July 13, 1863—10.50 a. m.*

General WALLACE,
*Osgood:*

Morgan was in camp ten miles from Aurora at 1 this a. m. General Mansfield was at Rising Sun at 3 a. m. Gavin is at or near Lawrenceburg. Rebels have succeeded in tearing up Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad near Sunman. Shryock after them. His forces are divided. Do you hear anything of Hobson? Is he moving with alacrity? Where is Duke's force?

O. P. MORTON.

[23.]

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OSGOOD, *July 13, 1863—9.30 p. m.*

General WILLCOX,
*Indianapolis:*

I have everything ready to move, but nothing started yet. I beg to be allowed to proceed.

LEW. WALLACE,
*Major-General, &c.*

(Same to Governor Morton.)

[23.]

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INDIANAPOLIS, *July 13, 1863—11.10 p. m.*

General LEW. WALLACE:

You are at liberty to march across to the Cincinnati and Indianapolis road, so as to support Hobson if he meets Morgan. We are sending troops to Hamilton. Report to me by telegraph on Cincinnati and

Indianapolis Railroad. Send courier to nearest station. We will have cars ordered down on that road. Report what road you take and when you leave.

O. B. WILLCOX.

[23.]

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INDIANAPOLIS, *July 13, 1863—3.30 p. m.*

General WALLACE,
*North Vernon:*

Morgan is said to be at Harrison, bound east.

HOLLOWAY.

[23.]

---

ON MARCH, *July 13, 1863.*

General WALLACE,
*On road to Osgood:*

No further news except that General Willcox telegraphs me that the rebels have crossed the railroad and are marching [on] Hamilton, Ohio. I leave orders to execute your orders for teams. They will be hard to get. I leave in five minutes, and will go about seven miles this evening. Mullen will move directly. I leave a guide for you, who [will] hand you a letter as to your route.

JAMES HUGHES,
*Brigadier-General.*

[23.]

---

OSGOOD, *July 13, 1863.*

General WALLACE:

Troops from Cincinnati in Morgan's front fighting him. Hobson in rear, near river. Myself, Mullen, and others a long line in his rear, but need artillery, &c. Come with your whole force. I send back my trains for you. Use them and turn them over to me again. Land at Osgood.

HUGHES,
*Brigadier-General.*

[23.]

---

NORTH VERNON, *July 13, 1863.*

General WALLACE:

A regiment and battery from Saint Louis will be here to-night, on their way to join your forces.

WM. DUNN.

[23.]

---

VERNON, *July 13, 1863—10.33 a. m.*

General LEW. WALLACE:

All here ready for orders. Have only enough rations to last till night. If I am to remain here, have some forwarded immediately.

C. V. DE LAND,
*Colonel.*

[23.]

OSGOOD, *July 13, 1863.*

COMMANDING OFFICER OF TWELFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY:

SIR: If your orders are to report to or join me, you will on reaching this place proceed with your forces to-night and join me as early as possible at Kelso. I will march all night, and to overtake me you must do the same. Take some citizen as a guide. The bearer of this will show you one.

LEW. WALLACE,
*Major-General, &c.*

[23.]

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 14, 1863.*

Major-General WALLACE:

I hear from the operator at North Vernon you are still at Osgood. Has any of your infantry advanced from that point? The Governor is opposed to the plan. Answer immediately.

O. B. WILLCOX.

[23.]

---

SUNMAN, *July 14, 1863—3.40.*

General WILLCOX,
*Indianapolis:*

I have just arrived with my command.

LEW. WALLACE,
*Major-General.*

[23.]

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 14, 1863.*

General WALLACE,
*Sunman:*

Dispatch received. Please let your men [*sic*] but keep them on hand so they can be moved quickly. Hascall's command has been ordered from Hamilton to Cincinnati by Burnside. The cars are collecting here to move you—probably to-morrow morning. You will be able to return if not further required. Please telegraph me the number of men and horses in the three brigades, and how many has Hughes got, so that transportation can be provided. Some of the transportation will start this afternoon; the rest to-night.

O. B. WILLCOX,
*Brigadier-General.*

[23.]

---

JULY 14, 1863.

General WILLCOX,
*Indianapolis:*

I beg you will let me get wagons to put my men in. Sticking to railroad lines will never enable us to catch Morgan. I have here Hughes' brigade and Love's and the battery, all in excellent condition, and about 4,500 effective. By to-morrow morning I will have wagon transportation for the whole, and will make sixty miles in fifteen hours. Say the word and let me go on.

LEW. WALLACE,
*Major-General.*

[23.]

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 14, 1863.*

General WALLACE:

Morgan is already across Little Miami and beyond. Can't say the word.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 14, 1863.*

General L. WALLACE:

The following just received:

Wallace's position is a good one, and he may perhaps operate in that vicinity for good at present. He is not needed here just now. Morgan was reported at Williamsburg, Ohio, 4.30 this p. m.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
*Major-General.*

Another report of the same character as my last from Lawrenceburg. Rebel cavalry at Walter Hays', State line. Have you sent out any messengers?

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

---

HEADQUARTERS,
*Lawrenceburg, July 14, 1863.*

General LEW. WALLACE:

A special messenger reports that the rebels are in Harrison retreating for the river. They may make for the old route. Be ready for them. I think they will go back same way they came. I can hold this place.

JAMES GAVIN,
[23.] *Colonel, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 267. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15, 1863.*

1. The county of Hamilton and city of Cincinnati are relieved from operation of martial law from and after 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, July 16.

2. The commanding general of the department gives his thanks to the officers and men of the volunteer and enrolled militia who have so promptly tendered their services, and takes pleasure in recognizing their efficiency and valuable aid. To the Governor of Ohio, as well as to the mayor of the city and the various military committees and commandants of city districts, he is also under obligation for the great alacrity and zeal with which they have seconded all his efforts. In the now complete enrollment and organization of the militia at this time enforced, he is confident the city and county will find a guaranty against confusion and danger in any future emergency, and therefore especially urges that the system be efficiently kept up.

3. To the volunteer troops of Indiana who have patriotically and promptly marched at the call of their civil authorities great praise is due, and the general commanding returns his thanks for their assistance, both to them and to the Governor of that State, by whose order they were assembled and organized.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,
[23.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. U. S. VOLUNTEER FORCES, *Sunman, July 15, 1863.*

All persons having impressed horses, wagons, and other property are hereby ordered to deliver them to Col. James H. Cravens. Colonel Cravens will return along the route which the army came for the purpose of delivering all such property to the proper owners, and taking up the certificates issued therefor.

By order of:

LEW. WALLACE,
*Major-General.*

[23.]

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INDIANAPOLIS, *July 15, 1863.*

General WALLACE:

General Burnside informed me that the emergency is passed. You will please order your command here as soon as possible, that they may be discharged and return to their homes without any unnecessary delay. Confer with superintendent of railroad about transportation.

O. P. MORTON.

[23.]

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INDIANAPOLIS, *July 15, 1863.*

General WALLACE:

*Sunman:*

Has Burnside telegraphed you to return? If not, commence sending the troops back here without waiting further.

O. B. WILLCOX,
*Brigadier-General.*

[23.]

---

SUNMAN STATION, *July 15, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

Your dispatch received. There is not a car or locomotive here. I must have transportation to-morrow morning, as I have promised these men they shall return then.

LEW. WALLACE,
*Major-General.*

[23.]

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INDIANAPOLIS, *July 15, 1863.*

General WALLACE:

I am informed that there are forty-five cars waiting for you. There were ninety, and I am informed that forty-five only have been sent to Cincinnati for Hascall's command.

O. B. WILLCOX,
*Brigadier-General.*

[23.]

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 15, 1863.*

General WALLACE,

*Sunman Station:*

Do not send any more troops back, as General Burnside says he will send the troops under you back to-morrow, but relieve General Love. Let him come on in person.

O. B. WILLCOX,
*Brigadier-General.*

[23.]

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 15, 1863.*

General WALLACE:

Let U. S. troops be sent last. The militia will stop here, be marched to arsenal, deposit their arms, and be marched back to cars for their homes. Let militia start at earliest moment, and telegraph me the locality of troops as each train leaves. Let Colonel Williams' regiment go to Lawrenceburg.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

---

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 15, 1863.*

General WALLACE,
*Sunman Station:*

The men from Rising Sun can be sent to Lawrenceburg when your command returns. I would be much obliged to you to remain there yourself till Burnside orders back the command.

O. B. WILLCOX.
[23.]

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INDIANAPOLIS, *July 15, 1863.*

General WALLACE:

Please proceed at once on return to Indianapolis. Have you transportation enough?

O. B. WILLCOX,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

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LAWRENCEBURG, *July 15, 1863—12.10 a.m.*

General LEW. WALLACE:

I think the information received from Harrison was a mistake. The rebels have not yet returned to Harrison.

JAS. GAVIN,
[23.] *Colonel, Commanding Post.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 191. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., July 15, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

4. Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to the State of Iowa and there await orders. He will take with him his personal staff.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,
*Cowan, Tenn., July 16, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. G. P. THRUSTON,
*Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Twentieth Army Corps:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have just returned from Anderson Station. I met Colonel Ray's cavalry there. They had come

around from Battle Creek, according to my orders. I sent down to them two days' provisions by means of the hand cars, and ordered them to return and encamp near Stevenson, so as to guard the three bridges over Crow Creek near that point. Those bridges are very important, and would cost a great deal of labor should they be destroyed. A rebel citizen just from Chattanooga reports Bragg's army concentrated at or near that place, with a brigade or so at or near Bridgeport. No forces on this side of the river, so far as I know. Our land and naval forces have attacked Charleston, and the fight is still going on. The rebels do not speak very encouragingly of the condition of affairs there. Grant's forces were bombarding Jackson; every indication of Johnston's running. Port Hudson supposed to have surrendered. Michigan Mechanics and Engineers will have the railroad complete to Bridgeport on next Sunday. The bridge at this place has been repaired by our pioneers. I have ordered Colonel Ray to encamp near these three bridges near Stevenson. They are pile bridges, and expensive ones.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 192. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., July 16, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

8. The Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Col. C. M. Ferrell commanding, is hereby assigned to the Third Division, Army of the Tennessee, Seventeenth Army Corps, and will report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[24.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

JACKSON, *July 17, 1863—9 p. m.*

General HOBSON,
*Commanding:*

GENERAL: I have halted here for a little rest, and shall move at 2 a. m. for Centerville, where the main portion of Morgan's force has gone. Colonel Runkle failed to intercept Morgan either here or at Berlin, where he marched by Runkle's forces in sight. I received dispatches from Runkle that do not, however, indicate his future movements. I have not been able to communicate with Judah yet, but rumor has it that Morgan and Judah are marching by different roads on Centerville at 4 p. m., and that they would probably reach there about the same time. Colonel Sanders has joined me with his command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUST V. KAUTZ,
[23.] *Colonel Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.*

---

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 18, 1863.*

The PRESIDENT:

Upon my return to-day from a meeting held near Chatham, which had been called irrespective of party for the purpose of celebrating

the recent successes of our arms, and to which I had been invited, I met a number of wagons filled with men, women, and children returning from an opposition meeting a few miles distant. Among those thus met a number hurrahed for John Morgan—the same Morgan who is now burning the houses and wasting the fields of peaceful citizens in the loyal State of Ohio. Other gentlemen of my party heard other persons coming from the same opposition meeting hurrahing for Jeff. Davis and the ashes of Stonewall Jackson. These facts are pregnant with significance, and so deeply impressed me that I have ventured to bring them to your notice. Since I have inquired and learn that the Knights of the Golden Circle are organized militarily; that they are in large part armed, have considerable quantities of ammunition concealed, and are pledged to each other to resist the pending draft; and particularly is it represented that there is an element of the population of this city determined to resist it. Now, it may or may not turn out that resistance will be offered, but from all that I see and learn the train is laid and accident may fire it and cause an explosion. A bold demagogue or a reckless inebriate, in my opinion, has it in his power to precipitate fearful strife and great bloodshed. I further learn that the draft will be commenced in some ten days; that there are only some 80 or 100 recruits at Camp Butler, and that the Governor is absent. Every precaution may have been taken by the Federal authorities. If so, well.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

[First indorsement.]

Will the Secretary of War please read and return to the President?

JOHN HAY.

[Second indorsement.]

No draft on Illinois has yet been ordered. It is not probable that any will be ordered this draft, as the State is so much in advance of its quota. But this is too uncertain to be mentioned.

E. M. S.

[23.]

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HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*Cowan, Tenn., July 19, 1863—1 a. m.*

Major-General McCOOK,
*Commanding Twentieth Corps:*

GENERAL: I do not know of any rebel cavalry having crossed the Tennessee River. I have no information of any on this side of the river except that which is contained in the note from Colonel Ray sent you this evening. I communicated late this evening with Colonel Bradley, who had no news. I believe that the rebels will burn the Crow Creek bridges near Stevenson unless steps are taken to give them better protection than they now have. I directed Colonel Bradley to make a reconnaissance to-morrow morning with two regiments and a section of artillery to the head of Sweeden's Cove.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Vicksburg, Miss., July 20, 1863.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
*President of the United States:*

SIR: The bearer of this, Lieut. Col. J. A. Rawlins, is the assistant adjutant-general of the Army of the Tennessee. Colonel Rawlins has been connected with this army and with me in every engagement from the battle of Belmont to the surrender of Vicksburg. Colonel Rawlins goes to Washington now by my order as bearer of the reports of the campaign just ended, and rolls and paroles of prisoners captured. Any information desired of any matter connected with this department, from his official position he can give better probably than any other officer in it. I would be pleased if you could give Colonel Rawlins an interview, and I know in asking this you will feel relieved when I tell you he has not a favor to ask for himself or any other living being. Even in my position it is a great luxury to meet a gentleman who has no ax to grind, and I can appreciate that it is infinitely more so in yours.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
[24.] *Major-General, U. S. Army.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Manchester, July 21, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. PALMER,
*Commanding Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps:*

SIR: The general commanding directs that you place a guard at all weak or exposed places on this railroad, between here and to within about eleven miles from McMinnville, the extent of General Van Cleve's railroad guard. Every bridge should have a small guard on it with a picket thrown out to any adjacent road or roads intersecting the railroad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
*Pomeroy, Ohio, July 22, 1863.*

I. The forces under command of Colonel Sanders and Colonel Kautz will constitute a temporary brigade, under the latter officer. Colonel Kautz will remain at this or such other place as is in his judgment best located for carrying out the following instructions.

II. Colonel Kautz will use the above forces as long as he may deem it necessary for the purpose of restoring quiet in those sections of this State traveled over by the rebel forces. He will keep out scouting parties for the purpose of collecting prisoners, horses, arms, and other property. Colonel Kautz will also collect and send to Cincinnati by land all captured horses at this and other points below to Gallipolis, providing from his command the necessary guards. After fulfilling these instructions he will report by telegraph to the major-general commanding the department for orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah:

R. C. KISE,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WINCHESTER, TENN., *July 22, 1863.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
*Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: I am directed by General McCook to inform you that he leaves for Nashville, Tenn., this morning, to be absent from this place and his command three or four days. As his absence will place you in command of the corps, and in the name of the general, I take great pleasure in inviting you and such of your staff as you may wish to bring with you to these headquarters to pass the interval while you are in command. This is a more central position than Cowan, and you will find every convenience here to enable you to conduct business. The general will take his aides-de-camp with him; also his chief of artillery.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 198. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., July 22, 1863.*

1. The Ninety-first Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Day commanding, is hereby relieved from temporary assignment to Major-General Logan's division, and will report to Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron for duty.

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By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
[24.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 278. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, July 24, 1863.*

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2. Brig. Gen. Milo S. Hascall will proceed with his staff, orderlies, and horses to Lexington, Ky., where he will report for duty to Major-General Hartsuff, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for the same, together with his camp equipage.

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By order of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,
[23.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, *July 25, 1863.*

Governor BOREMAN or Captain THORPE,
*Wheeling, Va.:*

If there are any armed boats at Wheeling let them come up to Portland.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
[23.] *Major-General.*

NASHVILLE, *July 25, 1863.*

General MORGAN:

Start your cavalry at once; let it camp at Beard's Mills to-night. Move early in the morning via Lebanon and Silver Spring. The columns from La Vergne and Nashville will move at daylight, arriving at Green Hill Silver Spring about noon, or as soon as the march can be made from those points. When the junction is formed the country must be scoured well in every direction, and especially the nooks and bends of the Cumberland River. The senior officer will subdivide the command so as to carry out this order as effectively as possible; the men kept scouring in that section as long as he deems necessary or is satisfied that the enemy are run out or destroyed.

GRANGER,
[23.] *Major-General.*

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HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*Cowan, Tenn., July 25, 1863—10.45 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: Your telegram just received. Colonel Bradley, at University, reports 500 cavalry in Sequatchie Valley. Laiboldt, at Stevenson, will have four regiments and a section of artillery, which, with two more regiments at Anderson with a section of artillery, is ample for protection of railroad against cavalry. I have just sent you a long dispatch about condition of affairs at Chattanooga.*

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. CAV. DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
*Memphis, Tenn., July 25, 1863.*

In accordance with General Orders, No. 95, headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, dated July 24, 1863, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Cavalry Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. The orders heretofore issued by my predecessor will be enforced. The following officers are announced as the division staff: Maj. John N. Niglas, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, surgeon-in-chief; First Lieut. S. L. Woodward, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

B. H. GRIERSON,
[24.] *Brigadier-General.*

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CINCINNATI, *July 27, 1863—12.30 a. m.*
(Received 1.40 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

You were kind enough to telegraph me on the fall of Vicksburg that the Ninth Corps will be sent back immediately. May I still expect it; and if so, when?†

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[23.] *Major-General.*

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* See Sheridan to Garfield, 9.30 p. m., Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 556.
† For reply, see Lincoln to Burnside, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 561.

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, *July 27, 1863.*

Captain SWEARINGEN,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Pittsburg:*

I will be in Pittsburg by the 8 o'clock train. If Colonel Benton is in town I want him to meet me at the hotel.

W. T. H. BROOKS,
[23.] *Major-General.*

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NASHVILLE, *July 27, 1863.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

It is reported to the general commanding that you have arrested a railroad conductor. Unless this is an extremely flagrant case, he directs that you release him and report the facts to these headquarters. The commanding general directs me to say that it is necessary in order to prevent collisions and irregularities of trains that railroad employés should not be interfered with except in very extreme cases.*

FRANK S. BOND,
[23.] *Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
*Vicksburg, July 27, 1863.*

General L. THOMAS,
*Washington, D. C.:*

I would very respectfully recommend for gallant and meritorious services and for extreme fitness for command corresponding to the increased rank the following promotions, to wit: Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, and Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, to be major-generals of volunteers; and Col. Charles R. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio; Col. Alexander Chambers, Sixteenth Iowa; Lieut. Col. John A. Rawlins, assistant adjutant-general; Col. Giles A. Smith, Eighth Missouri; Col. John M. Corse, Sixth Iowa; Col. John B. Sanborn, Fourth Minnesota; Col. W. Q. Gresham, Fifty-third Indiana; Col. M. F. Force, Twentieth Ohio; Col. T. Kilby Smith, Fifty-fourth Ohio, to be brigadier-generals of volunteers. These officers have all rendered valuable services in the field and will fill the places for which they are recommended well. Lieut. Col. John A. Rawlins has been my assistant adjutant-general from the beginning of the rebellion. No officer has won a more honorable reputation than he has, and I think I can safely say that he would make a good corps commander. This promotion I would particularly ask as a reward of merit.

U. S. GRANT,
[24.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 203. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Vicksburg, Miss., July 27, 1863.*

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IV. First Lieut. William Sinclair, Third U. S. Artillery, is hereby detailed for duty on staff of Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, and is assigned

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*For Sheridan's answer, see Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 564.

as assistant inspector-general of the Thirteenth Army Corps, subject to the approval of the President.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,

[24.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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NASHVILLE, *July 28, 1863.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

General commanding directs you to hold Bridgeport with a sufficient force to save the remainder of the bridge if possible. General Thomas will send a force to occupy University.*

J. A. GARFIELD,

[23.] *Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.*

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WINCHESTER, *July 28, 1863.*

Colonel LAIBOLDT:

I want you to be exceedingly careful in your advance on Bridgeport to-morrow morning. Send the cavalry well in your advance and on your right flank. Let your topographical engineer make an accurate sketch of the country and report the result of your reconnaissance. Do not let the enemy draw you into any trap.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 204. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., July 28, 1863.*

1. Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, for duty.

2. The Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps is hereby transferred to and will hereafter constitute a part of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and will report accordingly.

3. The division commanded by Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, and known as the First Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, is hereby transferred to and will hereafter constitute a part of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,

[24.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 284. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, July 29, 1863.*

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10. Brig. Gen. Julius White is hereby relieved from the command of the District of Eastern Kentucky, and will report without delay to

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*See also Sheridan to Rosecrans, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 564.

Major-General Hartsuff, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps, at Lexington, Ky.

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By order of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,
[23.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WINCHESTER, *July 29, 1863.*

General GARFIELD:

I have the honor to forward a copy of a dispatch just received from Colonel Laiboldt, commanding at Bridgeport. Colonel Laiboldt has been ordered to remain and occupy Bridgeport, and, if possible, protect the remaining portion of the bridges there. Colonel Bradley will reach there to-morrow with his brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[Inclosure.]

STEVENSON, *July 29, 1863.*

General SHERIDAN,
*Commanding Third Division:*

Arrived at Bridgeport by 6 o'clock. Cavalry scouts in both directions along river report all clear. Found at Bridgeport that the rebels took the machinery of a large steam-mill apart, carrying some pieces to the river's edge, evidently for shipment on the mentioned boat. Saw rebel sentinels on the other side of river, who after awhile fired on us. My sharpshooters drove them from this position, many taking refuge in the middle bridge and an adjoining house. A few well-directed shells made them scatter and run, and also scared away a locomotive just arriving on other side. Returned at 3 p. m., leaving a sufficient guard of cavalry. Will send topographical sketch to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. LAIBOLDT,
[23.] *Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.*

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WINCHESTER, *July 29, 1863.*

Colonel LAIBOLDT,
*Stevenson:*

I have ordered Colonel Bradley to move down via Sweeden's Cove and occupy Bridgeport. You need not return to Stevenson to-night, if you consider it safe to stay at Bridgeport or vicinity. Colonel Bradley will reach Bridgeport to-morrow. I want you to send me the result of your reconnaissance to-day.*

P. H. SHERIDAN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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WINCHESTER, *July 29, 1863.*

Colonel LAIBOLDT:

Bradley will move to-morrow at daylight, one day later than I supposed. Order two regiments to report to him at Bridgeport on his

* See next, *ante.*

arrival, in case you have fallen back to Stevenson, and let them remain with him until further orders. General Lytle will reach Anderson to-morrow with two regiments and will be at Stevenson day after. Keep a bright lookout. My own headquarters will soon be moved to Stevenson. I sent your dispatch to General Rosecrans.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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WINCHESTER, *July 29, 1863.*

Brigadier-General LYTLE:

Order Colonel Bradley to move down via Sweeden's Cove and occupy Bridgeport. He should have at least three days' rations for the movement and can be supplied at Bridgeport by rail. The movement to be made immediately if he has the rations on hand; if he has not, send them to him in division wagons, to save time, unless he has brigade wagons at your camps. Additional instructions will be forwarded for Colonel Bradley. Start Bradley to-day if possible.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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COWAN, *July 29, 1863.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

Immediately on the receipt of your order it was signaled through to Colonel Bradley, and he was instructed to report by signal the earliest hour at which he could move. No answer has yet been received, but one is momentarily expected. The written instructions have gone forward by courier.

W. H. LYTLE,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

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HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*Cowan, July 29, 1863.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
*Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:*

Dispatch just signaled from Colonel Bradley. He moves to-morrow morning at daylight. Could not get off sooner, having to wait for rations. In accordance with verbal orders per Captain Hescock, I leave early to-morrow morning for Stevenson, with the two regiments here, the batteries, and their transportation, also with the ammunition train lightened up. I understand that the two regiments of the First Brigade, now at Anderson, remain there until further orders.

WM. H. LYTLE,
[23.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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JULY 29, 1863.

General LYTLE:

Your dispatch just received. The movement as you describe all right. Regiments at Anderson to remain until further orders. Give

the necessary instructions as to your supplies in rations and forage. When sufficient is accumulated at Stevenson and other points I will move all the brigade wagons.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*Cowan, July 29, 1863.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
*Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:*

Bradley reports that a brigade of Brannan's division is at University and will remain there.

W. H. LYTLE,
[23.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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WINCHESTER, TENN., *July 29, 1863.*

General LYTLE,
*Third Division:*

GENERAL: Your communication is received. General Sheridan directs me to say to you that the Crow Creek road is the one over which Colonel Laiboldt's artillery and wagons went to Stevenson. He does not think it necessary for the pioneer corps to have blasting tools and powder, or to make the road first rate, but only to improve it as far as practicable with their limited numbers, means, and time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. P. THRUSTON,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
*Camp near Salem, Tenn., July 29, 1863.*

Captain CURTIS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division:*

SIR: Referring to my report of July 8,* I hand you the following list of officers and men deserving of special mention for gallant conduct at Shelbyville on the 27th of June, ultimo: First Lieutenant Thompson, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, led the first charge of that regiment in his usual style. Captain Davis, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, led the grand charge on the rebel battery. He rode into the very teeth of the guns in most gallant and fearless manner and captured the entire battery. (Observation: He personally captured one piece, and with Lieutenant Vale, of the same regiment, captured another piece near the railroad station after a personal encounter with the officer commanding battery.) Lieutenant McCafferty, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, took part in the charge and acted most gallantly. First Sergeant McMaster, I Company, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, was conspicuous for his gallant conduct in the charge on the battery, and is honorably mentioned by Captain Davis. Captain Burns, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, who is always at his post of duty, had his horse shot under

* See Vol. XXIII, Part I, p. 556.

him while amongst the foremost in the charge on the battery. (Lieutenant Vale, Seventh Pennsylvania, brigade inspector, brought up the artillery, and, obtaining permission to join his regiment in the charge, assisted in the capture of the piece of artillery at the station.) Lieutenant Callahan, Third Indiana, exhibited great gallantry in the charge the battalion of his regiment made near Skull Camp Bridge. Lieutenant Young, Third Indiana Cavalry, was conspicuous in same charge. He received two slight saber wounds. Sergt. Thomas Sheaffer, Third Indiana Cavalry, in same charge, after being wounded in the face with a saber, continued to hew his way through the rebel ranks. First Lieutenant Hudson, acting adjutant, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, acted with great gallantry throughout the entire action. He was severely wounded by a musket-ball through the shoulder. Regimental commanders make honorable mention of the following: Fourth Michigan—Captains Pritchard, Hathaway, Robbins, and Grant; Corporal Hofmaster, L Company (most gallant conduct), and Private Mason Brown, I Company. Fourth United States—First Lieutenants Ingerton and O'Connell; Second Lieutenants Rendlebrock, McCafferty, and Davis; First Sergeants McMaster, Callehan, and Egan; Sergeants Bates and Riker; Corporals Tudhope and Rankin, and Private Sommers. Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry—Captain Davis; Lieutenants White, Thompson, Steahlen, and Vale; Sergeants Peck, Keenan, Somers, Wilson, Quaid, Snyder, Shutt, and Enniss; Corporals Devers, Lane, Williams, and Wasson; Privates Andress, John, Watkins, Williams, Benson, Longwell, Heller, and Wilcox. All the regimental commanders, viz, Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith, First Middle Tennessee; Captain McIntyre, Fourth United States; Major Mix, Fourth Michigan; Colonel Klein, Third Indiana, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sipes, Seventh Pennsylvania, are deserving of special mention for their promptness and manner in which they handled their respective commands.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. G. MINTY,
*Colonel, Commanding.*

[23.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 205.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Vicksburg, Miss., July 29, 1863.*

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7. The Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers is hereby assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson commanding.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[24.]

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COWAN, *July 30, 1863.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: The two regiments and batteries marched early this morning, with their transportation, under Colonel Sherman. I shall go down on railroad train to keep in communication with you and arrange for supplies at Stevenson. I take with me baggage of Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, ammunition, and forage. Telegraph man here with

instruments to call on you for engine to lay wires to Tracy City. Engine here cannot get up mountain with twenty-nine bales of wire and three casks of insulators, as I telegraphed Van Duzer yesterday; besides, we need the engine ourselves. There is said to be a fine engine at Decherd. Cannot it be ordered down? It can push our train over the mountain this morning and then report for telegraph purposes.

W. H. LYTLE,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

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WINCHESTER, *July 30, 1863.*

General LYTLE,
*Cowan:*

I will endeavor to get the engine changed to-day. Telegraph man must have patience; he cannot get the train until our troops are supplied. Give directions to Captain Mallory to push down all his supplies to Stevenson. If I get the other engine it can be run up to Tracy City for telegraph man. Send over that engineer officer, Meister, and his map.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
[23.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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STEVENSON, *July 30, 1863.*

Col. G. P. THRUSTON,
*Chief of Staff:*

In obedience to your telegram two regiments of infantry went to Bridgeport this morning, cavalry scouting on the flanks. I have not received any reports from them yet.

B. LAIBOLDT,
*Colonel, Commanding.*

(Same to General Sheridan.)
[23.]

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
*Clarksville, Tenn., July 31, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Winchester, Tenn.:*

Since my last report the forces at Clarksville have been actively occupied in the performance of the various duties common to a post of this class, and have scouted with energy and effect the extensive range of wild country bordering on the Cumberland River, and thence southward. The command at this post has been diminished by the loss of the Third Battalion, of Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, which was ordered to Lebanon, Ky., to be mustered out of the service, their term of enlistment having expired. The two 30-pounder rifled pieces, the arrival of which I had the honor to report in my last letter, have been taken from here and sent elsewhere, thus leaving the armament of the fort to consist of two 24[-pounder] smooth-bores. The "effective force" return of this day shows an aggregate for duty of 1,294 men, of whom 210 are well mounted, but armed and equipped in a most ineffective manner. As before, I have constantly kept mounted men moving in such sections of the surrounding country as are most subject to visits from the enemy, and wherever a guerrilla band or other such organization is reported within reach I

immediately start a force in pursuit, and have made prisoners of many men of that character, as well as quite a number of regular Confederate officers and soldiers. The scouts have had several skirmishes, which have always, but in one instance, resulted favorably. A squad of thirty-two men under a lieutenant was sent out several days since as an escort for the telegraph repairer, to put up the line between here and Fort Donelson, and on their return was ambushed, resulting in the death of the telegraph repairer and several men wounded, one of whom will die. It is almost impossible to keep the telegraph wire between here and Fort Donelson in order, and I cannot rely upon it as a safe means of communication, in view of which and the great importance of the line as a medium of correspondence between the posts, I respectfully ask that the wire be changed from the south to this side of Cumberland River, the work of a few days only, and attended with but little expense. Since my occupation of this post I have purchased and seized about 46,000 barrels of flour, all of which, except that portion consumed by the troops here, has been forwarded to Nashville. This is a fine section of the State for flour, and there are not less than twenty mills convenient to the post, and supposing it would be a matter of interest and convenience I respectfully ask if I had not better continue the purchase of flour here. Herewith I have the honor to transmit a report of a survey made of the Edgefield branch of the Bowling Green railroad. Owing to the reduction of my force and the military services they are now performing, I cannot at present take up the work of repairing the road. As soon, however, as possible I shall take the necessary steps. On the 29th instant I assumed command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Reserve Corps, consisting of the forces here and those at Fort Donelson. I have visited that post and inspected its condition, giving such orders as were necessary to increase the vigilance and effectiveness of the command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. BRUCE,
*Colonel, Commanding.*

[Inclosure.]

*Report of condition of trestle-work and bridges on the Edgefield Railroad.*

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., *July 28, 1863.*

First trestle, near junction, is 50 feet long and 8 feet high. Red River bridge and trestle is 550 feet long; average height, 50 feet. First span of 150 feet is 90 feet high, which must be bridged. Likely two trestles can be used; the balance, 400 feet, can be trestled. Spring Creek trestle, 530 feet long and 56 feet high, mostly of old timber, but good. Sulphur Fork trestle, 400 feet long, 50 feet high; all can be trestled. No timbers good; stone-work all good. Springfield trestle, 300 feet long, is 35 feet high; simple trestling will do. Ridge Top trestle, 100 feet long and 30 feet high. Curve trestling, 500 feet long; average height, 30 feet. Timbers all destroyed. Three small bridges, each 50 feet in length, 8 feet high. Two trestles to each of them will be sufficient. Stone-work all good. A good supply of timber almost any place on the road. Several saw-mills on and near the railroad. Irons all good. Turn-table in good order. One tank to build and one to repair. Two engines and six cars belonging to the road.

Respectfully,

I. C. MARTIN,
[23.] *Lieutenant, 102d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*

UNOFFICIAL.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Winchester, August 1, 1863.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

Major-general [*sic*] on his return from Washing[ton] told me you would not deem it improper for me to write you unofficially. General Halleck's dispatches imply that you not only feel solicitude for the advance of this army, but dissatisfaction at its supposed inactivity. It is due to Your Excellency to state a few facts in a condensed form which from time to time [have] been laid before General Halleck and the War Department in my dispatches. First. What first delayed this army after I assumed command of it was that we were at Nashville, 183 miles by rail [from] Louisville, our depot of supplies, and had to bring them over this Louisville and Nashville Railroad, forty-five miles of which had been so destroyed that it took all the force we could work on it night and [day] for twenty days to put it in running order, and then it took twenty-five days more to bring over it our clothing, ammunition, and get thirty days' rations ahead (the minimum deemed necessary to warrant an advance). Second. What hindered us from occupying the country and using its forage, subsistence, and animals was the want of an adequate cavalry force to beat the enemy's cavalry and cut off all his supplies beyond the reach of his infantry supports. The want of 5,000 more mounted men cost us all these, the battle of Stone's River, and $50,000,000 by delay. Third. What prevented us from taking an advanced position after the battle of Stone's River was this same want of mounted force. Without one, advance beyond Murfreesborough would have increased our hazards and the wear and tear of our men and teams without countervailing benefit. In the nature of the soil in this part of Tennessee the rains of winter render wagoning on any but turnpikes next to impossible until the ground settles. Fourth. When the ground was settled the contest at Vicksburg was going on, and was deemed inexpedient by moving on Bragg to furnish the pretext for his retiring on Chattanooga, whence he could re-enforce Johnston again with comparative safety. Corps and division commanders with but two or three exceptions opposed the movement. Sixth. While the movement was successful in driving the rebels out of Middle Tennessee, it did not injure them as much as would have been done but for the unprecedented rains—fourteen days in succession—which delayed us nearly ninety hours and prevented us from gaining the rebel rear before he was aware of our intentions. Seventh. Compare the position of this army with that of any other in the United States. What [other] has to draw its supplies a distance of 260 miles inland through a country exposed to hostile cavalry raids? Your Excellency knows also that to move an army and subsist it during a certain [number] of days' march is a very slight thing from [having] to subsist and supply it with ammunition. Nor is the latter problem to be solved by getting a sufficient number of wagons. You must have roads of such capacity as to enable the trains to pass each other and encamp. Eighth. We have now before [us] sixty miles of barren mountains, traversed by a few poor roads—to cross not the little Shenandoah a few miles from the Potomac. Our bridge material is brought from Louisville by rail and must [be] hauled over the mountains, a total distance of 300 miles, and we must cross a river, not at present fordable for a length of 500 miles, from 800 to 1,800 yards wide, and secure our crossing [in] the face of a strong opposing force. This problem is also one of the first magnitude. We have [no] gun-boats to aid us, and if our communications are interrupted no broad Mississippi, covered with transports, to supply us. Ninth. If we cross the Tennessee we must do so with expectation of maintaining

ourselves, not only against the present, but any prospective opposing. The political moral injury to our cause of retrograde movements is such that it would be better for us to go a mile a day and make sure. You will not be surprised if in face of these difficulties it takes time [to] organize the means of success. Our roads must be opened, stores brought forward and put in places of security, bridging trains got ready, and the enemy must be kept in ignorance of our plans. We must learn the country, which appears very differently in reality from what is shown on map.

Asking pardon for the length of this letter, I remain, very respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
[23.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, RESERVE CORPS,
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Shelbyville, Tenn., August 2, 1863.*

Capt. W. C. RUSSELL,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Scouting parties are sent out every day from this command. It was reported that General Wheeler was at the foot of the mountains southeast from this. A scouting party sent by me to Fayetteville brings me intelligence that General Mitchell had left there, leaving two regiments; that he had gone to Winchester with the bulk of his command, supposed for the purpose of watching the movements of Wheeler and Forrest, who are said to be threatening McMinnville. If they are there it is probable they will pass around or between McMinnville and Manchester and coming down the Murfreesborough and McMinnville road, between Woodbury and Readyville, endeavor to come in between Murfreesborough and Tullahoma. I think we can beat them off if they come. A captain formerly of Forrest's body guard is reported as having his headquarters at Pulaski and engaged in gathering up cavalrymen and deserters, with good prospect of raising two or three companies. It is also said that Bunker Hill is made a point for small detachments and squads separated from Forrest's command to assemble. This, though, is not much credited. The Tennessee cavalry of Colonel Galbraith is giving me excessive trouble and worrying and plundering through the country whenever they go out. They are under no control or discipline, as far as I can learn. Several instances have come to my hearing of their insulting unprotected females. I could not learn the names of the guilty parties. The affairs of the division are in good condition, with a few exceptions. Inspector's report will show this. They are in fair trim to be in excellent order very soon. Did you receive my letter about the exposed condition of this place? I need a map badly. Furnish me one.

Respectfully, yours,

W. C. WHITAKER,
*Brig. Gen., Comdg. 1st Div., Reserve Corps, Army of the Cumberland.*

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CUMBERLAND,
*Nashville, Tenn., August 3, 1863.*

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the department commander.

Whitaker seems to be wide awake.

G. GRANGER,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[Second indorsement.]

Capt. W. E. MERRILL,
*Engineer Office:*

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs that map be sent to General Whitaker at once.

Respectfully,
C. R. THOMPSON,
[23.] *Captain and Aide-de-Camp.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 209. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Vicksburg, Miss., August 2, 1863.*

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4. The Second Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers is hereby temporarily assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson commanding, and will report accordingly.

5. The Third and Fourth Regiments Iowa Cavalry and the Fifth Illinois Cavalry are hereby temporarily assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman commanding, and will report accordingly.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
[24.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
*Stevenson, August 3, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel THRUSTON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Sent guard this morning to Widow's Creek and saw-mill. I have just returned from Caperton's Ferry. Rebel pickets on opposite side, Third Confederate. Established outpost there of ten men; should be stronger but have not force to spare. Cavalry could be sent to advantage toward Larkinsville to aid in organizing loyal home guards. Received a dispatch from that neighborhood this morning.

W. H. LYTLE,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
*Stevenson, August 3, 1863.*

Colonel THRUSTON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Following, by courier from Colonel Bradley, just received: A private of the Seventieth Indiana, late a prisoner of war at Chattanooga, entered my lines this morning, having escaped from prison in Chattanooga yesterday a. m. He crossed the river at Kelley's. Reports about 20,000 men around Chattanooga, and that the enemy have no bridge laid, but have pontoons tied to shore. They are throwing up heavy works on the east and north, but have no defenses on this side. He reports also that two Mississippi regiments mutinied and stacked their arms three days since. All quiet in this neighborhood—Bridgeport.

W. H. LYTLE,
[23.] *Brigadier-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 293. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, August 4, 1863.*

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2. Colonel Cameron, with the Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteers and one squadron First Ohio Cavalry, will proceed without delay to Lexington, Ky., and there report to Major-General Hartsuff, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,
[23.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. CAV. DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., August 4, 1863.*

II. The following officers are announced on the staff of the Cavalry Division Sixteenth Army Corps: Maj. M. H. Starr, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. James M. Caldwell, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster; Lieut. James K. Catlin, Second Illinois Cavalry, aide-de-camp. They will immediately proceed to the discharge of their duties, and be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
[24.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 212. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., August 5, 1863.*

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7. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and will proceed without delay to Columbus, Ky., and relieve Brig. Gen. A. Asboth, U. S. Volunteers, in the command of the District of Columbus, reporting to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, for further instructions. Brigadier-General Asboth, on being relieved, will report to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut for orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
[24.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Manchester, Tenn., August 6, 1863.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
*Aide-de-Camp, Winchester, Tenn.:*

MAJOR: Our animals are generally shod. One hundred and seventy wagons for the First Division (Wood's) are at Murfreesborough for supplies. Wood cannot move without them. They will probably return to-morrow. We have but three days' short forage. Minty's cavalry have stripped us. The monthly estimates for clothing and quartermaster's stores for First and Second Divisions are still at Nashville awaiting shipment.

By command of Major-General Palmer:

LYNE STARLING,
[23.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
*Springfield, August 6, 1863.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
*President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: As your personal and political friends we respectfully venture, in the interest of the country and in justice to a meritorious fellow-citizen, to lay before you a few candid reflections. We think we are not mistaken when we say there is a deep and general feeling of regret, nay dissatisfaction, at the dismissal of General McClernand from his late command. Surely such is the universal feeling among loyal men, sympathizing in the efforts of the Government to put down the rebellion. Is it not natural that it should be so? General McClernand was among the first to lead off in Congress in favor of the Government and against the rebellion. None were more outspoken and decided. He exchanged a seat in Congress for the perils of the field, and carried with him not only a commission but a brigade of brave men raised by him with the aid of his friends. His name is indissolubly blended with most if not all the great military actions and events occurring in the Southwest. How often has he, at the command of his superior officer, led the way or borne the brunt of battle? How was it at Donelson, at Shiloh, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Big Black River, and at Vicksburg? The country has confidence in his energy and success. The popular verdict is irreversibly in his favor as a general, unless by some future act he should himself reverse it. Since his return, although taunted by the opponents of the war at his misfortune, he has borne himself with admirable equanimity. Constantly thronged with invitations to address the people, he has complied as often as possible, always exhorting the people to persevere until the rebellion was crushed and the Government vindicated. His speeches have wrought much good. For these reasons the people desire and expect that he will be restored to his former or given an independent command. If this cannot be, if it is not intended to give him a command, it is, in our judgment, but fair that he should be so advised. In the latter case he would no doubt tender his resignation as a matter of duty to himself and the country.

Very respectfully, &c.,

RICHD. YATES,
*Governor.*
O. M. HATCH,
*Secretary of State.*
JESS. K. DUBOIS,
*Auditor.*

[24.]

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HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Union City, Tenn., August 6, 1863.*

Capt. T. H. HARRIS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I arrived here with my command last evening. I intended to send out cavalry scout this morning to gain information concerning the enemy, but as no forage arrived from Columbus and as there is very little to be found in this neighborhood, I am compelled to await the arrival of forage by railroad, as the horses are now in no condition for service. As the parties thus sent out will not return before Sunday, I should be glad to have the coming of the paymaster delayed until that day. I learned yesterday from various sources that the entire force of

the enemy has gone into Mississippi, leaving only small guerrilla parties in this district. Colonel Forrest had joined Richardson at Dyersburg and they both retreated southward on the approach of Colonel Hatch's forces. Two men they had conscripted near Dyersburg escaped from them about ten miles south of Bolivar on Friday last. I consider this information reliable, but will know more definitely about it when my scouts shall have returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
[24.] *Colonel, Commanding Brigade.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 214. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., August 7, 1863.*

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2. Capt. John Hough, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, and will proceed without delay with him to his new command.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
[24.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Camp near Vicksburg, Miss., August 7, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
*U. S. Army, Comdg. Army of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.:*

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions received from you through Major-General Sherman, commanding late expeditionary army against Johnston, I have the honor to forward to you the names of the following officers for promotion to the rank of brigadier general: Col. Z. R. Bliss, Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, captain Eighth U. S. Infantry; Colonel Hartranft, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Colonel Griffin, Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers. There are but four general officers in the corps, exclusive of the commanding general and including one division now on detached duty in the Department of Virginia. I take pleasure in recommending the above-mentioned officers to your favorable notice for their soldierly qualities as well as for their gallant conduct whenever they have met the enemy.

JNO. G. PARKE,
[24.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 297. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, August 8, 1863.*

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9. The Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp Nelson, Ky., will report without delay to Brigadier-General Boyle, commanding District of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

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By order of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,
[23.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STEVENSON, *August 8, 1863.*

General GARFIELD:

I examined Caperton's Ferry. The river is about 800 yards wide. Approaches excellent. Road from Stevenson to ferry good; ferry guarded by one regiment of rebel cavalry, Third Confederate.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
[23.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*August 8, 1863.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
*Stevenson:*

What is the nature of the shore on the opposite side of Caperton's Ferry? Can the enemy be readily dislodged from his position?

J. A. GARFIELD,
[23.] *Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.*

---

STEVENSON, *August 8, 1863.*

Brigadier-General GARFIELD:

Opposite side densely timbered, timber very heavy; bank on opposite side a little lower than on this. The best road to Will's Valley is the Bellefonte and Lebanon; it is represented as being a good mountain road.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
[23.] *Major-General.*

---

CAMP NEAR WINCHESTER,
*August 8, 1863.*

Major-General STANLEY:

SIR: There is a steam-boat used by the rebels upon Holston River. She is a stern-wheeler, capable of carrying about sixty or eighty tons. I saw her at Knoxville while I was a prisoner; she landed in view from the jail window. I was told that there was another in the same trade. The rebels do not keep a guard on her. Thinking that these boats would now be of service as ferries and transports, I thought best to report them to you. I would respectfully suggest that I can pick ten men out of this regiment who can go and bring one or both to any point you may order. Please send an order to the regiment detailing me as a scout. Captain Casper would not give me the pass you ordered until I was detailed. I would also report that the bridge over the Ocmulgee River at Macon, Ga., and one over the Altamaha, on the Savannah River, both need burning very bad. All the rebel transportation to the east that does not go by Knoxville goes by Savannah.

I am, sir, with respect,

JAMES PIKE,
[23.] *Corporal Company A, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.*

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EXECUTIVE MANSION,
*Washington, August 10, 1863.*

MY DEAR GENERAL ROSECRANS: Yours of the 1st was received two days ago. I think you must have inferred more than General

Halleck has intended as to any dissatisfaction of mine with you. I am sure you, as a reasonable man, would not have been wounded could you have heard all my words and seen all my thoughts in regard to you. I have not abated in my kind feeling for and confidence in you. I have seen most of your dispatches to General Halleck—probably all of them. After Grant invested Vicksburg I was very anxious lest Johnston should overwhelm him from the outside; and when it appeared certain that part of Bragg's force had gone and was going to Johnston, it did seem to me it was exactly the proper time for you to attack Bragg with what force he had left. In all kindness let me say it so seems to me yet. Finding from your dispatches to General Halleck that your judgment was different, and being very anxious for Grant, I, on one occasion, told General Halleck I thought he should direct you to decide at once to immediately attack Bragg or to stand on the defensive and send part of your force to Grant. He replied he had already so directed in substance. Soon after, dispatches from Grant abated my anxiety for him, and in proportion abated my anxiety about any movement of yours. When afterward, however, I saw a dispatch of yours arguing that the right time for you to attack Bragg was not before, but would be after, the fall of Vicksburg, it impressed me very strangely; and I think I so stated to the Secretary of War and General Halleck. It seemed no other than the proposition that you could better fight Bragg when Johnston should be at liberty to return and assist him than you could before he could so return to his assistance.

Since Grant has been entirely relieved by the fall of Vicksburg, by which Johnston is also relieved, it has seemed to me that your chance for a stroke has been considerably diminished, and I have not been pressing you directly or indirectly. True, I am very anxious for East Tennessee to be occupied by us, but I see and appreciate the difficulties you mention. The question occurs, Can the thing be done at all? Does preparation advance at all? Do you not consume supplies as fast as you get them forward? Have you more animals to-day than you had at the battle of Stone's River? And yet, have not more been furnished you since then than your entire present stock? I ask the same questions as to your mounted force.

Do not misunderstand. I am not casting blame upon you. I rather think by great exertion you can get to East Tennessee; but a very important question is, Can you stay there? I make no order in the case; that I leave to General Halleck and yourself.

And now be assured once more that I think of you in all kindness and confidence, and that I am not watching you with an evil eye.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

[23.]

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U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
*August 10, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
*Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio:*

GENERAL: I received two communications, one from yourself and one from Brigadier-General Cox, speaking in favorable terms of the conduct of Lieut. Commander LeRoy Fitch in co-operating with you. I am pleased, sir, that those under my command should be of service to the Army, and I am sure that they will never fail to be so from want

of inclination. I appreciate highly the compliment to Lieutenant-Commander Fitch, coming from yourself, as I also appreciate the delicate courtesy by which your intercourse with the Navy has been characterized always.

I remain, general, with sincere respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,

[23.] *Rear Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 219. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND. *Winchester, Tenn., August 10, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

V. Col. J. B. Anderson having resigned his position as military superintendent of the railroads in this department, to take effect as soon as his successor can be appointed, Col. W. P. Innes, Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, is appointed to succeed him.

* * * * * * *

Colonel Innes will have at his disposal so much of his regiment and the regiment of colored troops assigned to his command as may be necessary for repairing, managing, and running the railroads under his charge. He will regulate rates of freight and passenger fares over them, and will determine the time of running to suit the wants of the Army, and, as far as consistent therewith, the convenience of authorized trade and travel. The military superintendent will report weekly the earnings, and monthly the receipts and expenditures of the railroads under his supervision, giving the principal items of each to the chief quartermaster.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,

[23.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
*Fayetteville, Tenn., August 10, 1863.*

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I shall leave here at 4 a. m. to-morrow, and will have my soldiers at Flint River bridge on Thursday morning ready to protect mechanics.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,

[23.] *Colonel, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Vicksburg, Miss., August 10, 1863.*

Col. J. C. KELTON,
*Washington, D. C.:*

Yours of the 4th instant, inclosing the appointments of Cols. C. R. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio; Giles A. Smith, Eighth Missouri; J. A. Maltby, Forty-fifth Illinois, and J. B. Sanborn, Fourth Minnesota, as brigadier-generals of volunteers, made on the statement of Lieut. Col.

John A. Rawlins, assistant adjutant-general, is received. I am gratified at these promotions. The names of all these officers, I had repeatedly stated to Colonel Rawlins, would be among those whom I should recommend; hence his giving in their names was entirely proper, and meets my approval. When I came to write my letter of recommendations the name of Col. J. A. Maltby was left out, not that he was less deserving—for no man has won greater distinction throughout the entire compaign than he—but I felt a delicacy in recommending him for the reason of his being from Galena, my own place of residence. With no appointment, however, am I more pleased. The promotion of Woods and Smith I particularly desired. Sanborn's I also desired, but the next day after I recommended him he tendered his resignation, knowing at the time of his recommendation. I have therefore returned his appointment to the Adjutant-General of the Army and asked that it be recalled. I send herewith a copy of my letter of recommendation to the Adjutant-General;* also a copy of the one returning the appointment of Colonel Sanborn. I trust, however, the original of my letter of recommendation has reached the General-in-Chief before this, as I am anxious prompt attention should be given it, as I know will be the case when it comes before him.

U. S. GRANT,
[24.] *Major-General.*

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Vicksburg, August 10, 1863.*

General L THOMAS,
*Washington, D. C.:*

Commissions for the promotions of brigadier-general of Colonels Sanborn, Maltby, Giles Smith, and Woods are just received. The name of Colonel Maltby was not on the list submitted by me, but I am very glad to see his promotion. There is no more gallant and deserving officer named for advancement. The only reason why Colonel Maltby's name was left off the list submitted by me was, that more recommendations were in from the Seventeenth Army Corps, to which he belonged, than any other corps; and again, he is from Galena—the same place with myself—and I felt a delicacy about so many promotions coming from one locality. I return herewith the appointment of J. B. Sanborn, and hope it will be recalled. Colonel Sanborn tendered his resignation as colonel knowing that he had been recommended for promotion. The principal ground for doing so was evidently because he had not been promoted before. I send also copy of special order accepting the resignation of Colonel Sanborn.

U. S. GRANT,
[30.] *Major-General.*

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MEMPHIS, *August 10, 1863.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
*President of the United States:*

Acknowledging with the deepest gratitude the kindly expressions in your letter† and in that of the General-in-Chief,‡ I have concluded to

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* See July 27, p. 419.
† See Lincoln to Hurlbut, Vol. XXIV, Part III, p. 566.
‡ See Halleck to Hurlbut, *ibid.*, p. 563.

adopt the suggestions made by my superiors and have withdrawn my resignation.

Very truly and gratefully, your friend,

S. A. HURLBUT,
[24.] *Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS, *Lexington, Ky., August 11, 1863.*

I. Col. C. J. Walker, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty as chief of cavalry of this corps.

II. Col. A. V. Kautz, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, is appointed a member of the staff of the Twenty-third Army Corps and announced as chief of cavalry. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Hartsuff:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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MCMINNVILLE, *August 11, 1863.*

Major SINCLAIR,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Of course I whipped Dibrell. His men were scattered about the country like blackberries. Most of them took the road to Yankeetown. A few fled by Officer's Gap. The fight was on the bank of Calf River, from the salt well to a short distance above Little's. They were driven so sharply that none but the Fourth Michigan got at them. My force was 774; Dibrell's, 781. I remained on the ground until 1 p. m., and scoured the country around. I think it doubtful if they return to Sparta. Dibrell is a brigadier and Forrest a major-general. Have eight days' forage on hand. Have heard nothing of General Carter. Forrest is at Good Hope, near Kingston. Mechure [*sic*] was to leave Nashville with 400 this morning. Captain Thompson, Fourth United States, has joined.

ROBT. H. G. MINTY,
[30.] *Colonel, Commanding.*

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EXECUTIVE MANSION,
*Washington, August 12, 1863.*

Major-General MCCLERNAND:

MY DEAR SIR: Our friend William G. Greene has just presented a kind letter in regard to yourself, addressed to me by our other friends, Yates, Hatch, and Dubois.*

I doubt whether your present position is more painful to you than to myself. Grateful for the patriotic stand so early taken by you in this life-and-death struggle of the nation, I have done whatever has appeared practicable to advance you and the public interest together. No charges with a view to a trial have been preferred against you by any one, nor do I suppose any will be. All there is, so far as I have heard, is General Grant's statement of his reasons for relieving you. And even this I have not seen or sought to see, because it is a case, as appears to me, in which I could do nothing without doing harm. General Grant and

*See August 6, p. 431.

yourself have been conspicuous in our most important successes, and for me to interfere and thus magnify a breach between you could not but be of evil effect. Better leave it where the law of the case has placed it. For me to force you back upon General Grant would be forcing him to resign. I cannot give you a new command, because we have no forces except such as already have commanders.

I am constantly pressed by those who scold before they think, or without thinking at all, to give commands respectively to Frémont, McClellan, Butler, Sigel, Curtis, Hunter, Hooker, and perhaps others, when, all else out of the way, I have no commands to give them. This is now your case, which, as I have said, pains me not less than it does you. My belief is that the permanent estimate of what a general does in the field is fixed by the "cloud of witnesses" who have been with him in the field, and that, relying on these, he who has the right needs not to fear.

Your friend, as ever,

[24.] A. LINCOLN.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 305. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, August 12, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

5. Col. H. D. John, commanding One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, will proceed with his command to Camp Nelson, Ky., and report to Major-General Burnside for orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,

[30.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *August 15, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

6. Colonel De Courcy, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, will proceed at once to organize a brigade to be attached to the Ninth Army Corps, at Camp Nelson, Ky., to be composed of the following regiments and battery: Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Neil's Ohio volunteer battery. The commanding officers of these regiments and of the battery will report to Colonel De Courcy upon his arrival at Camp Nelson. Colonel De Courcy will report to Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

19. The First Battalion East Tennessee Cavalry (Colonel Davis) and Colonel Parsons' Ninth East Tennessee Cavalry are hereby attached to the brigade to be formed under the command of Colonel De Courcy. The commanding officers will report to Colonel De Courcy on his arrival at Camp Nelson.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,

*Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[30.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Stevenson, August 22, 1863.*

To His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

I thank you for your kind reply [to] my unofficial letter of the 1st instant. Permit me to assure you that I am not, and have not been, touched with any of that official pride which desires to have its own way. It has been a principle and a characteristic of my life to take advice and learn both from superiors and inferiors. When great interests are confided to my care this principle becomes even more imperative. On the question of moving against Bragg, every division and corps commander gave his written opinion adversely to an immediate or early move at the time it was imminent. I waited only to make due preparation of the force I had to win a victory and reap its fruits. I was satisfied that, while it did not increase Bragg's strength, it diminished the danger of his further re-enforcing Johnston, as he could readily have done, with the Cumberland Mountains, the Tennessee River, and bridges destroyed and roads obstructed between us. If, as you put it, we could better fight Bragg with his diminished numbers, what harm to wait till we were ready to win and pursue the victory? You think Johnston was freed by the fall of Vicksburg. Was not Bragg set free by the evacuation of Middle Tennessee? You think we ought to have prevented Bragg from re-enforcing Johnston. Why cannot Grant keep Johnston from re-enforcing Bragg? Has he not a nearer base of supplies and more favorable country; a better railroad and more rolling-stock than we have here? But I am sure when you consider we have but a single line of railroad from Louisville; that we are 300 miles from that base; that we have crossed by three days' march the formidable barrier of the Cumberland Mountains; that we have in front a swift river from 500 to 800 yards wide, and seventy miles of mountains in front of us to reach the fertile regions of Northern Georgia, you see that few armies have been called upon to attempt a more arduous campaign.

Thanking you for your kindness, may I ask you, when impulsive men suppose me querulous, to believe I am only straightforward and in earnest, and that you may always rely upon my using my utmost efforts to do what is best for our country and the lives and honor of the soldiers of my command.

I remain, very respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
*Major-General.*

[30.]

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 24, 1863.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
*President of the United States:*

Your kind favor, by the hands of Mr. Greene, is received.* Please accept my grateful acknowledgments for the friendly assurances it contains. If my humble efforts in behalf of the country have in any degree met your approbation I am rejoiced. I only regret that I am debarred the privilege of continuing them in the same form. Feeling that I have done my duty, I shrink from no charges that General Grant may prefer. On the contrary, in my communication of the 23d of June, ultimo, I challenged investigation both of his and my conduct, "commencing with Belmont and terminating with Vicksburg." I only ask in that connection for an impartial court. Such investigation would

* See August 12, p. 437.

bring to light and point many things, both military and personal, which are unwritten or unheeded. The ostensible reason assigned by General Grant for my removal was the non-communication of a congratulatory order to him, which I have already explained. Since, as I understand, it was because I acted independently of him. I can disprove that. Again, because I did not push the work on my parallels at Vicksburg fast enough. I think I can show that I worked the longest line and did as much or more work than any other corps, besides the works I threw up at Warrenton and Big Black at the same time. His report, however, ignores all these pretexts and covertly assails me in other respects, which are afterthoughts. As published here, it mutilates in material part one of my dispatches, and the same dispatch in form is omitted in the report as published in the Army and Navy Official Gazette. Other matters are distorted and misrepresented, and an impotent effort is made to make me responsible for trying to do what he had foolishly ordered to be done. Is it not hard that I should be dismissed from command and Sherman and McPherson, of the same army, complimented by promotion in the Regular Army, when it will hardly be said that they have done more or better than myself?

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

[24.]

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NASHVILLE, *August 24, 1863.*

General MORGAN:

Transfer the supplies in Colonel McCook's train now en route for Columbia to the wagons belonging to the First Brigade. Return McCook's wagons to Franklin as soon as you receive those supplies. March your First Brigade to Athens. Report your arrival to district and department headquarters via Huntsville and Stevenson, Ala. Until further orders draw your supplies from Huntsville.

WM. C. RUSSELL,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[30.]

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Dunlap, Tenn., August 24, 1863—8.20 a. m.*

General WOOD,
*Therman:*

Captain Moreau is now here with sixteen men. If you deem them sufficient to establish courier-line to Jasper, will order them to you.

P. P. OLDERSHAW,
*Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[30.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *August 25, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

2. Mr. J. L. McCarty is hereby authorized to raise three companies of mounted men from citizens of Whitley and adjacent counties in Kentucky and Tennessee, to serve from thirty to sixty days, for the purpose of guarding the different lines of communication between

Kentucky and Tennessee. They will be mustered into the service of the United States as soon as the mustering officer can be detailed, and as there is no time to furnish them with Government horses they will provide their own, and will be allowed 40 cents per day for their use and risk. They will collect their forage and rations from the country, the officers giving their receipts therefor, which will be settled by the quartermaster's and subsistence departments.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,
*Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[30.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *August 27, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

2. Mr. John Cross is hereby authorized to raise a company of infantry in accordance with General Orders, No. 110, War Department, to serve for the period of from thirty to sixty days, at the option of the general commanding. They will be mustered into the service of the United States as soon as an officer can be detailed for that purpose, but will in the meanwhile enter upon their duties as soon as possible. This company will be employed in keeping the country in the rear of this army clear of guerrilla bands, will give every assistance and protection to trains of wagons, and to all messengers, bearers of dispatches, and others passing to and from the army, and will arrest and keep for the action of the commanding general all persons taken in arms against the United States or conveying information to or willingly helping the enemy. They are authorized to keep for their own use all public property, such as provisions, arms, horses, cattle, &c., captured from the enemy, and the property will be divided in the following manner: Captured property will be immediately turned over to the captain of the company, who will make an inventory of it to be sent to these headquarters. He will then divide the property fairly among the whole company, all sharing alike, those who made the capture receiving the same proportion as those who did not. All disputes arising from the distribution of captured property, as well as all disputes from any cause whatever, will be settled by the captain of the company, whose decision will be final, and the captain will be held responsible by the commanding general for the justice of his decisions. In the case of the sickness or death of the captain the officer next in rank will take the command and execute the duties of the captain. This company will, instead of the army clothing, draw the Government allowance of $3.50 a month. They will draw their provisions from the country when necessary, and a receipt for them shall be given by an officer of the company, and these receipts will be paid by the quartermaster at headquarters. When the men furnish their own provisions they will be allowed for them at the rate of 25 cents a day. Violation of these orders or the orders of the officers of the company will be reported to these headquarters for punishment in accordance with the Articles of War.

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By command of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,
[30.] *Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

WASHINGTON, *August 28, 1863.*

Major-General GRANT,
*Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: Immediately on the receipt of your recommendations for promotion, dated July 27, I approved and submitted them to the Secretary of War. All vacancies of major-general had been previously filled. I tried all I could to keep some open for your army, but failed. Only a part of those recommended for brigadier-generals could be appointed at present. My object in getting the appointments on Colonel Rawlins' statement, without waiting for your official letter, was to prevent everything from being gobbled up before your army could get a chance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
[30.] *General-in-Chief.*

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EXECUTIVE MANSION,
*Washington, August 31, 1863.*

MY DEAR GENERAL ROSECRANS: Yours of the 22d was received yesterday. When I wrote you before, I did [not] intend, nor do I now, to engage in an argument with you on military questions. You had informed me you were impressed through General Halleck that I was dissatisfied with you; and I could not bluntly deny that I was, without unjustly implicating him. I therefore concluded to tell you the plain truth, being satisfied the matter would thus appear much smaller than it would if seen by mere glimpses. I repeat that my appreciation of you has not abated. I can never forget whilst I remember anything, that about the end of last year and beginning of this, you gave us a hard-earned victory, which, had there been a defeat instead, the nation could scarcely have lived over. Neither can I forget the check you so opportunely gave to a dangerous sentiment which was spreading in the North.

Yours, as ever,

[30.] A. LINCOLN.

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *August 31, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

2. Battery M, First Illinois Artillery, is hereby transferred from the Second Brigade, Third Division, to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

3. The Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery is hereby transferred from the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, to the Reserve Artillery.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,
[30.] *Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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NASHVILLE, *September 5, 1863.*

General MORGAN:

Hurry forward McCook's brigade to Bridgeport, leaving a small force at Larkinsville and Paint Rock to guard the bridge and saw-mill. Two regiments from Columbia are ordered to Larkinsville to relieve them.

GRANGER,
[30.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Lexington, Ky., September 8, 1863.*

Colonel SIGFRIED,
*Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Comdg. Post at Lexington:*

Colonel: You will please have your regiment ready to take train for Nicholasville, which will bring the Seventh Rhode Island to relieve you from that place to-morrow morning. Your detachment at Paris will also in like manner take the return train which carries the Ninth New Hampshire to that place.

By command of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Potter:

SAML. WRIGHT,
[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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NASHVILLE, *September 8, 1863.*

General MORGAN:

The Eightieth Illinois left here for Bridgeport this morning. It is under your orders for the present. It had better guard the railroad from Tantalon south. Push all of McCook's brigade not required in the vicinity of Stevenson to Bridgeport. The Eighteenth Michigan is already there. Hurry Steedman's two brigades to the same point. Will be down to-morrow.

GRANGER,
[30.] *Major-General.*

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NASHVILLE, *September 9, 1863.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT STEVENSON:

Reliable information has been received that the railroad is threatened by guerrillas. You must be wide awake and provide against any disaster. Acknowledge the receipt of this order.

GRANGER,
[30.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
*Chattanooga, September 9, 1863—11 a. m.*

Major LEVERING,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: We had a little skirmish on the mountain, but now hold Chattanooga. My stand of colors was the first to float over the town. A complete evacuation. Columns of dust showed them going south. Two companies of my regiment are pressing after them, and I will likely take my command up the river to gobble a little squad said to be there.

Most respectfully,

SMITH D. ATKINS,
[30.] *Colonel Ninety-second Illinois.*

---

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Chattanooga, September 10, 1863—2 a. m.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
*Commanding Forces on other side of River:*

SIR: The general commanding directs that you order Colonel Minty to cross at once at the best ford and join Colonel Wilder. He also

directs me to send you the inclosed letter for Major-General Burnside.* It requests him to move down his cavalry and occupy the country on the river above this. The general commanding the department thinks there can be no enemy there.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

[30.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

BRIDGEPORT, ALA., *September 10, 1863.*

General MORGAN:

You will hold Caperton's Ferry pontoon bridge with a strong force, throwing up the necessary works.

By order of Major-General Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM.

[30.]

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NEAR ALPINE, *September 11, 1863—9.45 p. m.*

Colonel HARRISON:

You will return at once to camp. I have just heard from General Thomas. He will try and reach La Fayette to-morrow. It will not be necessary to have your force on the La Fayette road longer.

By command of Major-General McCook:

G. P. THRUSTON,

[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

---

NASHVILLE, *September 12, 1863.*

General MORGAN:

Order your cavalry to patrol at irregular hours the road and by-paths between Stevenson and Tantalon to protect the railroad from attacks of guerrillas.

W. C. RUSSELL.

[30.]

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BRIDGEPORT, *September 12, 1863—10.30 a. m.*

(Received 1.45 p. m.)

General MORGAN:

Send the Eighty-sixth Illinois to this place immediately on its arrival at Stevenson provided with ten days' rations and forage.

GRANGER,

[30.] *Major-General.*

---

BRIDGEPORT, *September 12, 1863—12 m.*

(Received 1.45 p. m.)

General MORGAN:

Send one regiment to hold this place; all the troops here ordered to the front. Hurry on rations and forage. Big battle expected.

GRANGER,

[30.] *Major-General.*

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* See Crittenden to Burnside, Vol. XXX, Part III, p. 523.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *September 14, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

8. Col. S. K. N. Patton, of Jonesborough, East Tenn., is hereby authorized to raise one regiment of cavalry to serve for three years or during the war in Washington and adjacent counties in Tennessee, to be organized according to General Orders, No. 110, current series, from the War Department. As soon as the companies of this regiment shall be formed they will be armed and mounted immediately, and when the regimental organization is complete they will be mustered into the service of the United States from the date of their term of service. To those who provide their own horses the quartermaster will pay the Government valuation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,
[30.] *Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Stevens' Gap, September 14, 1863.*

Colonel SIMMONS,
*Chief Commissary, Chattanooga:*

The general commanding directs that rations enough be kept at Bridgeport at all times to supply the trains from that point.

FRANK S. BOND,
[30.] *Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 362. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 16, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

6. The commanding officer of the One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry will at once proceed with his command to Nicholasville, Ky., and report to Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Army Corps, for duty. * * *

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

ROSSVILLE, GA., *September 16, 1863.*
(Via Chattanooga.)

General MORGAN:

You will immediately remove the pontoon bridge at Caperton's Ferry to the mouth of Battle Creek and put it across the Tennessee River at the best point you can find in the vicinity. The boats will be rowed or poled up the river and the flooring and other material will be taken up in wagons. The engineers have been ordered to give the necessary instructions to the pontoon trains.

GRANGER,
[30.] *Major-General.*

---

ROSSVILLE, GA., *September 16, 1863.*
(Via Chattanooga.)

General MORGAN:

You will immediately complete the bridge-head defenses at Bridgeport and send an additional regiment from Stevenson to guard the bridges

after the pontoon bridge is removed from Caperton's Ferry to the mouth of Battle Creek. You will withdraw to Stevenson what forces are now posted there, sending an occasional scout in that direction. Colonels McCook and Le Favour are at this place.

GRANGER,
[30.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 254. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., September 16, 1863.*

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5. Brig. Gen. T. Kilby Smith will report in person without delay to Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, for assignment to command of Second Brigade, Sixth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[30.] *Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 364. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1863.*

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5. The commanding officer of the One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry will at once proceed with his command to Nicholasville, Ky., and report to Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Army Corps, for duty. * * *

* * * * * * *

9. The commanding officer of the Twenty-third Indiana Battery will at once proceed with his command to Nicholasville, Ky., and report to Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Army Corps, for duty. * * *

10. The commanding officer of the One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry will at once proceed with his command to Nicholasville, Ky., and report to Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Army Corps, for duty. * * *

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 24. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *September 17, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

8. Brigadier-General Hobson is hereby ordered to report for duty to Brigadier-General Boyle, commanding First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,
[30.] *Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 365. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, September 18, 1863.*

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2. The commanding officer of the Twelfth Michigan Battery, now in this city, will at once proceed with his command to Nicholasville, Ky., and report to Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Army Corps, for duty. * * *

3. The commanding officer of the One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, now in this city, will at once proceed with his command to Nicholasville, Ky., and report to Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Army Corps, for duty. * * *

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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ONE MILE SOUTH OF CRAWFISH SPRING, *September 19, [1863]—1.30 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS,
*Commanding:*

GENERAL: Entirely satisfied now that the enemy do not intend attacking our right near this point. I feel confident that the artillery firing that has been going on is a mere demonstration. I should be very careful of the left, and re-enforce it strongly. It is probably their intention to push for Rossville Gap and attempt to turn our left. I feel so sure of this that I would not keep any troops this way that could be used elsewhere, and will take the responsibility of shoving up everything—I mean toward the Widow Glenn's house, where you can make dispositions of them.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
[30.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.*

---

NEAR GORDON'S MILLS, *September 19, [1863].*

General ROSECRANS,
*Commanding:*

GENERAL: A brigade of Sheridan's division will go forward as rapidly as possible to take the place of Wood, who we learn has gone to the left. Can you send some officer here and let me know just precisely how things are? Any gap in the line by Wood's removal? I will join you at Widow Glenn's house if I don't hear from you in thirty minutes.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
[30.] *Inspector-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *In the Field, September 19, 1863—5.35 p. m.*

Major-General NEGLEY:

The general commanding wishes to know the result of your advance, how far you have gone, where you will be found, and what you know of Generals Palmer and Reynolds. He thinks if you are not supported you had better halt and take a good position for the night.

J. A. GARFIELD,
[30.] *Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Crawfish Spring, September 19, 1863—12.15 a. m.*

Major-General MCCOOK,
*Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:*

The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of your 8 p. m. dispatch, and to say so soon as General Thomas' command is out of the way you will close up to this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
[30.] *Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*September 19, 1863—3.40 p. m.*

Major-General MCCOOK:

The general commanding directs me to say that he thinks you had better send one brigade from Sheridan to support Davis, who is hardly pressed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
[30.] *Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

---

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*On Gordon's Mill and Rossville Road,*
*One Mile and a half north of Mill, September 19, 1863—7.40 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD:

SIR: I have the honor to report that four or five cannon have just fired in the direction of Reed's Mill from this point. General Palmer in position on the left of my corps and Grose's brigade just under orders to make a reconnaissance in direction of Reed's Bridge. Will report again so soon as I learn anything. I can hear General Thomas' artillery passing on my rear and has been passing since 2 a. m.

Respectfully,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
[30.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

---

ROSSVILLE, GA., *September 19, 1863.*

General MORGAN:

You must strengthen the garrison at Bridgeport. If practicable concentrate your own brigade there. Keep ten days' rations constantly on hand. Acknowledge receipt of this order.

GRANGER,
[30.] *Major-General.*

---

MCFARLAND'S HOUSE,
*In Dry Valley, South of Rossville, September 20, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS,
*Commanding:*

GENERAL: I send this to Chattanooga, where I learn your headquarters are, by Captain Hall, of your staff. I have succeeded in making a strong rally here of, say, 10,000 men, and some seven or eight

batteries when gathered together. They are from many commands, but as near as I can judge now most from the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps. The enemy cannot well drive us from this point, as we command the gap. Generals Crittenden and Van Cleve have gone through this line to the rear; also Colonel Parkhurst, of the Ninth Michigan, with some prisoners and some of his regiment, the Ninth Michigan. I have seen nothing of McCook since the right gave way. Generals Sheridan, Davis, and Negley have just joined me, and are here with me now. Also Colonel McKibbin, of the staff. Negley says he is going to Rossville. Davis, on my recommendation, will stay here with some troops and cover the retreat of trains, &c. I will tell Negley to be ready to support him. General Sheridan and myself are going to the support of Thomas, through Rossville, by the La Fayette road, with what troops we can get together in possible order to handle. I will report to you on the situation, at Chattanooga, some time during the night, and receive your instructions. Things are not as bad as they might seem. Where are McCook and Granger? Hurry up Granger.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
[30.] *Inspector-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Widow Glenn's, September 20, 1863—2.10 a. m.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
*Commanding Cavalry, Crawfish Spring:*

The general commanding desires me to say that in future he requires from you an acknowledgment of the receipt and execution of all orders; that three orders have been sent you and not one word in reply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
*Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

The general commanding directs that you report in person immediately to him at these headquarters.

[30.] F. S. B.

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CHATTANOOGA, *September 20, 1863—7 p. m.*

General MORGAN:

You must secure the bridges at Bridgeport and Battle Creek at all hazards. Let me know your force. Your effort must be equal to the emergency. We have suffered a serious disaster though I trust by no means irretrievable.

ROSECRANS,
[30.] *Major-General.*

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CHATTANOOGA, *September 21, 1863.*

General MORGAN:

Re-enforce Bridgeport at once. Turn back all trains and permit none to leave until further orders. The rebel cavalry are between here and Bridgeport. Also re-enforce Shellmound bridge.

GRANGER,
[30.] *Major-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 259. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., September 21, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle, U. S. Volunteers, will relieve Brig. Gen. A. Asboth, U. S. Volunteers, in the command of the Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee. Brigadier-General Asboth will report in person to these headquarters for orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,

[30.] *Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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BRIDGEPORT, *September 22, 1863.*

General MORGAN:

Have received the following telegram from Chattanooga.* Have ordered all troops except small picket force from the other side on to the island. Am taking up bridge. Hear of no enemy in any direction. Have telegraphed General Rosecrans for permission to mount extra cavalry horses here with infantry to patrol. Will send another ammunition train to-day.

R. F. SMITH,

[30.] *Colonel.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 260. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., September 22, 1863.*

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9. Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty on return from leave of absence, will proceed immediately and without delay to the headquarters of the expedition against Little Rock, Ark., and report to Major-General Steele, commanding, for assignment to duty. He will take with him his personal staff, including his assistant adjutant-general. * * *

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,

[30.] *Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 261. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., September 23, 1863.*

1. Brig. Gen. A. Asboth, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed immediately and without delay, taking with him his personal staff, to the Department of the Gulf, and report in person to Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding, for assignment to duty in the Thirteenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee.

* * * * * * *

9. Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, U. S. Volunteers, on his own application, and for honorable reasons, is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed, taking with him his personal staff,

* See Rosecrans to Commanding Officer, Bridgeport, Ala., Vol. XXX, Part I, p. 159.

to Baltimore, Md., and from there report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[30.] *Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CHATTANOOGA, *September 24, 1863.*

General MORGAN:

Take up the bridge at Battle Creek, leaving one regiment to guard that point and withdraw the balance to Bridgeport and Stevenson. Send scouts to watch carefully all the fords and ferries of the Tennessee River as far down as Guntersville.

GRANGER,
[30.] *Major-General.*

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DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
*Jeffersonville, Ind., September 24, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: On the 30th of June, 1862, I was, and had been since October, 1861, attached as brigade quartermaster to the Sixth Brigade, Second Division, of General Buell's army, then on the march from Corinth, Miss., to East Tennessee. The army crossed the Tennessee River at Florence, Ala., about the last of June and marched, via Athens and Huntsville, to Stevenson, thence to Bridgeport, Ala., near which the brigade to which I was assigned, then under the command of Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, went into camp about the 20th of July. On the 20th of August following the army of General Buell commenced its memorable countermarch, induced by the flank movement on our left of General Bragg. I was here assigned to the charge of the division (Major-General McCook) train, which, on the morning of the 21st, I conducted to Stevenson, where the baggage was sent by rail to Decherd Station, in Tennessee. The train I then conducted across the Cumberland Mountains, descending near Winchester, Tenn. Reaching Decherd, the baggage was reloaded into the wagons, and from this point I conducted the Second Division train to Bowling Green, Ky., via Tullahoma, Shelbyville, Murfreesborough, and Nashville, making a halt of two days at Murfreesborough and one at Nashville, making the whole distance, 160 miles, in seven days' actual march. At Bowling Green all of General Buell's trains were collected and remained in park, under the protection of the fortifications, two or three weeks. On the morning of the 28th of September this celebrated train of nearly 2,000 wagons commenced its march for the Ohio River, moving via Litchfield, Ky., leaving the contending forces far to the right. The train was divided into three sections, each under the charge of an assistant quartermaster. The rear section, consisting of about 600 wagons, was placed under my direction. I reached the Ohio River at West Point with the rear of this train on the evening of the 4th of October, and at noon on the 5th was safely in Louisville, having accomplished a distance of 140 miles in seven days and a half, without the loss of a mule or wagon wheel. The whole time occupied in actual movement of the trains of the Second Division from Bridgeport, on the Tennessee River,

to Louisville, on the Ohio River, a distance of 360 miles (by the route taken), was seventeen days and a half. At Louisville I received orders from Major-General McCook, then promoted to the command of an army corps, to report to General Sill, then commanding his (General McCook's) old division as division quartermaster. The division then was in camp at Frankfort, Ky.

On the afternoon of the 7th of October I started to join General Sill, taking with me three wagons loaded with work-shops and materials for shoeing public animals. On the next morning, before I reached Frankfort, General Sill moved southward via Lawrenceburg. Before I was able to overtake him, on the morning of the 9th, I found myself completely surrounded by forces from Kirby Smith's and Bragg's army, which had been sent to intercept General Sill's division, and all the before-named property, including my papers of every description running through two quarters, fell into their hands. I was subsequently paroled and ordered to the camp of paroled forces at Columbus, Ohio, where I remained until exchanged, January 12, 1863. On rejoining the Army of the Cumberland I was assigned to duty on the 26th of January as division quartermaster of my old division, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson commanding, then in camp at Murfreesborough, Tenn. This division remained in camp at Murfreesborough until the 24th of June, when a general advance of the army took place. The 30th of June, 1863, found our division advanced as far as Manchester, Tenn. My labors, it will be seen, have been entirely in the field, and the property received and issued has been the general supplies required by the brigade and division to which I have been assigned. The value of property noticed as captured by the rebels would amount to, say, $3,000. My disbursements have been so inconsiderable as not to require notice. My report is very unsatisfactory to myself owing to my inability to make it complete, for the reason of the capture of my papers by the rebels in October last. I respectfully call your attention to my remarks on this subject appended to my tabular statement inclosed. This report is not written with a view to promotion, but it is a simple compliance with your request as embodied in your General Orders, No. 13.

I have the honor to be, general, your very obedient servant,

THEO. C. BOWLES,

*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.*

Statement of property on hand, received, purchased, sold, lost, and issued by Theodore C. Bowles, captain and assistant quartermaster, during the fiscal year commencing June 30, 1862, and ending June 30, 1863.*

[16 and 20.]

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CHATTANOOGA, *September 25, 1863.*
(Received 4 p. m. 26th.)

General MORGAN:

Send at once all of the wagons you can possibly spare, loaded with commissary stores, to Captain Remick, commissary of subsistence at this point.

By order of General Granger:

J. S. FULLERTON.

[30.]

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* Omitted.

CHATTANOOGA, [*September*] *26, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN:

The brigade is here intact. I have lost but two men.

DANL. McCOOK,
[30.] *Colonel, Commanding Brigade.*

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ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
*Murfreesborough, Tenn., September 26, 1863.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the accompanying report as required by General Orders, No. 13. I answer the paragraphs in it in their order: First. I have been stationed at this post since April 20, last. Have had charge of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and quartermaster's stores. Have had no change of station, except to remove my stores from the town within Fortress Rosecrans, near two miles from the place, which was done the last of June. A small amount of rebel property, consisting of books, cotton cloths of different kinds, yarns, &c., was turned over to me by Colonel Truesdail of the police department and afterward taken by his agent, as I understood, to Nashville. I should judge its approximate value to be $500. It was captured in or near Winchester. I do not know what became of it. Second. Exhibits A and B show my purchases and property remaining in charge.* Third. Exhibit C shows the amount of money received and expended.* Fourth. I make no suggestions in the personnel or administration of the quartermaster's department. Fifth. I thank you for the invitation in the fifth paragraph of the order to make some suggestions, which I will do very respectfully, in as few words as possible, and which seem to me to be of great importance. When I came into the service I was struck with the great waste everywhere to be seen. Much is undoubtedly unavoidable in war, but a large portion is needless. When the army made a forward movement from this place in June last, in every direction could be seen, left and thrown away, Government property that should have been turned into the post quartermaster, such as axes, spades, shovels, rope, stoves, horseshoes in kegs, nails, in fact, all kinds of property that can figure in accounts as expended. It was known that the army would move some time before it did, and abundant opportunity was given for the agents intrusted with such property to have turned the surplus into the post assistant quartermaster, where it could have been stored for future use. To illustrate: One evening as I was riding out, after the removal of the army, I came upon six kegs of horseshoes and one keg of horseshoe nails (all worth at least $100) in unbroken packages, within one mile of my warehouse. They were needlessly left in an obscure place and will figure in some report, expended. Another time, when passing a camp, I saw that it was being vacated, and was told by the few soldiers left that they had orders from front to leave everything; the tents were not worth much, and they would want new ones soon. I sent my teams early next morning, but not too soon, as soldiers and negroes had begun to destroy and appropriate everything in the camp. I saved sixteen good wall-tents and seven of other kinds, spades, shovels, camp kettles, &c. The value was at least $1,000. My observation is that valuable

*Exhibits omitted.

property is left very generally whenever a forward movement is made, which could ordinarily be turned over to the post assistant quartermaster.

I have mentioned these items of waste that have come under my own notice merely to show what is too common in the army. I have named only a few of those I have seen, and I think my accounts will show a surplus of property saved, that had been left by those who could easily have turned it in at this post, but preferred to expend or account for it by sharp practice in making up accounts. To account for such losses of tentage and stores as I have named will require it, but the accounts will be O. K. when they reach Washington, without doubt.

I very respectfully make the following suggestions: That there be an officer with rank enough to command respect and authority to command obedience, and that it be his specific duty to see that Government property is not wasted; that it be his duty to be with the army and go through the department often, and see that Government property is collected and turned over to post assistant quartermasters when a movement is made. He would probably need several subordinate assistants scattered through the department, each of whom should have sufficient rank to command respect. When an agent in charge of Government property understood that neglect on his part could not escape detection by a vigilant eye, not at Washington, but present, the waste would in a great measure cease, and the evil be prevented instead of cured. I am certain that an energetic, active, sagacious officer, with a few good assistants, can save property of large value every month. It would not be a very desirable position; indeed, it would be quite undesirable, unless the authority was ample and the rank of the officer who had it in charge was such as to command both respect and obedience. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I make no charges against the general efficiency of the corps of assistant quartermasters in this department. I believe all, from the chief quartermaster down, are, as a class, competent, energetic, and faithful in the performance of their usual duties. I think the waste I name is the result, too often, of fancied exigencies and a lack of that strong incentive to save property which a person does not feel to be his own. I would be glad to have this report brought to the personal notice of the Quartermaster-General. I have no reply to make to the other paragraphs in the order, as I have had nothing to do with the business named in them. I had designed sending my reports to September at this time, but they are not quite ready. My issues were for some time to nearly the whole Army of the Cumberland, and the issues and receipts were very heavy. I shall have my papers ready soon, up to September, and send them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WARREN CLARK,

[20 and 23.] *Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS,
*Chattanooga, September 29, 1863.*

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
*Commanding Third Division:*

The general commanding directs that as soon as you have completed your abatis you lose no time in erecting a strong line of rifle-pits, to be

run across the valley from the spur of the hill to near the present water line of the river.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. OLDERSHAW,

[30.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Chattanooga, September 30, 1863.*

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
*Commanding Twenty-first Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you order the Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteers to march at once to Sequatchie Valley for duty in protecting and managing trains. The commanding officer will report in person at these headquarters immediately for instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McMICHAEL,

[30.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CHATTANOOGA, *September 30, 1863.*

General MORGAN:

Send two regiments from Bridgeport and one from Battle Creek, with section of artillery and two companies of Tenth Ohio Cavalry, to Jasper to support Col. Ed. McCook's cavalry en route to Therman and vicinity to protect our trains, now threatened by Wheeler's cavalry, which has crossed near Washington. The troops must move in light marching order and carry three days' rations.

By order of Major-General Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,

[30.] *Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.*

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TULLAHOMA, *September 30, 1863.*

General MORGAN:

Roddey with 4,000 men is reported by scouts to have been at New Market yesterday at 2 p. m.

COBURN,

[30.] *Colonel.*

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
*Near Smith's Cross-Roads, October 1, 1863—7 a. m.*

Maj. WILLIAM H. SINCLAIR,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Your dispatch of 8.45 p. m. yesterday is this moment received. I regret that I did not have the infantry you speak of to assist me yesterday, as I could have prevented them from crossing below me, although I could not have prevented them from crossing above, as there are good fords all the way to Kingston. I learned from

one of my scouts that General Burnside had only a provost guard of one company at that place. The enemy crossed simultaneously at so many places along the river it was impossible for me to re-enforce every point with the very small amount of cavalry I had. The distance of four or five miles between fords of the river in going from one ford to the other required us to make a circuit of from twelve to fifteen miles, while the enemy could cross at almost every point along the river. I do not think we will need this infantry now, as I do not think their cavalry will give us fight, but will move across the mountains at once. My scout has not returned yet; as soon as it returns I will give you any additional information it may bring. The trouble in the courier-line must be upon the lower end, as my part of the line is well organized and very prompt. The Fourth Ohio has not been heard from yet. I expect it has gone down Sequatchie Valley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,

[30.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 30. } DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Vicksburg, Miss., October 2, 1863.*

I. In order to encourage and reward the meritorious and faithful officers and men of this corps a medal of honor, with appropriate device, has been prepared and will be presented by a board of honor, of which the major-general commanding is the advisory member, to all those who, by their gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities, have most distinguished themselves or who may hereafter most distinguish themselves during the war.

II. The following officers will constitute the board of honor hereby appointed: Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, commanding Third Division; Brig. Gen. John McArthur, commanding First Division; Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, commanding Second Division; Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker, commanding Fourth Division; Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, commanding Second Brigade, First Division; Brig. Gen. M. F. Force, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division; Brig. Gen. W. Q. Gresham, commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division; Brig. Gen. Alexander Chambers, commanding Third Brigade, First Division; Col. Gabriel Bouck, Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry; Lieut. Col. A. M. Powell, chief of artillery.

III. Company commanders will forward to the commanding officer of their regiment a list of the names of the non-commissioned officers and men of their command whom they deem entitled to receive the medal, accompanied by a full and complete statement of facts to guide the board in their award. These lists will be revised by the regimental commander, who will forward them, with his remarks, to the commanding officer of the brigade.

IV. Regimental commanders will send similar lists of those officers of their command whom they believe entitled to the medal to the brigade commander, who, after revising the whole, will send them direct to the president of the board.

V. The board of honor will be convened upon the order of the president at such times and places as he may direct, and they are empowered to make all needful rules and regulations for the attainment of the

object of this order—the just and impartial award, to the most deserving, of the medal of honor.

By order of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson:

W. T. CLARK,
[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
*Chattanooga, October 2, 1863—3.15 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. G. P. THRUSTON,
*Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Twentieth Army Corps:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform the general commanding that the rebels are erecting another battery to the left of the battery which they put up the other day. It is on the spur of the mountain running eastward and on the first point next to Lookout Mountain. They have been showing themselves with more activity on the extreme right than they have done for some days past. This, as well as the movement of the troops to the right, may have been caused by my replacing my advanced brigade this morning by a fresh one.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
[30.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 271. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Vicksburg, Miss., October 3, 1863.*

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8. Brig. Gen. Hugh T. Reid, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, for assignment to command of post at Cairo, Ill.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
[30.] *Brigadier-General and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*October 4, 1863.*

1. The authority granted Col. Charles J. McKinney in paragraph 1, Special Field Orders, No. 25, to raise a regiment for the National Guard of East Tennessee, from Hawkins and Hancock Counties, Tenn., is hereby transferred to Mr. Wilson W. Willis. The regiment will be composed of ten companies, and they will be organized in accordance with the provisions of General Field Orders, No. 10, from these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,
[30.] *Captain and Aide-de-Camp. Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Camp near Knoxville, Tenn., October 4, 1863.*

Col. J. K. SIGFRIED,
*Comdg. First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps:*

COLONEL: You will prepare to move your brigade at half an hour's notice with five days' light rations. You can procure beef at Morristown and beyond. You will carry sixty rounds ammunition. There will be room on cars for thirteen horses and one or two mule teams. Leave your camp standing with a small guard of men unable to march. Be ready to move by 9 a. m. to-day.

By command of Brigadier-General Potter:

SAML. WRIGHT,
[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 446.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, October 5, 1863.*

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2. Brig. Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person at once to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Cumberland.

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By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*October 5, 1863.*

Major-General SCHURZ,
*Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: The laying of the pontoon bridge commencing to-morrow morning, the general commanding directs you to send one regiment to the eastern bank of the Tennessee River early to-morrow morning and one regiment on the island in the river. The regiment, when on the other side of the river, will picket in a semicircle, having the bridge for its center. The regiment will cross the river in pontoons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*October 5, 1863.*

Captain JUKES,
*Commanding Pontoniers:*

The major-general commanding directs you to commence laying the pontoon bridge to the eastern bank of the Tennessee River to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully,

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *October 6, 1863.*

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14. Brigadier-General Manson is hereby directed to order the Eleventh and Twenty-seventh Regiments Kentucky Mounted Infantry to report to Brigadier-General Shackelford for assignment to the Cavalry Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and the Thirty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry to report to Colonel Hoskins, commanding brigade at Morristown, Tenn. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation by railroad for the Thirty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry to Morristown, Tenn.

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By command of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,

[30.] *Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPT. OF TRANSPORTATION,
*Saint Louis, October 6, 1863.*

General M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General, Washington City:*

GENERAL: The detailed information of the business of this office required by General Orders, No. 13, will be found in the report of Capt. Charles Parsons, assistant quartermaster, who has had the principal charge of transportation at this post, and to which I beg leave to refer. What I may say will more particularly relate to that portion of your order requesting "any suggestions for improvements in the personnel or administration of the quartermaster's department." Having for nearly two years been in general charge of river and railroad transportation, I will briefly note the result of my observations and experience, much of which I have already presented in my report to you on the subject of railroad and steam-boat transportation in June last. The subject of transportation in the conduct of war has always been one of primary importance. The application of steam to land and water transportation has perhaps as much modified the conduct of war as it has the pursuits of peace, and should, through its ability for more rapid concentration of troops and supplies at distant points, give greater vigor to a campaign and vast advantage to the party having superiority in this respect. Not only has the world never seen such vast armies so suddenly and so easily created, but never has it witnessed such rapidity in the transit of armies such long distances, with their vast munitions and supplies. It is now practicable, on twenty-four hours' notice, to embark within a day, at Boston or Baltimore, a larger army than that with which Napoleon won his most decisive victories, and land it in three days at Cairo, 1,200 miles distant, there to embark on transports in another day, and within four days' longer time, to land it at New Orleans, or the Balize, 1,000 miles farther, or 2,200 miles from the point of departure. Movements similar to this have actually been made during this war. An army of 40,000 men was, by the energy of that most vigorous commander, Major-General Sherman, rapidly gathered by forced marches from the interior, embarked on transports within twenty-four hours after its arrival, moved rapidly 400 miles by water, landed, fought a desperate battle for two days,

re-embarked within sixteen hours, was then transported more than 300 miles, again landed, fought a successful battle under the gallant McClernand, captured a strong fortification with 7,000 prisoners, destroyed the enemy's elaborate works, dispatched its prisoners northward, re-embarked within five days after its landing, returned more than 300 miles south, and commenced the siege of Vicksburg. An army corps of 10,000 men has, on scarce an hour's notice, left Central Kentucky, passed through a part of Ohio, across Indiana, a large part of Illinois, and within forty-eight hours from starting been embarked on transports, and within three days more re-enforced an army 1,000 miles from the starting point.

Boats could easily be gathered at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Saint Joseph, and Saint Louis which could within a week precipitate 200,000 troops, with all necessary munitions and supplies, upon Cairo or Memphis. Hence it is easy to see the vast importance of the best possible management of our railroad and river transportation, in order to a successful and economical war, especially when the theater of war is so expanded as the present; and yet I think the importance of this branch of the service has to some extent been overlooked, and has at times not only been wanting in officers adapted by experience and capacity to this peculiar duty, but has lacked that thorough general organization and systematic management essential to complete success and easily adapted to our extensive river and railroad transportation. At present every quartermaster is independent and makes his own rules, regulations, and contracts in reference to transportation, without regard to others or any general system. Some are very good, some very bad; some producing order and proper safeguards against fraud and injustice, others leaving a wide opportunity for both, which is certainly and frequently improved, and of which I will give a single example often occurring in railroad transportation. A quartermaster makes a requisition on a railroad for transportation for an officer and sixty men from Saint Louis to Washington City. The order is presented, and sixty-one coupon tickets are obtained. On an average on such an order not beyond fifty or fifty-five would leave Saint Louis, yet the remaining tickets are paid for and lost to the Government. Again, it frequently occurs that troops are stopped en route, in which event the Government has paid for transportation not received, the unnecessary loss thus arising amounting in the aggregate to a large sum. These, with other similar defects, pointed out more in detail in my former report, might, I think, by some general system, be easily corrected. Again, under existing regulations reports are only made to Washington, where, owing to the pressure of business, a year or more elapses before any examination of them can be had, by which a quartermaster's errors, through ignorance or intention, are not ascertained till much wrong has been committed and money wasted, which by a more prompt examination might have been avoided. I have adopted from time to time, within the limits of my authority, as suggested by experience, sundry rules which I have found of essential service, and which I inclose herewith. If, as suggested in my former report, orders and transportation passes, uniform to the whole country, could be adopted and issued from Washington to some suitable and experienced officer in each department, who should be charged with the same, as corresponding railroads charge each other with coupon tickets, such officer to issue the same only to proper officers through his department, charging them in like manner and requiring monthly reports, showing to whom, for what destination, and for what reason each pass was granted, these reports to be promptly examined by such officer and the errors corrected, I feel

confident it would speedily result in a great improvement. It would also, I think, furnish an additional and important safeguard against wrong if all transportation vouchers were to be paid or audited only by such department quartermasters of transportation. Some general system, embracing these among other regulations, would, I think, not only diminish expenditure, but reduce labor and be more satisfactory to Government officers and the public.

As connected with railroad transportation, I would also suggest the great importance of prompt attention to some plan for securing a constant supply of railroad machinery for the use of roads acquired as our armies advance. A neglect of this can, I think, be clearly shown to have cost us serious delays and large expenditures. It seems clear to me that we require arsenals of railroad machinery almost as much as arsenals of arms. After the capture of Corinth a requisition was made on this office for cars and engines to equip the road from Columbus, Ky., to Corinth, and to be procured with the utmost haste, as that must soon be the channel of all re enforcements and supplies. To obtain this machinery it was necessary to deprive some road of rolling stock required for its own effective operation and then await the slow process of changing the gauge, as while the roads south of the Ohio are of a uniform gauge those north are of a different one. Again, after the capture of Memphis another like sudden and pressing requisition for a large amount of machinery was made, and subsequently two more, while one of perhaps still more pressing importance and greater magnitude has recently been made by General Rosecrans. In either of these cases I am safe in saying that, had the demand been anticipated by having on hand an ample supply, we should not only have secured good machinery instead, as has in some cases been the result, of that which was almost valueless, and secured it at much less ultimate cost—not only should we have avoided annoyance and loss to railroads in depriving them of their rolling-stock, but we should have saved ten times all its cost in preventing delays in the movements of our armies and supplies and in enabling them more rapidly to recover from a reverse or follow up and reap the fruits of victory. I am confident I do not overestimate the importance of this subject in urging that prompt measures be taken to secure at some central point East and West a constant supply of machinery for all emergencies—say at least twenty engines and 300 cars at each depot. The expense would be less than $1,000,000, which might be saved many times over in any sudden emergency, and the machinery not required disposed of with little loss on the termination of the war. As illustrative, I would state that after several suggestions on this point Captain Parsons, assistant quartermaster, obtained permission last spring to contract for 100 surplus cars, which have been constructed during the summer at a large reduction on present rates, and were nearly completed when the urgent demand came from General Rosecrans during the last month for more machinery, and by which means the general obtained a most important addition to his security so soon as these cars, all ready for service, could be transported from Saint Louis to Louisville, while in order to comply with his requisition for engines we are now shipping them at large expense and delay from Memphis to Cairo, thence by land to Louisville, with orders at the same time to obtain others and send them to Memphis to replace those so taken.

In regard to the water transportation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, I think the propriety and necessity of changes in its management is still more obvious, and that the loss to the Government,

from the lack of a greater degree of uniformity and immediate responsibility, has been millions of dollars. The extent and expense of this branch of the service is much greater, I apprehend, than is generally supposed, engaging, as it does, a large portion of the 340 steamers and hundreds of barges now navigating these rivers. Some idea of its magnitude may be seen by referring to the report of Captain Parsons of the business of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, an abstract of which is hereto annexed, and yet this, it must be borne in mind, is but the report of a single shipping point in this valley, though the most important one. For a correct estimate we must add to this the transportation of each quartermaster at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and the many other points on the upper and lower rivers; and still further must be added all the transportation on boats owned by or under charter to the Government, and at times numbering more than 100, of which there is at present no report made or record kept, and by which means all the great movements like the transfer of General Pope's army from New Madrid up the Tennessee, General Grant's army from Memphis to Vicksburg, and the like, have been performed. And again its magnitude and importance may be seen by considering that the large armies of Generals Grant, Rosecrans, Banks, and Steele, on the lower rivers, and of others on the Upper Missouri and Mississippi, have been almost exclusively dependent upon our river transports for their re-enforcements and immense supplies. Indeed, one need but look at this immense network of rivers, embracing many thousands of miles of navigation, and watering the great States of this whole valley, to see the importance of thorough system in attaining efficiency and economy. The means of transportation on all these rivers are of the same character, and generally equally available and adapted to service at any point. Those upon the Alleghany, Saint Peter's, and Illinois this week may be upon the Platte, the Yazoo, or Red rivers next week. Those now loading at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville will within a few days be at Saint Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, or Mobile, all doing equally useful and profitable business, though their location is widely changed. The great demand for water transportation in the West has been and must continue during the war to be from the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Lower Mississippi, to either of which rivers at an ordinary stage of water it can be furnished equally well from Cincinnati, Louisville, or Saint Louis. Hence the facilities and rates of transportation should not under ordinary circumstances materially vary on any of our rivers or at any important point, and it would seem that a thorough organization, producing uniformity, efficiency, and responsibility, could easily be perfected; yet such has not generally been the result, and though, so far as the Department of the Missouri is concerned, the evils hereinafter mentioned have been in part corrected, since the order of the Quartermaster-General requiring all charters made in that department and its dependencies to be referred to Saint Louis for settlement, yet that order being only partial in its operation, these abuses still, to some extent, exist.

Each officer, acting individually, charters, seizes, or detains transports at his own pleasure, regardless of expense or of the wishes, plans, or necessities of others, the natural result of which has been complaint, confusion, inequality, and extravagance in rates paid, in some cases, which I think can scarcely elsewhere have existed. Some officers, either from ignorance, indifference, or intention, have paid such extraordinary and unnecessary prices that the owner of every old boat has seen,

and too often found, a fortune in its rotton ribs, while every officer having a due regard for economy has, as a matter of course, been traduced by patriotic contractors for refusing equally extravagant rates. The obvious tendency of this course has been to advance the value of transports enormously until many an old boat, which had been regarded as worn out and valueless, is now worth as much as new ones formerly were. To show that I am not exaggerating, I will mention a few of a multitude of cases which have come under my own observation. The small steam-boat Diligent, of 173 tons, was in Government service under charter for nearly eighteen months previous to November, 1862, first at $90 per day, the boat paying all expenses, including fuel, and subsequently at $80, the Government furnishing fuel, and I have the owner's certificate (a copy of which I annex hereto) that those rates yielded a fair compensation. In November, 1862, he sold this boat for $7,000, and after repairs of $1,000 she was again put in service in another department at the rate of $175 per day, the Government furnishing fuel, and the owner, after admitting he had in seven months cleared, over all expenses, $14,752.38, still claims $2,000 in addition on account of repairs put upon his boat, and which being refused here, he is about proceeding to Washington to lay his claim before the War Department, the only reason given for such an extraordinary claim being that others have been paid much more. Again, the Bostona, a boat valued last December at $22,000, registering 304 tons, was regularly chartered by a quartermaster by the month at $200 per day, merely for the use of the boat, Government paying all expenses, being at the rate of $73,000 per annum, and in a trade where there was less than ordinary risk, when no fair judge would have awarded over $60 to $80 per day, and the patriotic owner of this boat, who has in a similar manner accumulated during this war his hundreds of thousands, because here refused payment on his voucher beyond the latter sum, boiling with righteous indignation, asks with amazement whether Government does not adhere to the contracts of its agents, however wrong and inequitable, and goes to Washington to press there his unjust claim for payment and to denounce the officers refusing it here. Still again: The steamer City of Memphis, after having been long in service at $250 per day, the boat paying all expenses, was chartered by another quartermaster at $375 per day for the same service, and was subsequently chartered in this department, and is now on service at $250 per day. Again the steamer Platte Valley received a voucher for $275 per day for 110 days' services, amounting to $30,284, from which her owners (the Memphis Packet Company) voluntarily proposed a reduction, which, by mutual agreement, was fixed at $74 per day, amounting to $8,140, as being clearly that much more than was just. Nor have these extravagant rates been alone paid in the past, for if I am correctly advised there are boats now in the service on the Lower Mississippi not chartered in this department at equally high rates of compensation. From the report of Colonel Swords and my own observation I am confident the rates on the Ohio have generally been 25 per cent. higher than at this point, which has naturally produced great dissatisfaction and complaints when like rates have not been paid.

Again, boats are often chartered, the boat having on board a good and sufficient crew and agreeing to keep such, when it would be found in a week or a month after, if examined into, that she has reduced her crew, and consequently her expense and efficiency, from $20 to $50 per day, no change, however, being generally made in compensation. For example, the Des Arc, a boat of 345 tons, valued in November last at

about $30,000, was taken into service in December with an ample crew of thirty to forty men, and in April was reported as having only five men on board; and though in the lightest kind of service, lying mostly at the shore as a medical purveyor's store boat, she received a voucher at the rate of $250 per day, or about double what she was justly entitled to, and when refused payment in this department (where alone it would seem the voucher should have been paid) at that most extravagant rate, her owner went to another and collected the full amount of his voucher, by which the Government unjustly lost many thousands of dollars and the owner received net as much for six months' services as his boat was worth. In this way most boats in Government employment have paid their owners net more than their value by a single year's service, while many have done it twice or three times over. Again, it frequently occurs that transports are ordered from point to point or very long unnecessarily detained merely at the caprice of, or to furnish quarters for, some officer more solicitous of his personal convenience than the public good. Thus millions have been wasted and worse than lost. In most cases I doubt not these sums have been paid from no ill design, often from ignorance of a business intricate and requiring experience to judge correctly, not unfrequently from indifference and neglect almost amounting to criminality, and in some cases from criminal intention. Do not, however, understand me as applying these remarks indiscriminately. On the contrary, I rejoice to recognize many who have most earnestly and loyally struggled against these wrongs and faithfully sought to serve and protect the Government, though with a host of deeply interested, active, and often thoroughly disloyal men to combine against and thwart their plans, or, if unsuccessful, to complain and denounce them to their superior officers. Their labor has too often proved a thankless task and left them little reward except the consciousness of honor preserved and duty honestly performed to their country in its hour of peril. In an emergency the present management might produce a most serious injury to the service. For example, there are at present, as near as I can ascertain (for as business is at present conducted it is impossible to know with any accuracy), from 75 to 100 transports below St. Louis, many of which are unnecessarily detained, and the result of which is, we are dangerously short of transportation at this principal point of supply.

On Friday, the 2d instant, there were requisitions in Captain Parsons' office for the immediate transportation of over 6,500 mules, horses, and cattle, 600 wagons, and about 1,000 tons of other freight to General Banks' command at New Orleans, 1,200 miles distant; also for over 4,000 like animals to Memphis, Vicksburg, and Little Rock, and more than 3,000 tons of commissary and quartermaster's stores and coal to the same places, with considerable requisitions for Fort Leavenworth and other points on the Upper Missouri and Mississippi. So pressing was the demand from General Banks that he had sent an officer to General Allen, chief quartermaster, to urge forward his requisitions, as otherwise his movements might be seriously delayed, while the Memphis requisitions were urgently demanded in order to enable General Sherman to hasten to the support of General Rosecrans. To have transported these 10,500 animals, 600 wagons, and 4,000 tons of freight, not to speak of ordinary daily requisitions for transportation, which are always large, it would require, at the present very low stage of the river, at least from forty to fifty boats, and yet on that day there were not in this harbor exceeding five boats that could have been properly used for this service. Such are some of the existing errors and difficulties in the management of that important branch of the service—

railroad and river transportation. And while I confess they are more easily pointed out than corrected, yet I can but think some improvements can be made, or at least should be attempted, and in addition to the modifications already suggested in regard to railroad transportation, I will add such others as more particularly concern steam-boat transportation, or are common to both, and the adoption of which would, in my opinion, result in greater efficiency and economy:

First. I think there should be in the Quartermaster-General's Office at Washington an officer charged with this specific service. By this division of duty and labor great experience, promptness, and attention might be obtained.

Second. As Washington is so remote from the vast movements and transactions on the Mississippi, as the investigations there must necessarily proceed slowly, and as officers at so remote a point cannot, with every effort, be well and promptly advised of what are just and proper rates, or whether transports are properly managed or improperly compensated, I think to obviate these difficulties, produce more immediate responsibility and unity of action, there should be appointed by the War Department, and stationed at some central point, an officer who, subject to the chief quartermaster of that department, should have the general superintendence at least of all steam-boat transportation on the Mississippi and its tributaries, regardless of department lines. Such an officer should be situated where he can be most easily reached by telegraph, should be constantly advised of all important requisitions for transportation, should have the general superintendence of all important contracts and everything pertaining to this branch of the service, with authority to require reports made to him, not interfering with any at present required.

Third. As a branch of the service of such magnitude and importance, and at the same time so varied and intricate, requires not only untiring energy but experience and superior executive talent, I think it of much importance that there should be detailed and kept at several of the most important points assistant quartermasters of most experience in and best suited to this peculiar service.

Fourth. As private enterprise will always perform the same service cheaper than the Government can, transports should never be chartered when it is practicable to make contracts in the ordinary mercantile manner by the piece or 100 pounds, but general contracts should be made to cover, as far as practicable, all our rivers, boats only to be purchased or chartered for special or post service. The propriety of this is shown by the fact that much of the immense transportation of troops on this river has been done under contract at the rate of 2 mills per man per mile, and the average at not exceeding one-third of a cent per man per mile, and freight at nearly equally low rates.

Fifth. In order that the superintendent of transportation may be correctly advised on all points, and able promptly to detect and correct existing errors, I think frequent concise reports should be made of all important contracts of all boats in service, whether purchased, chartered, or impressed, how employed, rates paid, fuel purchased and distributed or lost, and the like.

Sixth and lastly. If in the future convoys should be necessary upon the Cumberland and Tennessee, some plan or concert of action should be devised with the Navy Department by which the very extraordinary delays and enormous and apparently unnecessary expenses of last year, as detailed at length in the clear report of Capt. J. H. Ferry, assistant

quartermaster, a copy of which I herewith inclose,* may be avoided, and also some regulations made by which officers improperly interfering with or detaining transports, as stated by Captain Ferry, and which my own experience fully confirms, may be held strictly accountable.

I am glad to know that the views herein expressed have, in general, not only the concurrence of an officer so long in the Government service as Colonel Swords, and also of his assistants, Captains Schmidt, Jenkins, and Ferry, as will be seen by their reports to you, but that they are also approved of by an officer of such eminent experience and ability as General Allen, under whom it has been my good fortune so long to serve, and I feel confident if these or similar changes are adopted it will inure greatly to the good of the service. In reference to that portion of your order requiring a statement as to the places and commands in or with which each officer has served, I would say that since I was ordered to report to General Allen, and since my appointment upon the staff of Major-General Halleck, I have been in general charge of railroad and river transportation at this point, excepting a brief period prior to and after the capture of Corinth, when I was ordered there, and when in December last I was ordered to superintend the transportation of Major-General Sherman's army from Memphis to the Yazoo, when I acted as aide-de-camp to Major-General Sherman, and subsequently as aide-de-camp to Major-General McClernand at the battle and capture of Arkansas Post, as will be seen by reference to the report of the commanding general. When General Grant assumed command I remained with him in charge of the transport fleet till I was ordered to return to Saint Louis in March last.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS B. PARSONS,

*Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster in Charge of Transportation.*

*Statement of the amount of transportation furnished by Office of Transportation at Saint Louis, Mo., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, as per report of Capt. Charles Parsons, assistant quartermaster.*

| | Railroad. | River. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subsistence, ordnance, quartermaster's, and medical stores.....pounds.. | 153,102,100 | 337,912,363 | a491,614,463 |
| Horses and mules.....number.. | 47,963 | 34,718 | 82,681 |
| Cattle.....do.... | 2,196 | 23,353 | 25,549 |
| Wagons and ambulances.....do.... | 1,873 | 2,475 | 4,348 |
| Cannon and caissons.....do.... | 196 | 78 | 274 |
| Locomotives and railroad cars.....do.... | 178 | ..... | 178 |
| Lumber.....feet.. | 2,314,619 | ..... | 2,314,619 |
| Shingles.....M.. | 461 | ..... | 461 |
| Bricks.....number.. | 8,000 | ..... | 8,000 |
| Troops..... | 193,023 | 135,909 | 328,932 |

a Equal to 245,507 tons and 463 pounds.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 2, 1863.*

Col. LEWIS B. PARSONS:

SIR: In answer to your inquiries I would say that in the spring of 1861 I chartered the steamer Diligent to the Government for service on the Ohio, at $90 per day, and found fuel myself. The boat was in the service for about one year, running nearly all the time up and down the river. I had, at all times, a full crew of two pilots, four engineers (two strikers), from six to ten men on deck, and captain, clerk, and mate, and

* Omitted.

watchman, carpenter, and chambermaid; also, full cabin and cook-house crew. In April, 1862, I again chartered the boat to Government at Cairo, to go wherever wanted, at $85 per day, Government to furnish fuel. I was getting, at these prices, a fair remuneration rate. About November, 1862, I sold the Diligent to Captain Ford for $7,000.

Very respectfully,

N. H. COBB.

[17 and 24.]

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ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Cincinnati, Ohio, October 6, 1863.*

General M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: In compliance with Orders, No. 13, from Quartermaster-General's Office, July 22, 1863, I have the honor to report that I was stationed at Louisville, Ky., from July 1 to September 5, 1862; at Cincinnati, Ohio, from September 6, 1862, to April 15, 1863; again at Louisville from April 16 to June 3, 1863, and again at Cincinnati, Ohio, from June 4, to June 30, 1863, in the performance of the duties of quartermaster-general of the Department of the Ohio from July 1, 1862, to May 30, 1863, and as supervising quartermaster of the Departments of the Ohio and Cumberland from June 1 to June 30, 1863. During the whole year the business of my office has kept me so constantly occupied at my desk that I have been able to leave but for a few days—once to Columbus and Camp Chase, once to Camp Dennison, Ohio, and once to Lexington and Nicholasville, Ky., which places I visited for inspection and other duty. Being in charge of the department, I have not made myself directly responsible for any property. Annexed is a statement of the funds received, transferred, and expended during the year.* In answer to your invitation to give my views in relation to the personnel or administration of the department, I would suggest the following:

First. That the Clothing Bureau be separated from the Quartermaster's Department proper, and be made a distinct bureau of the War Department. The duty of providing clothing and materials for its manufacture for so large an army as we now have is sufficient to employ the whole time of any man possessing business and administrative abilities of the highest order. Clothing should, as far as practicable, be manufactured by the Department, by which means a better article can be secured and employment given to the families of soldiers in the field at more remunerative prices than now paid by contractors.

Second. That a corps of mechanics, teamsters, and laborers be enlisted specially for the Quartermaster's Department, to be under military control. There is nothing that has interfered more with the prompt and efficient performance of the duties of the department than the uncertainty and sometimes impossibility of procuring teamsters. The better class of the laboring population being in the ranks, we have to rely upon such as can be had, to whom high wages have to be paid, and who, being under no obligation to remain, generally leave after two or three months' service, though they may have been transported from distant points at the public expense. The impossibility of procuring teamsters often renders it necessary to take men from the ranks for service as such, thereby depriving regiments of so many muskets. The

*Omitted.

law provides teamsters for companies. Some provision should be made for additional teamsters for the field and staff of regiments and for the headquarters of brigades, divisions, and army corps, and for the general supply trains of the Army. Men from the ranks now receiving no additional compensation for service as teamsters, it is unjust to them to make them perform duties for which $30 per month is paid to citizens working with them.

Third. That the law requiring supplies to be furnished by contract be modified. The law at present throws the furnishing of supplies almost entirely in the hands of large capitalists, thus creating a monopoly. For instance, 5,000 horses, 1,000,000 bushels of grain, or 10,000 tons of hay, no unusual quantities, are required. It is impossible to make contracts with the growers for what small quantities each may have, and when the smaller dealers come in competition with the larger it is generally arranged so that they are bought off, and the contract thrown into the hands of one or two who have the means of buying up all of the article that may be in the market, and then demanding their own price of the Government. If officers could go into the open market, or give notice that they would purchase any quantity of a required article at a certain price, it would be an inducement for the farmers to bring in their produce themselves, as they could get better prices and the Government save what now goes into the pockets of middle men or speculators.

Fourth. That the duties of the different bureaus of the War Department be more distinctly defined. Sometimes an article is required, or a service to be performed, and it is difficult to decide whether the Engineer, Ordnance, Medical, or Quartermaster's Department should furnish the article or perform the service, and in all cases of doubt it is expected that the Quartermaster's Department should do so; and if not prepared at the instant, is censured for neglect. A pontoon bridge is to be constructed. Sometimes the Engineer Department does it, but generally no engineer officer is present; or, if present, has not the means or materials for building it, and the quartermaster has to furnish the means, or apply materials which may have been obtained for entirely different purposes, thereby crippling the operations of his own department.

Fifth. That the depots of the Quartermaster's Department be under the exclusive control of its own officers. The commanding general of a military department, being intrusted with other duties of the highest importance, cannot give attention to the details of the quartermaster's department; and though he may be eminently qualified for the command of troops, may be totally deficient in the qualifications and experience requisite for the administration of the most intricate and important department of the service. That his troops should be properly and promptly supplied is all that he should exact, without attempting to interfere with the manner in which it is done. Orders requiring the outlay of large sums are frequently given in the name of the general by some young inexperienced officer on his staff, and these orders the quartermaster is expected promptly to comply with, no matter what may be his own opinion as to the necessity. The general at the time may be hundreds of miles away at some other place in his department.

Sixth. That the principal officers of the department be assigned to geographical districts, under the control of the Quartermaster-General, instead of to military departments, as at present, under the commands of the department commanders. The furnishing of supplies from the

great centers should be under the control of the same officer, no matter for what military department the supplies may be required. Providing transportation on all the Western waters should be managed by one officer, furnishing horses and mules by another, furnishing forage by another. As now managed it frequently happens that officers of different military departments are in the market for the same article at the same time, thus competing with each other and running up the price of the article required.

Seventh. The principal or chief quartermaster of a department or army in the field should be timely made acquainted with the strength of the command and of the contemplated movements. It is expected that he will at all times be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise without knowing an hour in advance what contingency is likely to happen, thus necessitating at times the expenditure of large sums which might have been avoided and of sometimes embarrassing the movements of the army. There should be free and constant intercourse between the commander and the most important member of his staff, and it should not be expected that all official intercourse between them should be conducted through another. (See paragraph 451, Army Regulations.)

Eighth. That officers of judgment and experience be assigned exclusively to the duties of inspection, to report directly to the Quartermaster-General. By this means the department might be put in possession of much valuable information, and abuses which now exist be promptly corrected.

Ninth. That the accounts of the subordinate officers undergo examination by the chief quartermaster of the department before being forwarded to the Treasury Department. The law now requires that accounts should be rendered direct to the Treasury, so it is not known by the officer in charge of a department, and who is in a measure responsible for the economical administration of it, whether supplies have been purchased at reasonable rates or not; and the examination of the accounts of inexperienced officers would be productive of much good, by pointing out irregularities which otherwise might be repeated from month to month until an examination shall have been made at the Treasury, when it may be too late to correct them.

My absence from the city until the 30th of last month with the Army of the Cumberland will account for the delay in making this report.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

THOS. SWORDS,

[16, 20, 23.] *Assistant Quartermaster-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 386. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 7, 1863.*

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8. Brigadier-General Tillson, chief of artillery, will at once send a company of heavy artillery to Frankfort, Ky., to garrison the fortifications at that point. The commanding officer of the battery upon his arrival at Frankfort will at once report by letter to Brigadier-General Boyle at Louisville, Ky., for orders.

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,

[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*Bridgeport, Ala., October 7, 1863.*

Col. O. SMITH,
*Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division:*
(Through commanding officer Second Division.)

COLONEL: According to orders received from Major-General Hooker, your brigade will be ready to march to Larkinsville, Ala., at daylight to-morrow. The brigade will follow the river road to below Bellefonte and from there through Scottsville to Larkinsville. The command must be provided with seven days' rations as soon as these can be obtained. The utmost vigilance and resolution must be exercised by the command, as the rebel cavalry now north of the Tennessee River is expected to return partly by Huntsville. From Larkinsville pickets must be well sent out in the direction of Huntsville and Santa. A company of our soldiers will be found below Bellefonte working a saw-mill. Three wagons and two ambulances will report to the commanding officer. The object of the expedition is to cover the foraging parties going in the direction of Bellefonte. Two hundred wagons are to be used for foraging purposes, with the depot at Stevenson. The command will probably not be absent more than one week. One company of cavalry will report to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. A. MEYSENBURG,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

P. S.—Ten horses will be ready for you at these headquarters at daylight in the morning. You will report in person at daylight to-morrow as soon as you have stretched out your command for the march.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WARTRACE, *October 8, 1863—8 p. m.*

Major-General HOOKER, *Stevenson:*

I have communicated the instructions contained in your dispatch* to General Slocum at Nashville by telegraph. I propose, in view of the requirements for transportation of supplies to be made on the railroad when completed, to direct the troops to march to their positions between Murfreesborough and Cowan, if you approve. The battery will be at Stevenson to-morrow p. m. A regiment of troops of Granger's command will be returned to Cowan to-morrow. I consider the positions between here and Tantalon sufficiently guarded for the present, except Tullahoma. Will send a regiment there in the morning. I shall retain Knipe's brigade here and Ruger's about Christiana and Fosterville until I hear further from General Slocum and of the movements of the enemy.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
[30.] *Major-General and Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*October 8, 1863.*

Major-General HOOKER,
*Stevenson, Ala.:*

Scouts report three regiments of cavalry in the vicinity of Trenton, one being at Wauhatchie Junction, with a company at Whiteside's.

* See Vol. XXX, Part IV, p. 188.

One company is on the Raccoon Range. Bragg's headquarters on Mission Ridge. Quite a force of cavalry gone to Decatur, under Roddey. This last not very reliable. I have sent out a foraging party with a strong guard to a field of corn four miles below and on the opposite side of the river.

O. O. HOWARD,
[30.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *October 9, 1863.*

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6. Brigadier-General Judah will, with his personal staff, proceed to Lexington, Ky., and there await further orders.

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By command of Major-General Burnside:

R. H. I. GODDARD,
[30.] *Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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STEVENSON, *October 9, 1863.*

Major-General HOWARD:

There can be no objection to sending out foraging parties across the river, provided a sufficient escort accompany them. You are but one march from heavy rebel forces.

JOS. HOOKER,
[30.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 278. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., October 10, 1863.*

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4. Brig. Gen. John D. Stevenson, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person, without delay, to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, at Memphis, Tenn., for duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 394. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 12, 1863.*

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5. As directed by the General-in-Chief, the commanding officer of the Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry will at once proceed with his command, now at Grand Rapids, Mich., to Nashville, Tenn., and report to Major-General Rosecrans for duty. * * *

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By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 2. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., October 12, 1863.*

The following dispositions of troops of this command will be made at daylight to-morrow morning, viz: Wagner's and Harker's brigades to their positions in the Second Division; Willich's and Hazen's brigades to their positions in the Third Division. Major-General Palmer will arrange and post his troops in the order of brigades throughout his lines. Major-General Sheridan and Brigadier-General Wood will superintend the movements and postings of their brigades, respectively, and as above indicated.

By command of Major-General Granger:

J. S. FULLERTON,
[30.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*Chattanooga, Tenn., October 12, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
*Nashville, Tenn.:*

Send Colonel Mizner with his troops and the 200 Tennesseeans to Columbia. Instruct him to take nothing with him that he would have to destroy if he should be compelled to suddenly evacuate the place, or nothing that would impede his march.

By command of Major-General Granger:

J. S. FULLERTON,
[30.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*Bridgeport, Ala., October 12, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
*Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: In obedience to orders received I have the honor to report the following disposition made to guard the railroad from Tantalon to Bridgeport. Three companies of the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteers, under the command of Major Arnold, are stationed at Tantalon; four companies of the same regiment, commanded by Colonel Wood, at Anderson; two companies of the same regiment between Anderson and Stevenson, commanded respectively by Captains Bushwalter [*sic.*] and Farron [*sic.*]; two regiments and nine companies, under the command of Colonel Smith, are stationed at Stevenson. Of this detachment, three companies of the Thirty-third Massachusetts, Seventy-third Ohio, and Fifty-fifth Ohio, one of each, are posted to the west of Stevenson. One company, Thirty-third Massachusetts, is stationed at Widow's Creek. The remainder of the corps, First Brigade, Second Division, and the Third Division at Bridgeport, with one regiment on Long Island and one on the other side of the Tennessee River. I beg leave to state that the above disposition was made prior to the receipt of the order changing the dividing line between the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, which will necessarily cause some alteration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
[30.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*October 14, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER:

A citizen from near Gordon's Mills brings a report that he deems reliable that the rebels intend to take the offensive this week, attempting a crossing at two points, at this place and at Chattanooga. They have plenty of force and are perfectly confident of success. They have selected a point on Raccoon Range, commanding this place, for their guns, moving also their infantry down the sides of the mountain. Thus far there is no infantry this side of Lookout Mountain. Rebel soldiers and officers daily visit his house and say they have great difficulty in getting rations. He thinks this movement will be delayed by the rain causing such a rise in the river. This man is an educated Northern man, resident here. He had his information from an English lady, who came some distance to tell him that the above is the common report amongst the leading secessionists in this section.

O. O. HOWARD,
[30.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*October 16, 1863.*

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4. The commanding officer of the First North Carolina Mounted Infantry will proceed with his command to Greeneville, East Tenn., by the first train. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

13. Col. William Dugan is hereby authorized to raise a regiment of infantry in Sevier County, East Tenn., to be called the Mountain Rangers, to serve for three years, or during the war. The regiment to be organized in accordance with General Orders, No. 110, current series, from the War Department.

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By command of Major-General Burnside:

EDWARD M. NEILL,
[30.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*Bridgeport, Ala., October 17, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
*Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I wish to call the attention of the commanding general to the fact that a sudden emergency required the sending of troops to Charleston in August last. My First Division was chosen because its numbers answered to those needed. It has never been returned or replaced. My command has a corps reputation to sustain with less numbers by far than any others. I make no complaint, but ask to be placed on an equal footing with other generals in command of corps. My aggregate for duty now is about 6,000.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
[30.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 400. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, October 18, 1863.*

1. The commanding officer of the Seventh Indiana Volunteer Cavalry will at once proceed with his command to Louisville, Ky., and report to Brigadier-General Boyle, commanding District of Kentucky, for duty. * * *

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By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Camp near Knoxville, Tenn., October 19, 1863.*

RECRUITS WANTED.

The men of East Tennessee and North Carolina are invited to enlist in the regiments and batteries of the Ninth Army Corps, General Burnside's old command. This celebrated corps, composed of men from every loyal portion of the Union, having served in Virginia, in Maryland, in North and South Carolina, in Mississippi and Kentucky, having covered its banners with the mottoes of victory, has now brought its arms to the defense of Tennessee. By enlisting in old regiments recruits at once gain all the comforts and conveniences possible to a soldier, and are saved from the discomfort, delays, sickness, and dangers arising from ignorance and indifference, to which all new organizations are subject, and which cause so much sickness and death. Men enlisting in these regiments and batteries receive the same pay and bounty as all other recruits, are at once clothed, armed, accoutered, comfortably quartered and fed, and placed on the same footing with the old soldiers, and are sure, when it is merited, to win honorable distinction. They become, almost at once, useful and accomplished soldiers, and save all the inconveniences and loss of time incurred by waiting for the organization of new regiments, and are sure that their officers are brave, skillful, and deserving. Recruiting parties are established at Knoxville, Morristown, Greeneville, and various other points, and all persons desirous to join the army are requested to enlist at once.

By command of Brig. Gen. R. B. Potter:

NICOLAS BOWEN,
[30.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Stevenson, October 19, 1863.*

Major-General HOWARD,
*Commanding Eleventh Corps:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inclose you a copy of a letter from the major-general commanding department to show you how deep is his anxiety and how necessary it is to push the repairs on the roads and urge on the completion of the steamer.* As the general will not be able to give it his personal

*See Rosecrans to Hooker, October 18, Vol. XXX, Part IV, p. 467.

supervision, he begs that you will spare no means to have the commanding general's desires fully carried out. Your brigade that is here will have to march back, as I am informed to-night that cars cannot be spared for that purpose, owing to the press of business.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
[30.] *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Camp near Kingston, Tenn., October 20, 1863.*

Col. J. K. SIGFRIED:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you move that portion of the Second Division stationed at this place at sunrise to-morrow morning (21st instant). Benjamin's and Edwards' batteries will accompany you. You will proceed on the road in the direction of Kingston, Tenn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. BOWEN,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*October 20, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD:

My scouts have reported from Shellmound and Taylor's Store; no enemy. A reconnaissance from the vicinity of Trenton reports three regiments of cavalry at that place. My scouts to Cumberland Coal Mines met a party of seven rebel scouts. but no force whatever.

O. O. HOWARD,
[31.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 473. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, October 22, 1863.*

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12. The telegraphic instructions from this office directing Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Volunteers, to proceed without delay to Indianapolis, Ind., and assume command of the depot for drafted men at that place, are hereby revoked.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 406. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Cincinnati, Ohio, October 24, 1863.*

1. The commanding officer of the Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry will at once proceed with his command, marching overland, to Knoxville, Tenn., by way of Chitwood, Somerset, Montgomery, Emory Iron Works, and Kingston, and report to Major-General Burnside for duty. * * *

By order of Major-General Burnside:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*Bridgeport, Ala., October 24, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps:*

GENERAL: I sent a couple of regiments yesterday to secure and bring in an engine and three cars on road from Shellmound to Gordon's Mines. They brought the engine into Shellmound and as soon as the small bridge just this side is done, which will be before night, will run her and the cars to this place. Shellmound is said to be easily defended with a small force. The engine can be put in working order in three or four days, ditto the cars. I started this expedition without stopping to communicate for fear the engine and cars would be destroyed.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
[31.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*October 24, 1863.*

Major-General SCHURZ,
*Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to send a patrol of fifty men to Moore's Gap to be there at daylight to-morrow and to remain at the gap during the day. He also wishes you to direct that small scouting parties be sent during the night toward Trenton and Winston's Gap who [will] report any advance of the enemy in those directions. The outposts should be unusually vigilant, and Colonel Hecker's brigade should be prepared to march at short notice to the support of the detachment at Shellmound in case of an attack. The general wishes me to say that he does not anticipate an attack on the detachment at Shellmound but the delay in bringing the locomotive to this place may induce the enemy to interfere with the expedition.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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BRIDGEPORT, ALA., *October 26, 1863—12 m.*

Brig. Gen. W. F. SMITH,
*Chief Engineer:*

For want of oars only ten pontoons can go by water to Shellmound. I therefore have concluded to send the balance of the train there by land on the south side of the river by a road across the bend which is six miles long and a good road. This ought to be safe as one brigade has gone up the river to Shellmound and another crossed the river here to that side. I have applied to General Howard for an escort. I will have the pontoons rowed to the north side as fast as they get to Shellmound.

J. ST. C. MORTON,
[31.] *Brigadier-General.*

GREENEVILLE, *October 27, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,
*Loudon:*

I learn from Mr. Burke, who left a point seven miles this side Abingdon on Zollicoffer road on Friday afternoon, the position of rebels was as follows: The troops had all moved forward from Abingdon toward East Tennessee and were on several roads, viz, at the point named on Zollicoffer road, General Ransom, who reviewed there on Thursday four regiments cavalry, twelve or thirteen pieces artillery. On the Bristol road half way to Abingdon is the principal part of the infantry, some eight or ten regiments, three or four regiments cavalry, and a large number of guns, Burke thinks seventy-five pieces. This force is also under Ransom. On the North Fork of Holston, between Abingdon, Little Moccasin Gap, and Kingsport, a large force of cavalry under Williams between 3,000 and 4,000, Witcher's, Corns', Slemp's and Giltner's regiments among them. The whole force is under command of General W. E. Jones. The troops have been withdrawn from Western Virginia, &c. Jenkins' command is with them. Burke is somewhat contradictory here. He said first that Williams was in command on Kingsport road, then that Jenkins was, then that Jenkins had not recovered from his wound at Gettysburg and was absent. Many troops, infantry and artillery, came up the railway to Abingdon, but he thinks none are from Lee's army. The rebels estimate their forces at 18,000, Burke estimates them at 15,000. I know nothing about Burke. Says he is a North Carolinian, lived three years in Virginia in Smyth County, left the country to bring out a son who was conscripted but was home on sick furlough. I will telegraph his report of rebel designs in cipher.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[31.] *Brigadier-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Camp near Loudon, October 27, 1863.*

Colonel SIGFRIED,
*Commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps:*

COLONEL: You will break camp and start your trains on the road for Lenoir's at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning (28th). Keep your infantry in line under cover from the opposite bank of the river, where they can stack arms and be used for fatigue duty in removing the bridge. Send an aide for orders at 6 to-morrow morning.

By command of Brig. Gen. R. B. Potter:

SAML. WRIGHT,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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LENOIR'S, TENN., [*October*] *28, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

You will hold yourself in readiness to fall back to Bull's Gap. Shackelford has been ordered to fall back to Greeneville and report to you. If you fall back to Bull's Gap take your operator with you. Shackelford will bring his operator to Greeneville and keep in communication with you.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[31.] *Major-General.*

LENOIR'S, [*October*] *28, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

If you feel satisfied, upon consultation with General Shackelford, that the enemy is advancing [in] force, you will fall back with the entire infantry force and baggage trains to Bull's Gap and the main body of the cavalry at Blue Springs, leaving a strong advance at Greeneville. If your cavalry are compelled to fall back beyond Lick Creek bridge you will not fail to destroy it entirely. You can notify Colonel Smith, of North Carolina regiment, so that he may be on his guard or pass down the south side of the Holston.*

A. E. BURNSIDE,
*Major-General.*

The operator at Morristown has just informed me that the rebels are reported nine miles from Morristown on the Cumberland Gap road, destroying the line. Will hear from there soon and will advise you.

Respectfully,

G. E. JONES,
*Operator.*

[31.]

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OCTOBER 28, 1863.

General SHACKELFORD:

SIR: I was near Kingsport on the 26th instant and I heard by various persons that there were three regiments of rebels at or near Kingsport. I also saw two men who had been arrested by them and they could not give me any definite statement of their numbers. I think there could not be more than 500 there on a stealing expedition.

Yours, respectfully,

J. H. MILLER,
*Lieutenant.*

[31.]

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HEADQUARTERS PIONEER BRIGADE,
*Shellmound, October 28, 1863—7.20 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. W. F. SMITH:

The pontoon bridge at this place is constructed and has been since daylight. I sent off telegram at 1.30 o'clock this morning apprising you it was then practicable for infantry and would be for artillery by daylight, but as I have just learned the dispatch did not reach the office. The officer to blame is Captain Penn, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, who sent me receipt and promised to forward it.

J. ST. C. MORTON,
*Brigadier-General.*

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER,
*October 28, 1863.*

General SMITH:

General Thomas has seen this dispatch and General Reynolds advised me to forward it to you.

Very respectfully,

CAMPBELL TUCKER.

[31.]

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*See also Willcox to Burnside, Vol. XXXI, Part I, p. 771.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
DEPARTMENTS OF OHIO, CUMBERLAND, AND TENNESSEE,
*Louisville, Ky., October 28, 1863.*

Col. ANSON STAGER,
*Assistant Quartermaster, Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph:*

COLONEL: In obedience to General Orders, No. 13, from Quartermaster-General, I have the honor to submit the following report: Previous to August 22, 1862, I was acting as assistant manager of U. S. military telegraphs for Kentucky and Tennessee, east of the Tennessee River, under the direction of Col. Anson Stager, during which time the lines in Eastern Kentucky were constructed by Mr. W. G. Fuller, assistant manager for the construction of military telegraphs, and were operated, under my direction, with Mr. Fuller's assistance. Lines were also constructed by me from Lexington to Nicholasville, Ky., thirteen miles, and from Bardstown to Bardstown Junction, two wires seventeen miles each, making a loop, which was connected with the telegraph company's line, and worked from their batteries. The latter line was built in January and February, 1862, the former in October, 1861. Lines were repaired as the army advanced to Nashville, Tenn., by the Southwestern Telegraph Company, and operated by them. I was directed by Colonel Stager to permit them to reoccupy their lines and operate them as our army continued to advance, but finding them unable, with the means at their disposal, to do so and keep pace with the army, I assumed the responsibility of taking and putting them up and operating them at Government expense, and doing Government business free over all lines thus repaired and operated. The lines from Nashville to Stevenson, thence to Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., and from Nashville to Columbia, Tenn., were thus repaired during March, April, May, and June, 1862. New military lines were also constructed by me from Columbia, Tenn., toward Pittsburg Landing, forty-five miles, where I met Mr. George H. Smith's building party, and connected with the line he had brought to that point.

In April and May I also built from Columbia, Tenn., to Decatur, Ala., seventy-five miles after overcoming many difficulties and meeting with serious delays for lack of assistance, and by the capture by the enemy of my entire building party, and the destruction of all my wagons and material. The foreman, Mr. Thomas Keenan, alone escaped, and by his energetic assistance I soon succeeded in fitting up another party and continuing the work. These lines were all abandoned in August and September, 1862, and were mostly destroyed by guerrillas. During all the time above-mentioned I labored under many great disadvantages, as I had no assistance whatever to start with, and I found it exceedingly difficult to procure good operators and builders. I am much indebted to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Fuller in the valuable assistance rendered by him in constructing lines in Eastern and Central Kentucky. Messrs. Bart Brady, Thomas Keenan, and James Galvin, foremen, also rendered considerable assistance in making the extensions south of Nashville. On the 8th of August, 1862, I was appointed an assistant quartermaster of volunteers; accepted the same on August 18, and was assigned to duty on the 22d of the same month by Col. Anson Stager, as assistant superintendent of U. S. military telegraphs, in charge of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Southern Illinois, south of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and southward into North Alabama and Mississippi as far as our forces might advance. The territory west of Tennessee River to the Mississippi, and Southern Illinois,

had previously been in charge of Mr. George H. Smith, who was assistant manager to Col. A. Stager, but that department was transferred to me by Colonel Stager, through Capt. T. B. A. David, with property amounting in value to about $6,000, consisting of forty-seven telegraph instruments, means of transportation, and a number of minor articles. For the details of the management of this department I respectfully refer you to the reports of my assistants, Messrs. J. C. Van Duzer and W. G. Fuller. Mr. Van Duzer was appointed by Captain David and placed in charge of the Department of the Tennessee previous to my taking it, and was continued in charge by me until January 1, 1863, when circumstances made it advisable to transfer him to the Department of the Cumberland, and by the approval of Colonel Stager I appointed Mr. W. G. Fuller to take his place. From the middle of August to the 1st of October, all the lines in the Department of the Cumberland were entirely abandoned on account of the retreat of Major-General Buell's army from the territory through which they ran. Most of the property of value, such as telegraph instruments, &c., was safely brought back to Nashville and stored there. The surplus operators were placed by Mr. Dwyer (acting temporarily as my assistant) into the divisions of the army, two with each division, and ordered to march to Kentucky.

About the 1st of September the whole country, both in Kentucky and Tennessee, became so thickly infested with guerrillas that it was utterly impossible to keep the lines working to Nashville or through any part of Kentucky. All had to be abandoned, and all offices were at one time closed, except Bowling Green and Nashville, and they had no communition with other points. A number of operators in Tennessee and Kentucky were captured and paroled and robbed of their money, watches, and other articles of value by the prowling bands of guerrillas who infested every part of the country. A number of telegraph instruments and other articles were captured from the different offices throughout Kentucky during September and October, 1862. In the latter month lines were built around the fortifications at Covington, some fifteen miles in length, by my assistant, Mr. C. E. Bliven, and afterward abandoned when the army advanced to Lexington. We followed it and repaired lines to Nicholasville, Ky., in the latter part of October, 1862. We also followed the Army of the Ohio, under Major-General Buell, through Central Kentucky in the same month, repaired the lines, and kept him in telegraphic communication until he crossed over to Bowling Green, Ky. The following lines were repaired in his wake: Louisville to Bardstown, Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Somerset, and Mount Vernon, and from Lebanon to Columbia, Ky. Also repaired from Louisville to Bowling Green, Ky., thence to Nashville after General Rosecrans took charge; also to Clarksville, and thence to Paducah, during November and December, 1862.

In December we built a new line by order of Major-General Wright from Danville to Nicholasville, Ky., distance twenty-three miles. No other lines were built in Kentucky until June, 1862, when we built, by order of Major-General Burnside, from Cave City to Glasgow, Ky., thirteen miles, and sent material to continue it to Tompkinsville, but Morgan's famous raid prevented its construction, and the order was afterward countermanded. In the same month we built a new line from Lexington to Mount Sterling, Ky., distance thirty-four miles and a half. For the successful and prompt construction of this line I am much

indebted to Mr. Charles Lehr for his energetic service and good management of the building party. Mr. Lehr also deserves much credit for his efficient and faithful services as chief operator of the military lines in Central Kentucky. For the detailed account of operations in the Departments of Tennessee and Cumberland, I would respectfully refer you to the annexed reports of Messrs. J. C. Van Duzer and W. G. Fuller, to whom I am much indebted for their efficient services in the management of the department placed under their charge. The following is a summary of lines built, repaired, and abandoned in my department up to June 30, 1863:

| | |
|---|---|
| Miles of line built | 1,091 |
| Miles of line recovered and repaired | 1,033¼ |
| Total | 2,124¼ |
| Miles of line abandoned | 1,266 |
| Miles of line in use June 30, 1863 | 858¼ |
| I received previous to June 30, 1863 | $74,174.40 |
| And expended for services and purchases | 74,173.42 |
| Leaving cash balance on hand June 30 | 2.98 |

In my opinion the efficiency of the military telegraph might be greatly enhanced if more thoroughly organized and its organization were better understood by army officers generally. It appears to me that it might be advantageously consolidated with the Signal Corps of the Army. With officers of telegraphic experience, duly commissioned, and plenty of means placed at their disposal, it could be made an indispensable arm of the regular service. Rules and regulations should be established for its guidance and protection, and the same should be embodied in the Army Regulations, so that every army officer might be fully posted in regard to its organization. Thus systematized, with rules to prevent the interference of outside officers, it might be made much more efficient and useful to the army than now. Although it is now very efficient and useful, there are many things which might be added to make it much more so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. BRUCH,
*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster*
*and Assistant Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph.*

[10, 16, 20, 23.]

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LENOIR'S, [*October*] *29, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

It is clear that a very heavy force is moving up between Athens and Loudon, concentrating with a view to compelling us to evacuate East Tennessee. I have withdrawn the forces from Loudon to the heights this side the river, commanding the place, but I hope by some contemplated movements of troops to thwart their design. If Grant should press Bragg, they, of course, would have to fall back. I shall leave here for Knoxville to-morrow.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
*Major-General.*

[31.]

*Report of Col. A. Stager, Assistant Quartermaster and Superintendent of the U. S. Military Telegraph, for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1863.*

M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your General Orders, No. 13, dated Washington, D. C., July 22, 1863, and to submit the following report of the operations and condition of the U. S. military telegraph as my reply thereto, respectfully calling your attention to the accompanying reports of the different quartermasters under my control. Their reports contain details of the operation of the military telegraph in the respective departments to which they are assigned. The report of Major Eckert, Department of the Potomac, is marked A; Captain Bruch, Department of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Mississippi, B; Captain David, Department of Western Virginia, C; Captain Wade, Cleveland, Ohio, D; Captain Smith, Department of Missouri, E, and that of Captain Bulkley, of the Department of the Gulf, is marked F. Since my appointment as aide-de-camp, assistant quartermaster, and superintendent of the U. S. Military Telegraph I have been the commanding officer in charge of the military telegraphs in the United States. My headquarters, from the commencement of the fiscal year ending in June, 1863, up to the 1st of April, were at Washington, D. C. In April I was ordered by the honorable Secretary of War to make a personal tour of observation of the military telegraph in the West and Southwest, and to make my headquarters thereafter in Ohio. In June, 1863, I was on special duty at Memphis, Tenn., and Cairo, Ill., by order of the honorable Secretary of War. It is my duty as commanding officer of the Military Telegraph Department to exercise a general supervision of all its lines, to give such orders and direction to the subordinate officers in this branch of the public service as may from time to time be necessary for the better conduct of the relative affairs and business therein, and to supervise the purchase of all the material which the wants or exigencies of the various departments may demand. The military telegraph lines required by the Government have been constructed over an extensive and scattered territory, embracing the District of Columbia, parts of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri Kansas, and the Indian Territories. Under the immediate direction of Major Eckert, assistant superintendent of the Department of the Potomac, 300 miles have been constructed during the fiscal year. Under the direction of Captain Smith, assistant superintendent of the Department of the Missouri, 548 miles have been constructed during the year, one mile of which was submarine. Under the direction of Captain Bruch, assistant superintendent of the Department of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Mississippi, 510 miles have been constructed during the year. Under the direction of Captain David, assistant superintendent of the Department of Western Virginia, 97 miles have been constructed during the same period. Under the direction of Captain Bulkley, assistant superintendent of the Department of the Gulf, 300 miles have been built, as above, one mile of which was submarine.

On the 1st of July, 1862, there were 3,571 miles of land and submarine lines in working order. During the fiscal year 1,755 miles of land and submarine line were constructed and added to the above, making the total number of miles of land and submarine military telegraph lines

in operation during the year 5,326, being length of line sufficient to girdle more than one-fifth of the circumference of the globe. It should be borne in mind that a large proportion of this labor has been performed, as it were, in the presence of an armed foe. Sometimes the lines have been required to take their course through portions of the revolted States actually in the possession of the enemy, and upon such occasions the constructing parties have been obliged to perform their labor during the night-time only to avoid detection and capture by the enemy. It would be difficult to enumerate the hazards, vexations, and obstacles incident to the construction of military telegraph lines. The telegraph is ever at the front, occupying the post of danger and of honor. It has been frequently in advance of the army, and it cannot be denied but that the result of its enterprising hazard has often proved of much advantage to our forces. But few cases of capture of telegraphers by the enemy have occurred when these experts have voluntarily assumed advance and exposed positions while in the discharge of their duties. Follow the army where you may, there also you will find the telegraph exercising its vigilance and its protection over the surrounding camps. At the foremost picket-posts, in the rifle-pits, and in the advanced parallels, at any hour of the day or the night, you can listen to the mysterious yet intellectual click of the telegraph instrument. Amidst the strife of battle and the whistling of bullets its swift, silent messengers pass unseen and unharmed. It is through the medium of the telegraph that the vast amount of supplies of various descriptions required for the daily sustenance of the armies are ordered forward from their depositories. If an advance of the army is to be made, all deficiencies to the comfort and necessities of the troops, or any lack of the material of war, can, by the assistance of the military wires, be immediately ordered and speedily procured. If a retrograde movement is contemplated, all detachments adjacent to the line of march are quickly notified by telegraph, and the whole column is in motion at once.

The public mind has but a faint conception of the magnitude of the uses of the army telegraph. Its importance and utility in a military campaign are fully understood only by those who are constantly brought into contact with it as a medium for the daily transaction of their important and extensive business. As an illustration of the importance and usefulness of the military and commercial telegraph to the Government, I will refer to the fact that under the first call for 300,000 volunteers, and within forty days from the time that recruiting actively commenced, 327,000 men were mustered into service, 50,000 of whom were armed, equipped, and placed in the field; 150,000 were armed, equipped, and awaiting marching orders. The orders of the honorable Secretary of War, and the detailed instructions from the various bureaus of his department pertaining to the mustering, clothing, equipping, and arming of these troops, together with the correspondence of the War Department with the various State authorities, were transmitted by telegraph. Without the aid of the telegraph, weeks instead of days would have been required to accomplish this work. The military telegraph offices are kept open day and night continually, the lines never being closed to the transaction of business. The War Department and the General-in-Chief at Washington are in constant telegraphic communication with the commanders of the armies both East and West. Take a glance along the military railroads of the country, and in quiet company with the long continuous band of iron rail, you will observe the air lines of iron wire through which the electric winged messengers of thought flash the orders of our commanders from one section of the

country to another. A distant command on some part of the line receives, through the means of this lightning communication, its orders to move forward and create a diversion, perhaps in favor of the struggle which is going on in some other part of the line, and possibly by destroying the enemy's line of communication or his supply trains, a victory is won. General orders are given, armies are moved, battles are planned and fought, and victories are won with the assistance of this simple yet powerful aide-de-camp, the military telegraph. Even the history of this unholy rebellion is being recorded by the electric dottings of the telegraph from day to day as the war progresses—let us hope to its speedy termination and reunion against all enemies for all time to come. The military railroads and telegraphs are the great arteries which warm the soul and keep alive the body of our grand Union army.

By a close estimate it appears that at least 1,200,000 telegrams have been sent and received over the military lines in operation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, being at the rate of about 3,500 per diem. These messages have varied in length from ten to one thousand words and upward, and generally were of an urgent or most important character. All business of an important and confidential nature has been transacted in cipher, and the contents of the telegrams thus transmitted have been known only to the War Department or general officers with whom they originated and the sworn cipher operators. This mode of secrecy has been invaluable to the Government, and of great advantage to military operations. I take pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services of my assistant superintendents, Major Eckert and Captains Bruch, Smith, David, Bulkley, and Wade. These officers have given their personal and undivided attention to the interests of the military telegraph, and to their exertions it is indebted for its uniform promptness, reliability, and usefulness. I would call especial attention to the paper herewith, marked G,* it being a report from Captain Bulkley, assistant superintendent, upon the removal of rebel obstructions in Bayou Teche, La. Major-General Banks having called upon Captain Bulkley to remove the impediments to the navigation of the bayou, he undertook the task and speedily accomplished the same. The operators in the service of the U. S. Military Telegraph have, as a general rule, manifested a spirit of patriotism and devotion to their duty in the highest degree commendable. They are not bound by any military organization or regulations, yet they have undergone all the exposure, the dangers and privations of camp life with a degree of endurance and forbearance worthy of mention. They have been on duty night and day, and of all the many important trusts and positions bestowed upon them, there is yet to be recorded the first case of recreancy to the task confided to them. The amount of pay generally received by these persons is not considered a fair remuneration for the service performed. Instances of meritorious conduct on the part of telegraphers in the field I should be glad to have rewarded by favorable mention of, or presentation of suitable medals to, such persons.

July 1, 1862, there was remaining in my hands the sum of $9,829.24. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, I received from the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, D. C., the sum of $418,000, making the total amount of funds in my possession during the fiscal year, for application to operating and constructing military telegraph, air, and water lines, within the United States, $427,829.24. I have made

* Omitted.

a proper rendition of the same to the accounting officers of the Government. From this amount I have transferred to my subordinate quartermasters of the U. S. Military Telegraph during the year $295,265.43, and disbursed on service account $55,711.76, and to the purchase of property $70,795.99.

In September, 1862, I officially transferred to Major Eckert, Captains David, Bruch, Smith, and Wade, the military telegraph lines and property in the respective departments of which they were previously in nominal charge.

On the 30th of June, 1863, there was remaining in my possession a balance of $6,056.06 in Government funds, which was deposited in my safe at Cleveland, Ohio.

*Statement of lines.*

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| In operation July 1, 1862 | 3,571 |
| Constructed in Department of the Potomac during year | 300 |
| Constructed in Department of the Missouri during year | 548 |
| Constructed in Department of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Cumberland during year | 510 |
| Constructed in Department of Western Virginia during year | 97 |
| Constructed in Department of the Gulf during year | 300 |
| Total in operation during the fiscal year | 5,326 |

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANSON STAGER,

*Colonel and Asst. Q. M. and Supt. U. S. Military Telegraph.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Near Lenoir's, Tenn., October 30, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BOND,
*Commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division:*

COLONEL: The general commanding corps desires that you will please send immediately one company of your command to the vicinity of Leeper's Ferry, about six miles up the river from the mouth of Little Tennessee River. A slight skirmish has taken place there to-day. You will please resist, or give orders to this command to resist, all attempts on the part of the enemy to cross the river, watching it well on both flanks of the ferry. Any information of importance will at once be communicated to these headquarters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NICOLAS BOWEN,

[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HENDERSON'S, [*October*] *30, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

Your order directing me to reoccupy Jonesborough is received. The wagons are out in the country for forage and rations. My command is entirely out of rations. My commissary will be up on the train with rations to-day. It will be very great inconvenience to move the command before the arrival of trains and rations, and unless you think there is urgent necessity for the immediate move I will defer it until morning. Will you please let the train that has my supplies come up to this point.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,

[31.] *Brigadier-General.*

HENDERSON'S, [*October*] *30, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

Your dispatch received. I ordered Colonel Hoskins to encamp between Rheatown and Jonesborough. I also ordered the regiment of cavalry at Rheatown to report to him, and directed that it should be sent six or seven miles in his advance to-night. I will move with the main command early in morning. I have not heard from Colonel Garrard to-day. The latest I had from him was through you.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
[31.] *Brigadier-General.*

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CHATTANOOGA, *October 30, 1863.*
(Received 5 p. m. November 1.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War:*

The new boat Chattanooga made a trip from Bridgeport to Rankin's Ferry and back yesterday. To-day she comes to Kelley's Ferry, leaving only ten miles of hauling of road. The Paint Rock ran down to the lower pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry last night, and to-day has gone on to Bridgeport. I have ordered three light-draft steamers framed and sent to Bridgeport to be put together, to be used in towing flat-boats.

Respectfully,

M. C. MEIGS,
[31.] *Quartermaster-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*October 30, 1863.*

Brigadier-General STEINWEHR,
*Commanding Second Division:*

The general commanding directs you to occupy the front on the left of the Third Division, occupying the hill to the north of the railroad with your Second Brigade. Colonel Buschbeck's brigade will connect on the right with Colonel Smith and occupy the valley and hill north of Colonel Smith, so as to prevent any force from coming through the valley or on the river road leading into this valley.

Very respectfully,

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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KNOXVILLE, [*October*] *31, 1863.*

General O. B. WILLCOX:

But a limited supply of clothing has arrived and which has to be distributed proportionately among all the troops. As soon as the distribution is made your proportion will be sent. The only object in retaining Shackelford at Henderson's is that there are some indications of a large cavalry force over the line (Tennessee) and up the south side of the Holston, which may prove too large for our cavalry force here to compete with. I agree with you that it is very desirable to keep up a bold front in that direction, and if you think there is danger of the capture of Jonesborough you can order Shackelford's main force as far

to the front as the intersection of the Jonesborough and Blountsville roads, about five miles this side of Blountsville. Will telegraph you more fully later.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
*Major-General.*

[31.]

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HENDERSON'S, [*October*] *31, 1863.*

Brigadier-General WILLCOX:

Your dispatch received. I learned to-day all about Burke from Colonel Butler, who knows him well. He says he is a physician and Campbellite preacher, that he is wholly unreliable, that there is no confidence to be placed in him. He has been reported Union man and has suffered some for his opinions. Colonel Hoskins is at Brabson's. Colonel Graham is in no danger, I think, at Leesburg. If it should turn out that we have to march down the country we ought by all means to spare our already worn out horses as much as possible. Of that part of my command I have here there are between 1,000 and 1,200 men who are dismounted or [have] unserviceable horses.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
*Brigadier-General.*

[31.]

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GREENEVILLE, [*October*] *31, 1863.*

Major-General BURNSIDE,
*Knoxville:*

Following two dispatches just received:

HENDERSON'S, [*October*] *31, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

The Fifth Indiana Cavalry went into Jonesborough to-day; found that three or four rebels [were] in the town. Colonel Graham, in command, says the citizens reported two or three rebel regiments over the hill on the other side of the town. He relies upon the truth of the report. The main body of his regiment is at Leesburg to-night. The rebel Colonel Bottles was buried to-day at Washington College, having died from his wounds.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
*Brigadier-General.*

HENDERSON'S, [*October*] *31, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

Your dispatch received. Colonel Hoskins encamped at Brabson's Mill last night, about three miles and a half beyond Rheatown. The detachment of 100 [of] the Fifth Indiana Cavalry preceded him; was ordered to go into Jonesborough unless the enemy was there. I ordered the balance of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry this morning to proceed to Jonesborough, and if they found no enemy to leave the advance and the main body of the regiment to come back to Leesburg, where Colonel Hoskins has orders to remain where he is until further orders. The scouts reported the enemy in Jonesborough last night.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
*Brigadier-General.*

O. B. WILLCOX,
*Brigadier-General.*

[31.]

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HENDERSON'S, *November 1, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

Your dispatch received. I do not know at what precise time Williams was reported to have started on the Poor Valley road. You telegraphed

me last evening that a man by the name of Spencer reported Williams and Jones had 5,000 cavalry on the Poor Valley road; that Spencer reports forward movements agree with Burke's statement. Just before sending you the telegram this evening Colonel Foster came to my headquarters and informed me that a citizen had brought the news that Williams had gone around the Poor Valley road for the purpose of cutting off the train. After I received the report of Colonel Garrard through you I felt easier on the subject, for Williams would have had to pass within six miles of Kingsport. Yet appearance of a small body of cavalry at Kingsport, a body at Duvall's [Devault's?] Ford, Zollicoffer, and Carter's, with no demonstration on this side of the river, would answer well to cover a movement of that kind. I have heard from Jonesborough to day. A part of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry was in that place. No enemy there. Two regiments of infantry and one battalion of cavalry reported at Duvall's [Devault's?] Ford and a force reported at Carter's Station.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
[31.] *Brigadier-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*November 2, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
*Commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: It is reported that the enemy are advancing upon us in three columns. General Thomas directs that everything be put in readiness at the trenches to receive them immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
[31.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*Lookout Valley, November 2, 1863.*

Major-General SCHURZ,
*Commanding Third Division:*

The following report of Lieutenant-Colonel Magee, commanding brigade of General Steinwehr's division, is sent for your information:

General STEINWEHR,
*Commanding Second Division:*

I am informed by my pickets that the enemy are moving artillery from the direction of the river to a point about one-third way up the mountain opposite General Tyndale's left. Should there be further evidence of an attack I will advise you of the same as soon as possible.

MAGEE,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.*

Very respectfully,

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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KNOXVILLE, [*November*] *2, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

I will try to give Colonel Smith a portion of his outfit and allow him to remain. I have directed the commissary stores to be sent here

because I expect to bring the regiment down. If they do not come down the stores can be sent up by rail. I am ordered by Grant to relieve Boyle by some decent and capable officer. I have telegraphed Grant and hope he will not insist upon his order, but if he does you must relieve him and go to Kentucky. I don't want to spare you here, but there is no one who can take charge there as well as you. I will telegraph you fully as to further movements in morning. Nothing new.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[31.] *Major-General.*

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NOVEMBER 2 [3?], 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
*Knoxville:*

Your last night's dispatch received. I hope Grant will not insist, but if he does I trust you will make some other selection and give me a command in the field.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[31.] *Brigadier-General.*

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KNOXVILLE, *November 3, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

You will please hold your command, including General Shackelford's and Colonel Garrard's, in readiness to move at an early hour to-morrow morning. I send you a copy of a dispatch from Cumberland Gap. It is the intention to move your infantry force, at least, to Bull's Gap, General Shackelford to Greeneville, and Colonel Garrard to Rogersville. Shall the telegraph communication be cut between this and to-morrow morning you will consider this an order. Colonel Garrard should be directed to scout in the direction of Jonesville to ascertain the truth or falsity of the rumored movements of the enemy. I will telegraph you again this evening.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[31.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
*Greeneville, November 3, 1863—2.45 p. m.*

Colonel GARRARD:

I inclose copy of a dispatch from Colonel Lemert to General Burnside.* Please scout in the direction of Jonesborough to ascertain the truth of the rumor at once. Should it prove true send a courier both to Greeneville and Bull's Gap, and you will retire to Rogersville, and, under the same circumstances, I will move from here to Bull's Gap, and General Shackelford will come here.

Very respectfully, yours,

O. B. WILLCOX,
[31.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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KNOXVILLE, [*November*] *4, 1863—6 p. m.*

General WILLCOX:

Communication with the States has been interrupted for two or three days till this afternoon. To-day's dispatches give us nothing new

* Not found as an inclosure, but see Lemert to Burnside, Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 36.

from Army of the Potomac or Army of the Cumberland. Everything quiet. I hoped to get dispatches before this which would enable [me] to give you definite news as to the troops under your command, but they will probably not come now before to-morrow. As soon as movements are completed I shall want you to start at once for Kentucky. I received a dispatch from General Boyle this evening stating that no appointment could have been made that would give so universal satisfaction to the people of Kentucky. I may send you an order later to-night or in the morning. At what point is Hoskins now?*

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[31.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*Lookout Valley, November 4, 1863.*

Brigadier-General STEINWEHR,
*Commanding Second Division:*

GENERAL: I have ordered tools to be sent you. You will occupy and intrench the hill in front of Colonel Smith's brigade, the left to rest at a point I showed to Colonel Buschbeck and Major McAloon this a. m. Colonel Buschbeck has promised to put two regiments at work and Colonel Smith one. You will please so order this and give it your personal superintendence till the work is well under way. The river gorge will be thoroughly obstructed; also the gorge at the right and rear of the hill. The brushwood on the crest should be preserved as a cover to the troops. After to-morrow the regiment of Colonel Buschbeck on the road will be relieved.†

O. O. HOWARD,
[31.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, November 5, 1863—11 a. m.*

C. A. DANA, Esq.,
*Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Your dispatches are received. You are at liberty to render any service which General Grant desires you to perform.‡

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[31.] *Secretary of War.*

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KNOXVILLE, *November 5, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

You will please order Colonel Casement, with his entire regiment, to this place without delay. A train will leave here to-morrow morning which will bring it down to-morrow night. Its baggage and such of its teams as can be brought on the train with it will come down. The remainder will be turned over to the other command. The bridge guards from that regiment will be relieved by details from the Indiana regiments in your command. The remnant is to be used as building parties for the road between Big South Fork and this place.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[31.] *Major-General.*

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*For reply, see Willcox to Burnside, Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 63.
†See also Steinwehr to Meysenburg, Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 40.
‡This in reply to Dana of November 4, 10 p. m., Vol. XXXI, Part II, p. 56.

HEADQUARTERS,
*Rheatown*, [*November*] *5, 1863—7 a. m.*

General WILLCOX:

Just returned from up the road to this place. Received your dispatch two miles above this. Dispatch from Colonel Graham furnishes no further information from the enemy. Sent scouting parties different directions. Thinks he will be enabled to know definitely by 12 o'clock. Infantry has passed through this place to position designated about two miles west. A scouting party sent on Snap's Ferry this morning report no information of the enemy. My telegraph operator remains at Henderson's Depot.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
[31.] *Brigadier-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
*Rheatown, November 5, 1863—10 a. m.*

Colonel GARRARD:

A rebel force, 2,000 to 2,500, are reported to be moving from Spurgeon's Ford in direction of Rogersville. You will use the utmost vigilance and not suffer yourself to be surprised or overwhelmed.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
[31.] *Brigadier-General.*

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KNOXVILLE, *November 6, 1863.*

General O. B. WILLCOX:

I am glad to inform you that General Grant has reconsidered the order in case of General Boyle, and I am glad to be able to retain you in this section. I shall now make the movement spoken of for some time. I design to send you a copy in cipher from General Grant. Have you a cipher; if so, what one is it?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[31.] *Major-General.*

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KNOXVILLE, *November 6, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

Sent the following to Colonel Harney, Morristown:

What portion of Colonel Garrard's force is with you? How many men did he lose? Did he lose his artillery? Put your men in support of your artillery as they approach your place, and hold the heights at all hazards until General Willcox arrives. Muster all the stragglers with their arms. Garrard and yourself ought to hold the place by all means.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[31.] *Major-General.*

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KNOXVILLE, *November 6, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

Dispatch received.* You had better move as calmly as possible. Don't let Hoskins get so far in the rear as to be without supporting distance, but march as rapidly as you can safely.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[31.] *Major-General.*

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*See Willcox to Burnside, Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 68.

KNOXVILLE, *November 6, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

Move your force as rapidly as possible, without breaking it down, in direction of Morristown by way of Bull's Gap. I have ordered Colonel Harney to put his men in position on the hill above Morristown in support of his battery, and to hold the place until you arrive. General Shackelford should keep his force well in advance, and if he arrives in contact with the enemy should leave no stone unturned to meet him and scatter them. You will [see] the importance of making this move rapidly but in compact form. Please notify the North Carolina troops, and such other organizations, of this move with you, and take your operator with you and communicate with me by telegraph. At such times as you strike the line you can send in cipher. Telegraph me before you start, in cipher.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[31.] *Major-General.*

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KNOXVILLE, *November 6, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

Please give me your views as to the force absolutely necessary to hold points above Morristown, with a view to protecting the road and telegraph lines from Cumberland Gap, and points [which] should be held. Important that we should have all the force possible sent in this direction, and it is particularly necessary that we should have one of the brigades of cavalry here soon. Have you a cipher; and if so, which one?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
[31.] *Major-General.*

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HENDERSON'S, *November 6, 1863.*

General O. B. WILLCOX:

Your dispatch requesting my views in relation to the force absolutely necessary to hold points above Morristown, points to be held, &c., is received. I am of the opinion that the rebels have not exceeding 3,500 mounted men and probably that number of infantry, including their home guards. Their infantry, in my judgment, will not cross the rivers this winter. If the object is simply to protect the trains and telegraph lines from Cumberland Gap to Knoxville, Bull's Gap would be, in my judgment, sufficiently high to come up the road; but if the purpose be to hold the country, or the purpose forage, I would advise the holding of the country farther up. Of course these opinions are given in utter ignorance of state of things below, which might modify or entirely change them. I have heard nothing from the direction of Rogersville.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
[31.] *Brigadier-General.*

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LITTLE CREEK BRIDGE,
*November 6, 1863—5 p. m.*

General O. B. WILLCOX:

SIR: I arrived at the depot at Bull's Gap at 4 p. m., and found Lieutenant Davis, One hundred and sixteenth Indiana Volunteers, evacuating with the intention of falling back to the bridge. From 300 to 500

men belonging to the Second Tennessee and Seventh Ohio Cavalry passed this p. m., going toward Knoxville. I saw several of them and the news I have been able to gather is about as follows: This morning our forces at Rogersville, consisting of the Second Tennessee, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and Second Illinois Battery were attacked in front and rear almost simultaneously. Our forces were thrown into great confusion and badly cut up. After three charges the Second Illinois Battery was captured and a complete rout ensued. The colonel of the Seventh Ohio is reported killed or captured, and the adjutant of that regiment killed. Every man that I have seen that was in the fight is badly whipped; themselves and horses being completely exhausted, and several dead horses are lying by the road side. The last positive information I have of the rebels is that a small body of them were seen two miles this side of Rogersville at 11 a. m. The fight took place four miles above that town. Twenty men, One hundred and sixteenth Indiana, are guarding this bridge and have pickets from here to Greeneville.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. J. LANGSDALE,
[31.] *Lieutenant, Third Indiana Cavalry.*

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NOVEMBER 7, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

Your dispatch received. The enemy have not been at Bull's Gap. Information that I have is contradictory. The most reliable is that of the soldier referred to in my last dispatch; that they had not crossed the river at Rogersville, and whether they are all there or only a portion I don't know. Reports of their designs equally contradictory and unsatisfactory; same as to their numbers.

O. B. WILLCOX,
[31.] *Brigadier-General.*

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MORRISTOWN, *November 7, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

A reliable gentleman, who left Rogersville at 10 o'clock last night, states that the enemy commenced leaving that place in the direction of Kingsport before sundown last evening; that before he left last rebel had gone; that they left in a hurry and great apprehension of being cut off. This report is reliable.

J. M. SHACKELFORD,
[31.] *Brigadier-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*Lookout Valley, November 9, 1863.*

Major-General REYNOLDS,
*Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I wish to represent officially what I have already stated to you. At the end of last month my aggregate for duty (including the One hundred and first and Eightieth Illinois, which were temporarily assigned) was 6,749. I lost 200 in action, and now that the One hundred and first and Eightieth Illinois are taken away, numbering

about 700, my numbers are reduced to about 5,800. The depletion of this corps has been by actual service and by the detachment of the First Division to Charleston. I feel constrained again to ask that it be placed on the same footing as to numbers as the other corps of the army. The part it will play in building roads, making intrenchments, or in battle will be that of a corps. At the least, I urge the necessity while stationed here of replacing the One hundred and first and Eightieth Illinois by regiments of equal strength.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
[31.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *Chattanooga, Tenn., November 14, 1863.*

Col. J. C. McKibbin, additional aide-de-camp, having reported to the major-general commanding, in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 486, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, is hereby assigned to duty with Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, and will report accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

GEO. K. LEET,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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KNOXVILLE, *November 17, 1863.*

General WILLCOX:

The enemy is advancing upon us, and telegraph communication may be cut. Should it be, and you receive no further instructions from these headquarters, you will be governed by your previous instructions and your own judgment. A train load of provisions have been unloaded at Cumberland Gap.

JNO. G. PARKE,
[31.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Knoxville, Tenn., November 19, 1863.*

Colonel HARTRANFT:

You will prepare all the buildings that you may deem likely to interfere with the defense of your line for being fired at once on being obliged to abandon them. You will prepare the brick building at the railroad depot and the mill for defense by loopholing them, &c. Your skirmishers must be instructed if driven in to throw themselves into these buildings and to hold them to the last extremity, and then, if possible, they should be fired. These buildings are quite as valuable to us for purposes of defense as to the enemy for cover or attack, and if in the enemy's hands they would be formidable to us in our works, they will certainly be more formidable if held by us against an enemy advancing without cover, and if gallantly held can hardly be taken or be very likely to be assaulted. You will also raze all buildings that may interfere with the security of your line that you may think necessary. Details of trusty men should be made for firing the buildings at the proper time.

By command of Brigadier-General Potter:

SAML. WRIGHT,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, November 19, 1863—10 a. m.*

Hon. C. A. DANA,
*Chattanooga:*

Your dispatches of yesterday are received.* I am rejoiced that you have got safely back. My anxiety about you for several days has been very great. Make your arrangements to remain in the field during the winter. Continue your reports as frequently as possible, always noting the hour at which they leave you. Telegraph copies of the Rosecrans dispatches mentioned.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[31.] *Secretary of War.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington City, November 19, 1863—2 p. m.*

Maj. C. A. DANA,
*Chattanooga:*

There is danger that details of contemplated or pending movements may fall into the hands of the enemy, and as they can be of no service here it will be safer to omit them in your dispatches. The detail of completed operations cannot be too full.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
[31.] *Secretary of War.*

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November 19, 1863.*

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
*Bridgeport, Ala.:*

You will come with two brigades up the common road—the Shell-mound and Whiteside's road—to General Hooker's headquarters and report to him.

By command of Major-General Granger:

J. S. FULLERTON,
[31.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CHATTANOOGA, *November 19, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. C. CRUFT,
*Commanding First Division, Fourth Army Corps, Bridgeport:*

You will delay your march until Sherman's troops are out of the way. Then join Hooker, as before ordered.

G. GRANGER,
[31.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Knoxville, Tenn., November 20, 1863.*

Brigadier-General FERRERO:

There are some sheds or machine or blacksmith shops contiguous to the round-house on the railroad near the right of the line held by your men that should, if possible, be torn down, as they will be likely to interfere greatly with its being held. The round-house should be held

*See Vol. XXXI, Part II, p. 60.

to the last extremity, but if compelled to be abandoned should, if possible, be fired. Your report of the effective strength of your command of this date shows but 2,445 men, whilst your report of the 10th instant shows 2,799 for duty, since which you report a loss of 211, which should leave 2,588 effective. Besides, you report 451 present on extra special or daily duty. Under existing circumstances no man is relieved by any detail from taking his place in the trenches to repel the enemy, and no exception made that can possibly be prevented.

By command of Brigadier-General Potter:

SAML. WRIGHT,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[31.]

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*November 20, 1863.*

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
*Chief of Staff, Headquarters Eleventh and Twelfth Corps:*

GENERAL: A woman reported that General Ewing's division drove the enemy out of Johnson's Crook. The scouts, however, who have been to Trenton report different—the pickets of the force at Trenton are at the foot of the crook. The scouts met the enemy at Davis' Mill, at the foot of Nickajack Trace, but only scouting parties. No deserters having come in, no information in regard to the force of the enemy on Lookout Mountain has been obtained.

Respectfully,
O. O. HOWARD,
*Major-General.*

[31.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
*Chattanooga, Tenn., November 22, 1863.*

Lieut. William M. Dunn, jr., Company F, Eighty-third Indiana Volunteers, is hereby detached from his company and regiment and assigned to staff duty on the staff of the major-general commanding, to date from the 4th day of October, 1863.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

GEO. K. LEET,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[31.]

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NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

General WILLCOX:

No material change. The enemy are still in our front, and seem to be preparing for a regular investment. Our defenses are strong and we can hold our for ten days yet. If you have no enemy threatening in your front you should have your infantry within striking distance of the gap, and send your cavalry to harass the rear and left of the enemy in front of this place. Your courier arrived.

BURNSIDE.

[31.]

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*November 23, 1863.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Order Baird to close to the left on Sheridan. Sheridan is forced to close to the left to join Wood.

G. GRANGER,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[31.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*November 23, 1863.*

Captain BRADLEY,
*Fort Wood:*

Open the big guns at the foot of Mission Ridge, about a quarter of a mile to the left of this knob. Shell the enemy in front of General Howard beyond the enemy's rifle-pits.

G. GRANGER,
[31.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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AFTER TAKING RIDGE, *November 25, 1863.*

General GRANGER:

Have ordered battery; will soon be there.

G. H. THOMAS,
[31.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
No. 18. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., November 28, 1863.*

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3. The commanding officer of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry will move with his command at daybreak to-morrow, the 29th instant, and report to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee, at Cleveland, Tenn.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

GEO. K. LEET,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*Chattanooga, Tenn., November 28, 1863—12.05 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN,
*Second Division, Fourth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you march your division at once on the road to Harrison. You will take the advance and General Wood's division will immediately follow you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON,
[31.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*November 28, 1863.*

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
*Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: We have utterly destroyed the railroad in the vicinity of Red Clay for two miles. I cordially indorse General Sherman's opinion, to be modified, of course, if our cavalry has done effective service near Cleveland. My corps is now concentrated at this point (Parker's Gap).

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
[31.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *Chattanooga, Tenn., November 29, 1863.*

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2. Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, captain U. S. Engineers, on the staff of the major-general commanding, will accompany the expedition for the relief of Knoxville, Tenn., reporting in person to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding expedition.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

GEO. K. LEET,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[31.]

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*Decatur, Tenn., December 1, 1863—10.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
*Commanding Department of the Tennessee:*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of this date.* I reached this place this evening with the First Division. The Second is still crossing Kincannon's Ferry and will march from there in the morning. I have already ordered the steam-boat to proceed to Kingston as soon as the troops have crossed the Hiwassee and there await further orders. I will direct my march upon Philadelphia, as you order. We have no intelligence whatever from Knoxville. The secesh in these parts are chopfallen and the Union people correspondingly jubilant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
*Major-General, Commanding Fourth Army Corps.*

P. S.—It is almost impossible for me to communicate with you, as I have no mounted men with me.

G. G.

[31.]

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*December 2, 1863—6.15 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel SAWYER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Tennessee:*

COLONEL: I am encamped—one division about two miles from Philadelphia, the other on the heights just this side. I will comply with your request as to an early attack on Loudon.†

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[31.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., December 3, 1863.*

The general commanding the Third Division, desiring to bring the troops of his command to the highest possible condition of drill and discipline, and believing that every soldier at the expiration of his first term of enlistment should be sufficiently conversant with the tactics to

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*See Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 298.
†See Sherman to Howard, Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 313.

maneuver correctly a company or battalion, proposes the following inducement to drill and efficiency: He will provide the battle-flags, one blue and the other red, the blue for the infantry and the red for artillery. Each flag will be inscribed in silver letters "Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Excelsior." The blue flag will be presented to the regiment of the division which, in battalion drill, in soldierly appearance, in condition of camp, in discipline, and in all these qualities which characterize the efficient, soldierly, and model regiment, shall present the best claim to the title of Excelsior Regiment of the Third Division. The regiment that wins this flag will not be permitted to take it from the division, and will be required to hold it subject to being taken by any other regiment of the division that may at any subsequent drill and inspection be deemed more worthy of carrying it. The red flag will be given to the artillery of the division on precisely the same terms as the blue flag is to the infantry. In determining the battery entitled to it account will be taken of the drill, the condition of camp, the personal appearance and discipline of the men, the condition of the horses, harness, wagons, guns, gun carriages, and everything pertaining to the efficiency and soldierly appearance of the battery. The first trial day will be designated as soon as the flags arrive, after which any regiment or battery desiring to compete for the flags of its arm of the service can do so by giving five days' notice to the regiment or battery holding it and to these headquarters. The regiment and battery carrying these flags will be designated the "Excelsior Regiment" and the "Excelsior Battery." These flags will only be carried on parades and in battle, and either of them will be taken possession of by the division commander whenever in camp, on the march, or on the field of battle the regiment or battery carrying it shall become unworthy of the distinction given by its possession.

By order of Brigadier-General Leggett:

[31.] J. C. DOUGLASS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*Fork Creek, December 4, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
*Commanding Third Division, Fourth Army Corps:*

You will send a staff officer to report to General Sherman to notify you of the hour when you can cross your command over the Little Tennessee River. Upon receiving the notice you will move your column so as to have no delay in the crossing. Word will be sent to these headquarters by the orderly bearing the dispatch of the hour you leave your camp.*

By order of Maj. Gen. G. Granger:

T. G. BEAHAM,
[31.] *Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*Louisville, December 5, 1863—5.40 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel SAWYER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Tennessee:*

COLONEL: Finding that from information obtained there is no enemy this side of Holston River, I thought best to march direct to this place.

* See also Granger to Wood, Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 331.

One division will encamp at this place and one three miles from here. Unless different orders reach me I shall march to-morrow on Knoxville. A boy who carried a dispatch from Colonel Byrd to General Burnside reports Longstreet gone and Burnside in pursuit of him. He saw troops move out of Knoxville.*

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[31.]

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HEADQUARTERS,
*Knoxville, December 6, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
*U. S. Volunteers:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: I thank you for your kind letter, but the raising of the siege is due to the prompt movement of our friends to our support. General Sherman will be here to-morrow in person, when our future movements will be settled. Hope to see you very soon.

Sincerely, your friend,

A. E. BURNSIDE.

[31.]

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MCFETRIDGE'S,
*Four Miles from Maynardville, December 6, 1863—2 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
*Commanding:*

Colonel Graham's brigade is here; Colonel Garrard's is coming up. There is a force of the enemy (said to be a brigade) reported five miles from this point on Flat Creek, this side of Clinch Mountain, in the direction of Rutledge. Scouts have been sent out to ascertain their location, strength, &c., and as soon as Colonel Garrard's brigade comes up, if still within striking distance, I will attack them. I have no reliable information, but all the facts and reports I can gather tend toward the conclusion that the enemy are running back from Knoxville toward Virginia, the infantry and trains going up on the other side of the Holston, the cavalry protecting this flank being on this side of the river. I hope to have more reliable information to-night. I will communicate all I can gather promptly. I have sent out to try to open communication with Knoxville and Clinton. Will you be kind enough to see that Lieutenant Cross hurries up to us the 6,500 rations of hard bread ordered last night? The men need it.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. FOSTER,
*Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Division.*

[31.]

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MCFETRIDGE'S, *December 6, 1863—5 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
*Commanding:*

I have just returned from Flat Creek, where I left Colonel Graham's brigade. They found a force of the enemy in the valley this side of Powder Spring Gap. He has been skirmishing pretty heavily with

*For reply, see Sherman to Howard, Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 341.

them. It is still going on. I have directed him if possible to get possession of the gap to-night before it is too dark. The enemy will probably hold it pretty firmly. I will await any movement of Garrard's brigade till I hear again from Graham. I think, however, I will move up with them very early in the morning and try to get possession of Thorn Hill—the gap leading to Beau's Station. This, however, depends upon the movements of the enemy to-night. An officer of the Forty-fifth Ohio has just passed who is just from Knoxville. The road is all clear. The enemy are retreating up the valley followed by the cavalry of Generals Shackelford and Sherman. They will hold the gaps of Clinch Mountain with considerable tenacity, but I will try to force them as speedily as I can, to attack their flank while the cavalry in rear pushes them up. I will report again to-night.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. FOSTER,
[31.] *Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.*

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
*Walker's Ford, December 6, 1863.*

Colonel BOWMAN,
*Chief of Staff:*

SIR: John Scott, a deserter from the rebel army, who just arrived, says the talk was among the enemy of moving into Virginia or North Carolina. He says their transportation was moved to Beau's Station. He left Knoxville the morning of the 4th. He reports the enemy in force moving on the Emory road. Thinks they were going to Virginia or North Carolina.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. JACKSON,
[31.] *Colonel, Commanding Brigade.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Maryville, December 7, 1863.*

I. Maj. W. D. Green, assistant adjutant-general, is hereby relieved from duty with the Fifteenth Army Corps, and will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Major-General Hurlbut for duty, and to await further orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*Knoxville, Tenn., December 8, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
*Commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps:*

The major-general commanding directs that you send one brigade of your command over to this place to-morrow morning at daylight to take

post as garrison of the town until further orders. The commanding officer will report to these headquarters for instructions. If consistent with your views, and for the interests of the service, the major-general commanding suggests that Colonel Harker's brigade be the one indicated for the above service. There is nothing to prevent your contemplated trip to Sevierville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. O. SELFRIDGE,

[31.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*Knoxville, Tenn., December 10, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
*Commanding Second Division:*

You will proceed with your command immediately to Kingston, Tenn., leaving one regiment at Loudon as a guard. Upon your arrival at Kingston you will at once construct a pontoon bridge or other suitable means for crossing the Tennessee River, taking post upon the south bank. You will also open communication and bring up supplies from Gillespie's Landing, and will accumulate, if possible, three days' full supplies for your own command and also the Third Division. The sick and men without shoes will be transported by rail cars from this place. Upon your arrival at Kingston you will await further instructions.

By command of Major-General Granger:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,

[31.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*Knoxville, December 10, 1863—8 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
*Commanding Second Division:*

The major-general commanding directs that you will remain where you are until further orders, and proceed to accumulate all supplies possible.

Very respectfully,

R. O. SELFRIDGE,

[31.] *Assistant Inspector-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*December 11, 1863.*

Brigadier-General WOOD:

Hurry off the regiments to Maryville to take charge of the mills, as a guerrilla party is near that point with the intention of destroying them. A small detachment of cavalry will also be sent out to Maryville to scour the country and assist the infantry.

Very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,

[31.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 104. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, East Tenn., December 12, 1863.*

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18. Major-General Granger, commanding Fourth Army Corps, will detail one brigade of infantry to relieve Colonel Byrd's cavalry command at Kingston, East Tenn.

By order of Major-General Foster:

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
*Major and Aide-de-Camp.*

[31.]

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*Charleston, Tenn., December 13, 1863—11.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
*Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The general's order* to bring down pontoons has just been received. It indicates that some other orders have been sent me which I have not received. We now have a good wagon bridge across the Hiwassee at this point. One of my divisions is here, and the other just this side of Cleveland. We had a rumor of a fight near Dalton, but are in the dark as to what has actually been done. We need shoes, shoes! A great many men are barefooted. Please send me a duplicate of orders, if any have been sent, as I had orders only to proceed to this point.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
*Major-General.*

[31.]

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*Charleston, Tenn., December 13, 1863.*

Colonel BUSCHBECK,
*Commanding Second Division:*

COLONEL: The general commanding is surprised to learn, through Mr. Kirlin, that you are encamped so near to Cleveland, and more surprised to hear that you say you do not know what you are there for. Your object is, first, as an advance guard to General Sherman's force, facing the army at Dalton. Your duty is to take a military position so that your flanks are secure and that you may be early apprised of any movement of the enemy. You are not to allow any small force to disturb you. In case of a large force you are to retire steadily, Charleston being the point of concentration. The subordinate objects are to collect provisions, cover trains coming from Chattanooga, and communicate with our advance forces on the left. Be very particular to send the general information of the enemy's movements. Hold your troops in readiness by 12 m. to-morrow to change camp. An aide-de-camp will be sent you.

Very respectfully,

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[31.]

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*See Grant to Howard, Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 378.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 552. } *Washington, December 14, 1863.*

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38. Permission to repair to his home and there await further orders is hereby granted Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Volunteers.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*Knoxville, Tenn., December 15, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
*Commanding Third Division:*

The major-general commanding, with headquarters, will leave for Blain's Cross-Roads at 4 or 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. You will hurry up your remaining brigades as rapidly as possible, using the railroad facilities as may be for the best advantage in moving your troops. It is probable you may be able to send one brigade by rail as far as Strawberry Plains, and afterwards concentrate at Blain's Cross-Roads. Such wagons, ambulances, &c., as you may deem necessary to take you will move by the direct road to the point of concentration (Blain's Cross-Roads). After your departure from this point you will report the probable hour of your arrival to the commanding general at Blain's Cross-Roads by courier.*

By command of Major-General Granger:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
[31.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 556. } *Washington, December 16, 1863.*

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36. Brig. Gen. W. W. Orme, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to command at Chicago, Ill., including Camp Douglas. He will proceed to his post without delay.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD,
*Blain's Cross-Roads, December 16, 1863—12 m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

Your dispatch is just received.† My forces are just coming in at this point and will be posted about half a mile to the front of this Please gather all information you can regarding the river road that runs between the river and the Knoxville road. Will you also please cover it with some of your men? We have some cavalry that can be placed at your service. I can give you no definite information regarding the

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* For reply, see Wood to Gr[illegible] Part III, p. 426.
† See Sheridan to Parke, V[illegible]. 425.

enemy or his movements this morning, excepting that his cavalry is reported crossing at Finley's Ford. I believe the movement to be more than a cavalry demonstration.

Respectfully,

JNO. G. PARKE,
*Major-General.*

[31.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., December 17, 1863.*

Brig Gen. J. T. Boyle, commanding District of Kentucky, will order the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry and the different detachments of the Third Kentucky Cavalry under his command to proceed to this place immediately and report to Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, chief of cavalry. General Boyle will supply the places now occupied by these troops with mounted infantry as far as he may deem necessary.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[31.]

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*December 17, 1863.*

Major-General HOOKER,
*Commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Corps:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have returned to camp in accordance with instructions. The troops are put in as before the battle of Chattanooga, and I await your orders. I will report in person in the morning.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
*Major-General.*

[31.]

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*December 19, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
*Commanding Department of the Cumberland:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your special attention to the distinguished and meritorious conduct of Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen in the late operations around Chattanooga. First. The surprise and night assault at Brown's Ferry October 27, 1863, where great gallantry and coolness was displayed, evincing the highest qualities of the soldier and general. Second. The assault and carrying of the strongest points of Orchard Knob on November 23, 1863. Third. The daring and successful charge of the enemy's rifle-pits and batteries on Mission Ridge on November 25, 1863. If any officer has fully and frequently won his promotion by gallant and meritorious conduct, by strict devotion to duty, by the high state of discipline and efficiency in which he keeps his command, that officer is Brigadier-General Hazen; and from a high sense of duty and justice I do most earnestly recommend him for promotion to a major-generalcy of volunteers.

I am, general, very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
*Major-General.*

[31.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24 } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., December 20, 1863.*

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2. Maj. G. P. Thruston, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 499, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, November 10, 1863, is hereby directed to report for duty to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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KNOXVILLE, *December 20, 1863.*
(Received Strawberry Plains 9 p. m.)

General WILLCOX, *Tazewell:*

The expected movement has been delayed.* The commanding general wishes you therefore to concentrate your force at Tazewell, watching the fords of the Clinch River. Await further orders. The general wishes a report concerning the loss of the wagon train at Thorn Hill, the strength of the escort, and its conduct in the affair.

E. E. POTTER,
[31.] *Chief of Staff.*

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KNOXVILLE, *December 21, 1863—7 a. m.*

General WILLCOX:

Your dispatch received. Halt at Tazewell until further orders, and look out for the trains. I shall order a cavalry brigade to move at once in your direction.

J. G. FOSTER,
[31.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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KNOXVILLE, *December 21, 1863—8 a. m.*

General WILLCOX:

In all matters requiring prompt action please act at once or get orders from General Parke at Blain's Cross-Roads. You must watch for a raid on the trains. Colonel Foster, with a brigade, is somewhere on the Clinch River between it and the mountains.

J. G. FOSTER,
[31.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., December 22, 1863.*

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2. Maj. Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby directed to proceed to Cincinnati, or to any point outside this military division, and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* See Willcox to Foster, Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 457.

KNOXVILLE, *December 22, 1863.*

General WILLCOX,
*Walker's Ford:*

Your dispatch of 8.30 a. m. is received. My orders and your dispatches have crossed each other. My desire is for you to keep a position near Maynardville and keep up constant communication with General Parke.

J. G. FOSTER,
[31.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Chattanooga, Tenn., December 22, 1863.*

Generals MORGAN and BEATTY and Colonel MCCOOK:

To you, as brigade commanders, I have the honor to transmit the above flattering testimonial of Major-General Sherman to the efficiency and soldierly bearing of the troops and skill of the commanders as evinced in our recent campaign in East Tennessee.* The remarks of General Sherman are highly complimentary, and when we consider the high rank and great experience of this officer in conducting campaigns, and the trying circumstances under which these complimentary observations were elicited, I am sure they will not fail to be highly appreciated by us all, and prove an additional incentive to future exertion and success. Please permit me to unite with General Sherman in expressing my admiration of the conduct of the troops, and to thank you, gentlemen, as brigade commanders, for your zealous co-operation during this short but eventful campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
*Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.*

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
*Camp Caldwell, Tenn., December 23, 1863.*

The general commanding takes great pleasure in communicating the above flattering testimonials of Generals Sherman and Davis of the good conduct of his command during the late successful campaign, and embraces the present opportunity of adding his own thanks to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of his brigade for their prompt obedience to orders and soldierlike conduct during the time referred to. Soldiers who can march over 200 miles in winter, many of them barefooted, poorly clothed, without camp or garrison equipage, frequently on short rations, without complaint, but on the contrary with cheerfulness, deserve not only the thanks of their officers, but of the whole country.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
*Brigadier-General, Commanding First Brigade.*

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
*Camp Caldwell, Tenn., December 23, 1863.*

Lieut. Col. J. B. CAHILL,
*Commanding Sixteenth Illinois Infantry:*

COLONEL: Inclosed please find congratulatory order in reference to our late campaign. I regret exceedingly that the Sixteenth was not

*See Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 439.

with us to share its hardships and success. It is, however, a satisfaction to me, as it ought to be to yourself, that you were doing good duty for the Government and cause you serve so well. When application was made to have your command returned to the brigade, the reply of General Thomas was, that your services were too valuable where you were and that you could not be spared.

With my best wishes for yourself and command, and the hope that you soon will join us again, I remain, yours, truly,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
[31.] *Brigadier-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*Chattanooga, Tenn., December 23, 1863.*

Colonel LAIBOLDT,
*Second Missouri Infantry:*

You will at once assume control of the trains of the Second and Third Divisions of this corps, which are now being loaded at this place with camp and garrison equipage for the troops of said divisions, which are at Knoxville, Tenn., and you will take command of the troops which have been ordered to accompany said trains as a guard. These troops are now being organized into temporary companies and regiments for the expedition, under command of such qualified officers as are in camp at this place; and the officers appointed to command such regiments have been ordered to report to you for instructions. At daylight to-morrow morning, or as soon thereafter as the accompanying guard can be armed, you will start with this train for Knoxville, Tenn., via Cleveland, Charleston, Loudon, crossing the Hiwassee River over the bridge at Calhoun; and upon reaching that place you will report your arrival to Major-General Granger, commanding Fourth Army Corps. The assistant adjutants-general of said divisions, in the absence of the commanding generals thereof, have been ordered to supply the troops of their respective divisions, which are to accompany this expedition, with ten days' rations, three in the haversacks of the men and seven in wagons, and with forty rounds of ammunition per man; also to provide three days' forage for the animals, to be hauled in the wagons. When the supply of forage is exhausted you will have to obtain what is needed from the country through which you pass. Lieut. John Van Pelt, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, will take charge of the forage train that will accompany this expedition, and he has been ordered to report to you for instructions. I have also ordered a commissary of subsistence to accompany the troops of each division; they will also report to you for instructions.

By command of Major-General Granger:

J. S. FULLERTON,
[31.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
*Louisville, December 25, 1863.*

Brigadier-General WILLCOX:

I have heretofore ordered Fifty-first New York to London and two companies of cavalry to Barboursville. I have sent Ninety-first Indiana to Camp Nelson. I will send battalion of Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry to Somerset. I can throw forward the Forty-seventh Kentucky or the

Ninety-first Indiana to Richmond or Big Hill and send part of mounted Fortieth Kentucky with them. What disposition do you suggest as best, as you know position of enemy, and what force? Advise freely, without hesitation. I have small force, and that much scattered, to protect the border, but will draw it up as far as possible and hold it so as to be handled.

J. T. BOYLE,
[31.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *Chattanooga, Tenn., December 28, 1863.*

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3. The Fifth Ohio Cavalry is hereby relieved from duty with Colonel Long's cavalry brigade, and will report without delay to Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, at Scottsborough, for further orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

E. S. PARKER,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 477. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1863.*

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5. Brig. Gen. J. Ammen, U. S. Volunteers, having been relieved from command of the District of Illinois, is ordered to Point Isabel, Ky., to take command of the District of Middle Tennessee.

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By order of Major-General Foster:

R. MORROW,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 123. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *December 31, 1863.*

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6. Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, chief of artillery, is hereby assigned to the command of the defenses of Knoxville, Loudon, Kingston, Tenn., and will supervise the erection of the fortifications at those places. His headquarters will be at Knoxville.

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By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
[31.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 2, 1864.*

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41. Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the charge of the Cavalry Bureau of the War Department, and

will repair without delay to Knoxville, Tenn., and report for duty to Major-General Grant.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 2. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January 2, 1864.*

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XI. The following changes in the organization of the Army of the Cumberland are published for the information of the troops: To be added to the Eleventh Army Corps, a third division, commanded by Brig. Gen. W. T. Ward, organized as follows: First Brigade—Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, One hundred and second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, One hundred and fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Second Brigade, Col. John Coburn—Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Nineteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers.

XII. To be organized, a division composed of as follows, which, together with the posts within the District of Nashville, will be commanded by Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger—Tenth Regiment Tennessee Infantry, Thirteenth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, Eighteenth Regiment Michigan Infantry, Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Infantry, One hundred and second Regiment Ohio Infantry. Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve—Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Thirty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers. Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. G. Spears—Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers. The troops composing the foregoing brigades and divisions will remain in their present positions until the interests of the service will admit of their being brought together under these organizations. The commanding officers will, however, report through their proper headquarters.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *January 15, 1864.*

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8. Col. James T. Shelley, Fifth East Tennessee Infantry, will proceed with his regiment to Loudon, Tenn., and go into camp at that place.

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By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Blain's Cross-Roads, Tenn., January 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. FERRERO,
*Commanding First Division, Ninth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: On receipt of this you will assume command of all the troops of the Ninth Army Corps at Blain's Cross-Roads and vicinity and will move them promptly on the 16th instant to Strawberry Plains, there to report to Major-General Parke or to Brig. Gen. R. B. Potter. The Forty-fifth and Fifty-first Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, now under marching orders for furlough, will not accompany the corps to Strawberry Plains, but can start from their present camps when prepared to move.

By command of Brigadier-General Potter:

SAML. WRIGHT,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Chattanooga, January 15, 1864.*

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XIII. The Engineer Brigade, consisting of the Eighteenth Ohio and Thirteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Michigan Regiments, is hereby placed under the command of Col. T. R. Stanley, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, who will appoint the staff officers allowed to a brigade.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Chattanooga, January 16, 1864.*

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VIII. The division assigned to the Eleventh Army Corps by paragraph XI, Special Field Orders, No. 2, current series, from these headquarters, and commanded by Brig. Gen. W. T. Ward, will be known as the First Division, Eleventh Army Corps.

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XVII. In accordance with instructions received from the headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, Brig. Gen. George Crook, commanding Second Division Cavalry, is relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed to Western Virginia and report to Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley, commanding, for duty. General Crook will turn over his command to the next officer in rank present and serving with the same, and report his name by telegraph to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

W. D. WHIPPLE,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*January 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN,
*Commanding First Brigade:*

GENERAL: Rebel cavalry between 1,000 and 2,000 strong are reported to be scouring the country to our right, northwest of La Fayette, passing through La Fayette yesterday. General Davis directs that you keep on the *qui vive* and order your picket-line strengthened by an additional company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. MORRISON,
[32.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Nashville, Tenn., January 20, 1864.*

1. Capt. J. Bates Dickson, assistant adjutant-general, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will immediately proceed to Knoxville, Tenn., and there report to Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster, commanding Department of the Ohio, for assignment to duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*January 21, 1864.*

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12. The brigade of Tennessee troops now under the command of Brig. Gen. J. G. Spears are hereby attached to the Twenty-third Army Corps. Brigadier-General Spears will report at once by letter to Brigadier-General Cox, commanding that corps.

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15. Battery M, First Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. G. W. Spencer, will join the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, at Knoxville, Tenn., reporting to Major-General Sheridan, commanding.

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By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*January 22, 1864.*

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12. The Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Chandler commanding, will proceed to Loudon, Tenn., and go into camp. He will furnish details for building the railroad bridge at that place.

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By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, January 24, 1864.*

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XIV. The First Brigade, First Division, Eleventh Army Corps, will, as soon as wagon transportation can be procured for its baggage, march from its present position, and, under direction of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, take up a new one on the south side of the Tennessee River, opposite Bridgeport. Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding District of Nashville, will make the proper disposition of troops within his district to relieve the brigade above named in its present duties. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for the baggage by wagon. No railroad transportation to be furnished.

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XVI. Col. W. B. Stokes, commanding Fifth Regiment East Tennessee Cavalry, will without delay march the battalion under his command across the Caney Fork and establish his headquarters at or near Sparta, and break up and destroy the bands of guerrillas infesting that region.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *January 25, 1864.*

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3. Lieut. Col. T. H. Butler, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, commanding dismounted cavalry at Knoxville, Tenn., will, with the troops under his command, report to Brigadier-General Sturgis, commanding Cavalry Corps, at Sevierville, Tenn., for duty in guarding fords on the French Broad River.

4. The First Battalion, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, now at Knoxville, Tenn., will report without delay to the commanding officer of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps, for duty.

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7. Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps, for duty as commander of the Second Division of that corps.

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23. The Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and Spencer's battery, both of the Fourth Army Corps, will remain at Knoxville, Tenn., as a portion of the garrison.

By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 26, 1864.*

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36. Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the charge of the Cavalry Bureau of the War Department and

will report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Army of the Cumberland for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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[JANUARY 26, 1864.—For Special Orders, No. 39, Adjutant-General's Office, assigning Brig. Gen. J. H. Wilson to the charge of the Cavalry Bureau, see Series III.]

[32.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 26. } CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January 26, 1864.*

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XXII. Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott, chief of cavalry, Department of the Cumberland, will detach one brigade of the force under his command to relieve the command under Col. Eli Long at Calhoun, Tenn. He will detach another brigade to take post at Rossville, the senior officer assuming command of all the troops at that place. General Elliott will establish his headquarters at this place. Upon being relieved Colonel Long will march with his command to Huntsville, Ala., and assume command of the Second Cavalry Division.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *January 27, 1864.*

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8. The Tennessee brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Spears, U. S. Volunteers, now attached to the Twenty-third Army Corps, is hereby assigned and made a part of the Second Division of that corps.

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By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Knoxville, February 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WILLCOX,
*Commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: You will move your command on receipt of this order on the road to Knoxville, calling in all guards and pickets and leaving a small detail of convalescents and men least able to march to guard the property left in the several regimental and other camps. The men will carry their overcoats, blankets, and shelter-tents, three days' rations in

haversacks, and forty rounds of ammunition per man. Forty rounds extra per man will be carried by the wagons. No wagons will be taken excepting those for extra ammunition.

By command of Major-General Parke:

SAML. WRIGHT,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 34. } CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *February 3, 1864.*

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VI. At his own request, Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, is relieved from duty as inspector-general at these headquarters, to enable him to take command of his regiment.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., February 6, 1864.*

1. Maj. Southard Hoffman, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported in person to the major-general commanding, in compliance with orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, will report without delay to Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty with Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker.

2. Lieut. Col. J. H. Hammond, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, will immediately proceed to Louisville, Ky., and assume command of the depot for drafted men at that place.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Lexington, Ky., February 7, 1864.*

I. The commanding officer of the First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery will at once proceed with his entire regiment to Knoxville, Tenn. (marching across the country), and reporting to Brigadier-General Tillson, chief of artillery, for duty.

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By command of Major-General Foster:

W. P. ANDERSON,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *February 8, 1864.*

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17. The Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Maj. M. L. Patterson commanding, is hereby assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division,

Twenty-third Army Corps. Major Patterson will report in person to Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps, at Knoxville, Tenn., for instructions.

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By command of Major-General Foster:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., February 10, 1864.*

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XVI. Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with orders from the War Department, is assigned to the command of the Second Cavalry Division.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *February 11, 1864.*

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5. Lieut. Col. C. C. Matson, commanding Sixth Indiana Cavalry, will with his command proceed to Mount Sterling, Ky., and report to Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, chief of cavalry, Department of the Ohio, for remount.

6. Col. Christian Thielemann, commanding Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, will with his command proceed to Mount Sterling, Ky., and report to Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, chief of cavalry, Department of the Ohio, for remount.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 71. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 12, 1864.*

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2. Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed at once to Saint Louis, Mo., and relieve Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, in charge of the cavalry depot at that place. On being relieved General Hatch will report in person without delay for duty to Major-General Gillmore, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of the South.

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By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 72. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 13, 1864.*

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31. Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch, U. S. Volunteers, will return to Saint Louis, Mo., as soon as he has finished his business with the Cavalry Bureau in this city and remain in discharge of his previous duties there until relieved by General Davidson, after which he will proceed to report to Major-General Gillmore, commanding Department of the South, as already ordered.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *February 13, 1864.*

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3. The Third and Sixth Regiments of Tennessee Volunteer Infantry are hereby temporarily assigned to the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah commanding, to whom the commanding officers of those regiments will at once report in person for instructions.

* * * * * * *

6. Authority is hereby granted to Maj. G. W. Kirk, of the Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry, to raise a regiment of troops in the eastern front of Tennessee and western part of North Carolina. The regiment will be organized as infantry, and will be mustered into the service of the United States to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged. The regiment will rendezvous as soon as practicable at headquarters Department of the Ohio, or other place to be hereinafter designated, to be mustered into service. The commanding officer is authorized to mount his regiment, or such portion of it as may from time to time be necessary, upon private or captured horses. This regiment will be known as the Third Regiment of North Carolina Mounted Infantry.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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FEBRUARY 13, [1864.]

Major-General THOMAS:

My spies report Longstreet on the 11th moving in force from Morristown toward Strawberry Plains. He is bringing supplies by rail from Jonesborough. I cannot learn that he has received any re-enforcements, and do not think he has. I interpret his movement to mean simply the occupation of Strawberry Plains.

[32.] J. M. S[CHOFIELD].

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WITH CAVALRY ADVANCE,
*February 13, 1864—4 p. m.*

Major-General MCPHERSON,
*Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:*

Road is much obstructed by trees felled at ford, and at ascents and decents of hills. Send forward as many axes and axmen as you can

spare, making allowance for relief to work day and night. I fear we will be bothered by this. At the second creek from where you camped (Decatur), Tulissa Creek, on this side, there is a good road leading to Chunky's Station. Send a brigade down at daylight and let them return to this road by some one which comes in ahead of this. We are now said to be eighteen miles from Meridian, but I fear the obstructions will delay us much.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
*Major-General.*

[32.]

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FEBRUARY 14, [1864.]

Major-General GRANGER,
*Loudon:*

Longstreet has advanced to Strawberry Plains and appears to be preparing to cross the river. It will probably be necessary for a portion of your command to move in this direction soon. Be prepared to move one division without delay.

J. M. S[CHOFIELD].

[32.]

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Knoxville, Tenn., February 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. FERRERO,
*Commanding First Division, Ninth Army Corps:*

You will move your command to-morrow morning as early as possible and encamp in the vicinity of the Clinton road as near the city of Knoxville as possible, giving due consideration to convenience of supplying wood and water. The two divisions of the corps will encamp in a body.

By command of Major-General Parke:

SAML. WRIGHT,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[32.]

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HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Motley's Ford, Tenn., February 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
*Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The following extract from the report of a scout made by Captain Warren, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, from Maryville, just received, is transmitted for the information of the major-general commanding:

MARYVILLE, TENN., *February 13, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

* * * * * * *

Captain Warren, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, has just returned from a most successful scout, having gone on the main Sevierville road, two miles and a half beyond Trundle's Cross-Roads, to Boyd's Creek. Captain Warren captured five prisoners (cavalrymen), from whom (and the citizens on the route) he obtained the information that Armstrong's division of cavalry and Bushrod Johnson's division of infantry were camped on Pigeon River between Cannon's Mills and Sevierville. Prisoners report the enemy to be preparing for a move. In what direction is unknown.

T. F. ALLEN,
*Lieutenant and Adjutant.*

I am, general, your very obedient servant,

EDWARD M. McCOOK,
*Colonel, Commanding.*

[32.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
*On March, February 14, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Major-General MCPHERSON,
*Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: We are now with General Veatch's division, near its rear. The general commanding says if you wish to see him particularly to ride forward. He will remain at this portion of the line in its movements till you communicate with him.

I am, general, yours, truly,

L. M. DAYTON,
*Aide-de-Camp.*

[32.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Oktibbeha, February 14, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

General MCPHERSON,
*Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that from a man just captured he is assured that Meridian is abandoned. He also says Lee is on your right flank. He wishes you to have the train well cared for, and you may also support the brigade sent to the railroad by the whole division if necessary. Our cavalry are over the creek, and he expects every moment to hear of their occupation of Meridian. He believes the enemy gone and place burned.

I am, general, yours, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
*Aide-de-Camp.*

[32.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Oktibbeha, February 14, 1864—2 p. m.*

General MCPHERSON,
*Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to send the inclosed paper for information.* He says you may move your command into Meridian or camp it on this creek, where there is good ground, as you wish. Although we have no tidings from the front, he is sure Meridian is in our possession, for the cavalry has been over for two hours and General Smith's whole division is over, the advance crossing one hour and a half since. General Hurlbut's command will be camped south toward Enterprise to-night. Your division, in support of the brigade sent to the railroad and guarding the train, he says, can be well employed on the railroad at Tunnel Hill and Chunky's Stations at your discretion. The reserve train he prefers remaining where it is, as the supplies therein he designs for use on the return. We have plenty here of forage and provisions. We have no positive information from General Sooy Smith, but report from the inhabitants places him thirty miles north, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, yesterday. The general wishes to see you in person to-night. Your dispatch of 12 m. just received.

I am, general, with respect, yours, truly,

L. M. DAYTON,
*Aide-de-Camp.*

[32.]

*Not found.

SAGEVILLE,
*Seven Miles from Meridian, February 16, 1864—10.30 o'clock.*

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON:

We have met nothing to obstruct our advance as yet. The roads are good. The bridge this side of Enterprise is reported to be destroyed, but I think I can repair it in time to reach the town to-night. Our line of march is so far from the railroad that I do not think that I can do much destroying it to-day. I will send you word from the Oktibbeha.*

Respectfully, &c.,

M. M. CROCKER,
[32.] *Brigadier-General.*

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ENTERPRISE, *February 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON,
*Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:*

The advance of my command arrived at this place at 3.30 p. m., and the entire command is now encamped in town. We met no opposition. The road is generally good. There has been no bridge across the Oktibbeha at the crossing three miles from here for some time, but the fording is not bad and the infantry can cross on the railroad bridge. In view of the probability of your desiring to cross with the rest of your command, I did not destroy the bridge, but will leave it to be done hereafter. I have not succeeded in finding any breadstuff, but provisions of every other kind seem to be plenty. Corn can be procured, but there are no mills in town, and I have not had time to look for any outside, but will do so in the morning. Everything has been removed from here—all the Government property and all private property that could be transported. Citizens say that all the troops here except two brigades went toward Demopolis; that the two brigades went to Mobile. I don't think there are any troops in this vicinity, except, perhaps, a few wandering companies of cavalry. I will send Gresham with his brigade and the cavalry in the morning to Quitman to destroy the railroad bridges at that place, and will put the rest of my command vigorously at work destroying the railroad in this vicinity. I did not have time to do anything of importance destroying the road to-day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. CROCKER,
[32.] *Brigadier-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ESCORT TO TRAIN,
*Near Tallahatta, February 16, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps:*

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that nothing of importance has occurred so far, and I can hear of no very large bodies of rebels in this vicinity, although small parties are around us on all sides, and our foraging parties generally exchange shots with a few rebels every day. A party, said to consist of two regiments of Texas cavalry, are on the creek beyond Matthews' place, and a party of sixty are said to be camped near the forks of the road to Union (Texans also) for the purpose of making a dash on

*See also McPherson to Crocker, Vol. XXXII, Part II, p. 400.

the train when it moves from here. Refugees and deserters are being brought in, and I am informed by the citizens here that there are about 400 conscripts in the woods around here. I feel perfectly secure about the train. There is no danger except for foraging parties, and I send a strong escort. We will be on hand as soon as possible after being relieved by Colonel Potts with his brigade.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. CHAMBERS,

[32.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding Escort to Train.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., February 17, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. Col. D. C. McCallum, general manager of military railroads within this military division, is hereby directed to proceed at once to complete and set at work the rolling-mill at Chattanooga, Tenn.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,

[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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FEBRUARY 17, [1864.]

Major-General GRANT:

I can make General Cox useful, but cannot give him a command nor other duty acceptable to him. He desires a command in the field. If one can be given him, I recommend that it be done.

J. M. S[CHOFIELD].

[32.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *February 17, 1864.*

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9. The Tenth Michigan Cavalry, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, and Sixty-third Indiana Infantry, now at or near Camp Burnside, Ky., will move without unnecessary delay to Knoxville, Tenn. The regiments will be supplied with pack-mules and packs sufficient to transport their necessary camp equipage and provisions. They will turn over all wagons, harness, and surplus quartermaster's property to the quartermaster at Camp Burnside. The regiments will move independently of each other in the order above named as soon as the necessary pack animals can be furnished. The Ninth New Hampshire Infantry, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry, and Twenty-second Indiana Battery will remain at Camp Burnside until further orders. Brig. Gen. Speed S. Fry, U. S. Volunteers, will return without delay to Camp Burnside and assume command of all the troops at that place. He will see that this order is promptly executed.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,

[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

FEBRUARY 18, [1864]—6.30 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Nothing important from the front to-day. The position of Longstreet's main force remains unchanged. I am now satisfied that his cavalry started for a raid in rear of Loudon, but were compelled to abandon it, the Little Tennessee being impassable.

J. M. S[CHOFIELD].

[32.]

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FEBRUARY 18, [1864.]

Major-General GRANGER:

Longstreet's movements, I think, clearly indicate some aggressive design. It does not appear to be an attack upon this place. He may intend an attack upon Loudon for the purpose of obtaining supplies, to be made by a portion of his force while he makes a demonstration upon this place. I think for the present stores should not be permitted to accumulate at Loudon. Push them across the river as rapidly as possible. I will send down the steamer Chattanooga to-morrow. Can you ferry stores across as fast as they are now arriving from Chattanooga?

J. M. S[CHOFIELD].

[32.]

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Enterprise, Miss., February 18, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON,
*Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:*

The expedition under Brigadier-General Gresham has been entirely successful. They completely destroyed the bridges and trestle-work in the vicinity of Quitman. General Gresham encamped within six miles of this place last night, and is engaged this morning burning the small bridge and trestle-work across Alligator Swamp. He will be in by 12 m. We have completely destroyed about seven miles of the road, and I have four regiments at work this morning. They have their hands in and work with a good will. I succeeded in finding one small mill in town and have made about 300 bushels of meal. It will continue to work, grinding about ten bushels per hour. Have heard no complaints of scarcity of food as yet.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. CROCKER,
*Brigadier-General.*

[32.]

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FEBRUARY 21, [1864.]

Major-General GRANT:

I am watching Longstreet carefully, and will avail myself of every opportunity to strike him. My cavalry is far inferior to that of the enemy, and I have no portable bridge; hence my movements have been very much restricted during the high water. I intended to attack the enemy on Flat Creek, but he retreated after my reconnaissance of yesterday. I will have a bridge in a few days. Longstreet cannot intend to invest this place without he receives re-enforcements. I think his movements clearly indicate that he expects re-enforcements enough to enable him to do so. General Thomas' movement may affect Longstreet's. I will watch him closely and do all I can, but it is impossible

to do much under present circumstances. Indeed, I have thought, as suggested in your dispatch of the 12th instant,* that it was most important to prepare for future operations.

J. M. S[CHOFIELD].

[32.]

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Chattanooga, February 22, 1864—1 a. m.*

Major-General PALMER,
*Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: A scout just in reports that Cleburne's division with Wharton's cavalry brigade are at La Fayette this morning and expect to be in McLemore's Cove by 10 a. m. You had better not advance toward Ringgold any farther than you now are. Reconnoiter in the direction of Pond Spring, and if the report is found to be true endeavor to fall upon Cleburne's flank and drive him back against the mountain, unless he retires. In case it becomes necessary to move toward McLemore's Cove leave a force to observe the road between this place and Ringgold, with orders to inform you of all movements on that road. Send me the earliest information you can get as to the true position of the enemy.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[32.]

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*February 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General TYNDALE:

Cleburne's division of the rebel army is reported at La Fayette with intention of moving into McLemore's Cove this morning. He may attack the railroad between here and Bridgeport. Keep your troops on the alert and throw the cavalry as far to the front as practicable. Send timely information of any approach of the enemy at once. Acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch.

By command of Major-General Howard:

C. W. ASMUSSEN,
*Chief of Staff.*

Telegraph operator will inform the commanding officer at Whiteside's and Bridgeport at the same time.

[32.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*February 23, 1864.*

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8. Col. S. A. Strickland, commanding Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, will report with his command to Major-General Stoneman, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps, for duty.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[32.]

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* See Vol. XXXII, Part II, p. 374.

FEBRUARY 23, [1864.]

Major-General GRANT:

I sent a reconnaissance toward Sevierville under General Hascall and another toward Strawberry Plains under Colonel Garrard on the 21st. Each had a skirmish with the enemy. General Hascall captured nine prisoners and killed several of the enemy. He lost one man killed and several wounded. The enemy fell back and recrossed the Holston at Strawberry Plains, and the French Broad at Boyd's Ferry. Longstreet has taken up his pontoon bridge at Strawberry Plains. A reconnaissance in force under General Stoneman found no enemy south of the French Broad to-day.

[32.] J. M. S[CHOFIELD].

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*February 23, 1864.*

Capt. H. W. PERKINS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps:*

CAPTAIN: Scouts sent to McLemore's Cove have returned and report two regiments of cavalry only at La Fayette. No force except small parties of rebel scouts have been in the cove since Sunday. All reports from scouts sent from the troops at Whiteside's, Shellmound, and Bridgeport show that no force of the enemy entered the cove. Some of the scouts went within fifteen miles of La Fayette and only saw three rebel scouts. No force this side of Pigeon Mountains, the scouts crossing through McDaniel's Gap into the cove. Scouts toward Lebanon report two parties of rebel cavalry on Sand Mountain, 140 men strong, respectively, going toward Guntersville. Citizens report to the scouts that they have heard firing in the direction of Lebanon yesterday, and assert that there has been fighting at that place.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. SCHURZ,
[32.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*February 24, 1864.*

Captain PERKINS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps:*

CAPTAIN: A patrol of the Second Kentucky Cavalry under charge of Lieutenant Higgins, of my escort, has just returned from McLemore's Cove. He left these headquarters on the 22d instant, went to Johnson's Crook, and returned through McLemore's Cove. He reports that no force of any consequence, but a few scouting parties (four or seven men strong) only, had been in the cove since Sunday. He met a scout of General Thomas who reported no force at La Fayette. Could not hear anything about affairs at Lebanon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. SCHURZ,
[32.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 56. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*February 25, 1864.*

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4. Capt. J. Bates Dickson, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from duty at headquarters Department of the Ohio, Knoxville, Tenn.,

and will proceed via Chattanooga and Nashville to Lexington, Ky., and relieve Capt. W. P. Anderson, assistant adjutant-general, in charge of the branch of the assistant adjutant-general's office at that post.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[32.]

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NEW MARKET, *February 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
*Commanding Ninth Army Corps, Mossy Creek:*

GENERAL: The general commanding proposes moving your command and General Wood's division of the Fourth Corps to Morristown to-morrow, and directs that you move at an early hour unless you receive other orders from these headquarters before morning. He wishes every effort used, both by Colonel Garrard's cavalry and by such scouts, citizens, or others as you may be able to obtain, to learn the actual present position of the enemy, their force, movements, &c., and that all information of value that you may thus procure be sent to these headquarters. Should you learn anything showing that it would be manifestly hazardous to move your corps in advance before Wood's division is closed up upon your column, you will suspend your movement until the force is united, using your sound discretion in the matter. The commanding general expects to reach in person the head of the column before it arrives at Morristown, and to have the whole force well in hand, Judah's division, of the Twenty-third Corps, to be somewhere between Mossy Creek and Morristown. Particular inquiry is suggested as to the existence of a rebel force at Bull's Gap and as to the practicability of the road running [in] that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
*Acting Chief of Staff.*

[32.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., February 28, 1864.*

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XI. Brig. Gen. C. L. Matthies will, with that portion of the Fifteenth Army Corps under his command, march on Tuesday next (March 1) from Cleveland, Tenn., on their return to the corps to which they belong. They will report their return to Major-General Logan, commanding.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[32.]

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MORRISTOWN, *February 29, 1864.*

Major-General PARKE,
*Commanding Ninth Corps:*

GENERAL: Two companies of Garrard's cavalry are on the Russellville road in front of the infantry outposts, and are expected to report to you, as the whole of that cavalry force has been doing through the

day. The general commanding desires that you order a reconnaissance toward Russellville to be made by a party of the cavalry referred to, starting to-morrow morning a little before day, so that we may be fully advised should any movement of the enemy take place to-night. General S[chofield] wishes that the troops may be upon the alert at daybreak and all proper precaution taken against surprise from any direction by parties large or small. Please give orders to the cavalry to report through you as heretofore.

J. D. COX,
[32.] *Acting Chief of Staff.*

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MORRISTOWN, *February 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
*Chief of Staff, Department of Ohio:*

GENERAL: The commanding general desires that reports be made daily of the number of wagons arriving at Strawberry Plains and loaded with stores for the command, as well as of the progress made with the bridge. As the divisions here have little or no extra transportation, the command is dependent upon the arrival of the expected wagons and teams from the rear, and no labor should be spared in the quartermaster's and subsistence departments to push everything forward. The enemy are reported still in force between Bull's Gap and Greeneville, but reports are conflicting, and it will require some hours to test their truth. We hope to know definitely by morning.

J. D. COX,
[32.] *Acting Chief of Staff.*

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NEW MARKET, *February 29, 1864.*

Major-General STONEMAN,
*Commanding Twenty-third Corps:*

SIR: The general commanding desires a report by return orderly as to the progress made by General Judah's division last night, and directs that as long a march be made by your command to-day as is practicable. He expects the Ninth and Fourth Corps to reach Morristown this evening (eighteen miles from this place), and wished the distance between those portions of the command and your own reduced as much as practicable. A portion of the supply train was to accompany General Judah's division, and it is desired that this train should be kept well up with the infantry.

Very respectfully, &c.,
J. D. COX,
[32.] *Acting Chief of Staff.*

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MORRISTOWN, *February 29, 1864.*

Major-General STONEMAN,
*Commanding Twenty-third Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that your command move at daybreak to-morrow and push forward rapidly to this place, where he wishes to have the whole force concentrated as early to-morrow as may be. Reports place the enemy between Bull's Gap and Greeneville and are conflicting as to movements contemplated by him. Please report your position of camp to-night, and what stores are in the train with you.

J. D. COX,
[32.] *Acting Chief of Staff.*

MORRISTOWN, *March 1, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER,
*Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge receipt of 12.30 and 4.30 p. m. of yesterday, and to say in reply that the danger of our lacking subsistence stores is greater than that we shall need ammunition. He therefore wishes the train of sixty wagons loaded with subsistence stores and forage. The continued heavy rain will make transportation quickly precarious and the supply of food for a number of days in advance become a primary consideration. The general wishes the attention of those in charge of the matter particularly called to the necessity of flooring culverts, cattle guards, and bridges in case supplies are attempted to be sent by rail cars drawn by mules. Reports indicate that the bulk of Longstreet's force is between Bull's Gap and Greeneville, and that their movement has been suspended for several days past, portions of the force returning some miles in this direction since Friday last. Captain King has been assigned to depot commissary duty as Colonel Barriger desired.

J. D. COX,
[32.] *Acting Chief of Staff.*

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MORRISTOWN, *March 1, 1864.*

Major-General PARKE,
*Commanding Ninth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that your command be prepared to march at daybreak to-morrow morning, and requests me to say that after your orders for preparations of the troops are issued he will be pleased to see you personally at these headquarters to explain the purpose and indicate the movement.

J. D. COX,
*Acting Chief of Staff.*

(Same to Brigadier-General Wood.)
[32.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *March 7, 1864.*

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11. All orders authorizing the expenditure of money by the United States in the construction of railroads in Kentucky, or authorizing the impressment of negroes to work on such railroads, are hereby revoked.

* * * * * * *

26. The Fiftieth Ohio Infantry will relieve the One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry as part of the permanent garrison of Knoxville, Tenn., and the One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry will rejoin the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

* * * * * *

By command of Major-General Schofield:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, March 7, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

X. Brig. Gen. Mason Brayman, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty with the Sixteenth Army Corps, and will report to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
*Aide-de-Camp.*

[32.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, Tenn., March 8, 1864.*

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12. Col. S. A. Strickland, commanding Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, will report to Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, chief of artillery, commanding defenses of Knoxville, Loudon, and Kingston.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Schofield:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[32.]

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*March 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:*

GENERAL: Two deserters from General Walker's body guard just came in. They left Dalton on the 2d of this month. They report 30,000 men at Dalton. Hardee's corps, consisting of Walker's, Cheatham's, and Cleburne's divisions, and Hindman's corps, consisting of Stevenson's, Anderson's, and another division, each division three brigades strong, one battery to each brigade. The brigades of Baldwin and Cumming are at or near Resaca, on the Coosawattee River. Two months ago the troops of the rebel army were organized into brigades according to the States the troops were enlisted from, and the South Carolina troops were then at Charleston. There was a rumor that some rebel cavalry had entered McLemore's Cove, but my scouts have just returned and report this rumor not to be true.

Respectfully, yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
*Major-General.*

(Copy to Maj. Gen. J. Hooker, commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Corps.)

[32.]

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*March 10, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:*

GENERAL: My scouts report a squad of rebel cavalry in McLemore's Cove. Two of the enemy's scouts came to Stevens' Gap. One of them,

a son of Mr. Stevens, was wounded by a Union scout in the shoulder. They said that about twenty-five men were sent into the cove to scout that country, remaining in the cove. Mr. Stevens' son said that the cavalry at Rome was ordered to move to Dalton.

Respectfully, yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
[32.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

---

MORRISTOWN, *March 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
*Chattanooga:*

I have sent General Granger a brigade of cavalry with orders to relieve all of Colonel McCook's division as soon as practicable. Please correspond with him on the subject.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
[32.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

---

MORRISTOWN, TENN., *March 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General STURGIS,
*Commanding Cavalry Corps, Mount Sterling, Ky.:*

I am informed that Colonel Wolford, in a speech at Lexington on the 10th instant, denounced the President as a tyrant and usurper, and advised Kentucky to forcibly resist the drafting of negroes. Ascertain the truth of this report and inform me. If it is true, arrest Colonel Wolford and bring him to trial.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
[32.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *March 14, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. The Tenth Michigan Cavalry, Col. [Thaddeus Foote] commanding, will proceed to Morristown, Tenn., by way of Blain's Cross-Roads, Rutledge, and Bean's Station and report to the major-general commanding for duty. The regiment will march to-morrow morning, the 15th instant, with three wagons, the men to take three days' rations and forty rounds ammunition in the boxes. Sixty rounds of ammunition additional will be taken in the wagons. * * *

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Schofield:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

MORRISTOWN, TENN., *March 14, 1864.*

Major-General STONEMAN,
*Commanding Twenty-third Corps:*

GENERAL: Colonel Klein reports that the enemy's infantry is moving toward his position, Springvale, north from Chucky road, and the

direction of Bull's Gap, in what force he does not know. Direct Colonel Garrard to be on the alert and to reconnoiter as far to his right as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
[32.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

---

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*Near Morristown, Tenn., March 14, 1864.*

Capt. R. A. HUTCHINS,
*Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. First Division, Ninth Army Corps:*

CAPTAIN: I herewith send you nine prisoners captured by Colonel Klein's cavalry this morning. The enemy under command of Major Day, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, charged on what they supposed to be our picket-line. Colonel Klein drove them back about two miles till they came upon their line of battle, killing 1, wounding 2, and taking these men prisoners. The colonel lost no horses or men in the attack.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. MORRISON,
[32.] *Colonel, Commanding Brigade.*

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD INDIANA CAVALRY,
*Springvale, March 14, 1864.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
*Headquarters Ninth Army Corps:*

SIR: The enemy in considerable force charged through our pickets on my camp. I drove them back over two miles in confusion. We killed 1, wounded 2, and captured 9, which I send you per guard delivering this. I lost no men or horses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT KLEIN,
[32.] *Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 74. } DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Chattanooga, Tenn., March 14, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. Col. John J. Funkhouser, Ninety-eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry, will report without delay at Nashville, Tenn., and assume command of the cavalry camp at that place.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*March 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General TYNDALE:

Inform your patrols and reconnaissances that the rebel cavalry has shown itself on Sand Mountain to-day in small squads for the purpose of capturing some of the First Alabama Cavalry.

O. O. HOWARD,
[32.] *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*March 14, 1864.*

Lieutenant BANCROFT,
*Commanding Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery:*

LIEUTENANT: The general commanding regrets exceedingly that the exigencies of the service should occasion the detaching from this corps of your battery. During the time you have served with us your battery has given complete satisfaction both in camp and in action. I have endeavored to express my gratitude due to Lieutenant Wilkeson, who fell at Gettysburg. I renew the same to yourself and the officers and soldiers under your command. Whenever you are permitted to return to the corps it will afford me sincere pleasure.

Respectfully, yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
[32.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Morristown, Tenn., March 15, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
*Nashville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I find the enemy still in force on Lick Creek and at Bull's Gap. A division of cavalry, probably about 3,000 strong, has been sent to Georgia, and perhaps a brigade of infantry to Virginia. I have information which I deem reliable that several batteries of artillery and a large number of wagons have been sent to the rear on the cars. The animals were all retained at Greeneville, and the enemy have been unusually active in impressing all the animals in the country and collecting them at Greeneville, where McLaws' division has been for several days. It is currently reported among the rebel soldiers that McLaws' division is to be mounted and is to make a raid into Kentucky. My interpretation of these facts is that McLaws is going into Georgia, that he has sent his artillery and wagons by rail, and intends to march his men and animals by the French Broad road. Possibly the popular interpretation may be the true one, but I think not. He cannot possibly undertake such an expedition for several weeks to come if it be contemplated. If McLaws' division goes to Georgia, Longstreet's command will be reduced to about an equality with mine. But the removal of the Ninth Corps again leaves me with an inferior force and prevents my taking advantage of the enemy's weakness. If, on the contrary, McLaws' division does not leave, I will be exposed, as soon as the removal of the Ninth Corps is discovered, to being driven back across the Holston. Another very large part of my present command, General Granger's corps, is in much the same condition as the Ninth has been; that is, liable to be called away from me at any moment. The troops know and feel this, and hence do not act with the same feeling as if they were properly a part of this army. Under such circumstances I am able to do almost nothing. If I advance to-day I may be compelled to fall back to-morrow, though able when I started to beat the enemy in my front. I hope I may be given a permanent force which I can rely upon keeping long enough to carry out the campaign which is before me.

In this connection I desire to refer to another matter. Now that the Ninth Corps is taken away, the Twenty-third Corps is the only one properly belonging to this department. I have only one division of

Granger's corps with me in the field, and I presume that, with the remainder of his corps, may be ordered away at any time. This will leave me in the field with but one corps, that a very small one, and having a commander regularly assigned to it. Either I must virtually deprive General Stoneman of his command, or else I have nothing to do with the field myself. Even if I were to retain all the troops I have, and get all I want, the whole would be only enough for a single corps, and would be far more efficient under a single corps organization than it is at present. I now have nominally three corps, with all their cumbrous staff organizations, and yet cannot put 15,000 muskets in the field. I respectfully request that whatever troops I am to have may be organized into a single corps under my immediate command. I do not make this request for the purpose of displacing General Stoneman. I have no fault to find with him, but I can see no use whatever for an intermediate commander between myself and the only corps I have. That corps is now so small that I cannot do otherwise than add to it the new troops you propose to send me. Hence, even if I retain Granger's troops, I will at best have but a corps and one division in the field. If you do not think it best to adopt this suggestion, would it not be better to give me the whole of Granger's corps, and let me use the new troops you are now sending to hold the railroad between Knoxville and Chattanooga? Two divisions of Granger's corps are now under my command, one here and the other on the railroad. I would bring the other here and replace it by the [new] regiments but for the uncertainty how long I shall be permitted to keep that corps. If it is your intention for me to have the use of Granger's corps, or the two divisions under my command until the campaign here is ended, I will bring the other division forward as soon as it can be relieved. This will remove to a reasonable extent the difficulty I have mentioned by giving me, at least nominally, two corps. I hope, general, you will definitely arrange this matter so as to remove the uncertainty and embarrassment of my present position.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

[32.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Morristown, Tenn., March 15, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
*Nashville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: My consideration of the plan of campaign in East Tennessee leads me to doubt the wisdom of limiting our operations here to merely driving the enemy out and preventing his return. If the Army of the Potomac is to act offensively and endeavor to drive Lee out of Virginia, it appears to me that our efforts in East Tennessee should be directed rather to the preservation than to the destruction of the Virginia railroad. In the event of our occupation of Central Virginia this road would be of immense value to us, and could be protected by a very small force, for the mountains south of it form an impassable barrier except at a few points, and these easily held. The troops now employed in holding Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky would be sufficient to hold this line, and at the same time do their present service more effectually than now. It seems to me entirely practicable and, at the same time, an economical use of force to push a column sufficiently strong for the purpose up as far as New River, and drive the enemy out of that portion of the country from which he can threaten Kentucky or

West Virginia, and thus make available for service on this line the troops now employed there. After reaching New River, supplies could be drawn from the Kanawha Valley without serious difficulty. A force occupying that position could co operate effectually with the Army of the Potomac and, in the event of its success, join and become a part of it. The force necessary to carry out this plan would be no greater than that required to drive the enemy beyond Bristol and destroy the railroad beyond that point far enough for defensive purposes, and not very much larger than would have to be left in East Tennessee after the enemy is driven out. The question is, cannot the whole of the force to be put on this line be pushed forward into Virginia, continue an active force, and preserve the railroad for our use when we shall have gained possession of Virginia, instead of destroying the railroad and the one-half or more of the force remaining inactive during the remainder of the campaign, while the other half returns all the way to Chattanooga? I desire simply to suggest this question for your consideration. It will doubtless be time enough to decide it when we have driven the enemy out of Tennessee. This should, in my opinion, be done as soon as possible. Four or six weeks hence it will be practicable for them to attempt the raid into Kentucky for which they now appear to be preparing. It will then require far more troops to keep the enemy out of Kentucky and Middle Tennessee than it now would to drive him out of Tennessee and render it impossible for him to return. The diminution of my command by the removal of the Ninth Corps and the delay in arrival of expected re-enforcements give me some anxiety on this subject. Heretofore I have requested that all re-enforcements be sent me here. In doing so I have relied upon our ability to drive the enemy out of Tennessee before the season when his troops could subsist themselves during a raid into Kentucky. If my advance be delayed much longer the question will be changed to one of defense, and I will be compelled to concentrate troops in Kentucky.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
*Major-General.*

[32.]

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MORRISTOWN, *March 15, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
*Nashville, Tenn.:*

The Ninth Army Corps will be sent at once as ordered. I hope troops will be sent me with as little delay as possible. The enemy is still in my immediate front in superior force.*

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[32.]

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MORRISTOWN, TENN., *March 15, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
*Nashville:*

I want the six infantry regiments here in Tennessee. I do not want the cavalry now because I cannot forage it, but would like to have it ordered to report to General Sturgis at Mount Sterling, Ky. Are the cavalry regiments new or old?†

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[32.]

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* This in reply to Grant, 8.30 p. m., Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 68.
† This in reply to Grant, Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 76.

SHELLMOUND, *March 15, 1864.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, ELEVENTH CORPS:

I have sent out large patrols and orders for scouts to keep in their front and draw the rebel cavalry, if any, into the fire of our infantry.

H. TYNDALE,
[32.] *Brigadier-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, Tenn., March 16, 1864.*

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4. The Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, now at Knoxville, will proceed to Morristown, Tenn., and report for duty to Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps. * * *

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, Tenn., March 17, 1864.*

1. Capt. Robert Morrow, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having, in accordance with orders from the War Department, reported to the major-general commanding the department, is hereby assigned to duty at these headquarters.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Morristown, Tenn., March 17, 1864.*

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IV. Captain Shields' Nineteenth Ohio Battery is hereby attached to the Twenty-third Army Corps, and will report for duty to Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps.

V. The command will move to-morrow morning in the following order: Wood's division, Fourth Army Corps, will move at daybreak, the wagons moving in advance of the body of the division. The division will march to New Market. The Twenty-third Army Corps will move at 8 o'clock, the trains moving in same manner as above prescribed. Colonel Garrard's cavalry will cover the movement upon the Russellville road, remaining at and in front of Morristown until noon, unless attacked by superior force of the enemy, in which case he will fall back upon the rear guard of the Twenty-third Corps for support. The Twenty-third Corps will march to Mossy Creek. The Tenth Michigan Cavalry will march from Springvale at daylight and report at Morristown to Colonel Garrard, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The Third Indiana Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Klein commanding, will march at 8 o'clock, taking the Dandridge road to Kimbrough's Cross-Roads, and thence to Mossy Creek. All the cavalry, on being united

at Mossy Creek, will report to Colonel Garrard, who will receive his orders from Major-General Stoneman, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
[32.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 78. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., March 18, 1864.*

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XVII. The following-named regiments are detailed to form a permanent garrison of the post of Chattanooga. They are relieved from duty with the brigades to which they have been heretofore assigned and will report to Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman, commanding post: Fifteenth, Fifty-first, Twenty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, and Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, Twenty-fourth and Third Ohio Volunteers, and Eighth Kentucky Volunteers.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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COLUMBUS, OHIO, *March 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General VANCE, C. S. Army,
*Camp Chase:*

SIR: At the time of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by my troops Captain De Silva was left there sick. After his exchange he wrote to me that he had had the honor of dining with you and Colonel (afterward General) Rains, and that you informed him of the intention of General Stevenson to send a force under your command through Baptist Gap in order to gain my rear, while at the same time another force was to take position on the north side of the Cumberland, in order to command the ford, while Stevenson with 15,000 men was to press my rear. If consistent with your views of propriety, I would be gratified by your informing me of the plans contemplated by General Stevenson to cut off the retreat of my command. I should not ask this could it in any way do prejudice, but as it is a mere question of history I feel no delicacy in making the request; and I do so with the greater confidence in consequence of the strict regard to the rules of honorable warfare which always governed our respective forces when opposed to each other in the field.

With sincere wishes for your health and personal comfort, I am, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,

[16.] GEORGE W. MORGAN.

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CAMP CHASE, OHIO, *March 22, 1864.*

General GEORGE W. MORGAN,
*Columbus, Ohio:*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of yesterday, from Columbus, was handed me same day, and I hasten to make such response as I feel consistent with my duty to my Government. I am confident, general, that you will appreciate my feelings of embarrasment in fully complying with your request. While, therefore, I am anxious to gratify the desire of so gallant and fair a foeman as you proved yourself to be, I must bear in mind that my own brethren in arms are now in front of Cumberland

Gap. It is true that time has elapsed sufficient for the Federal troops to know every path across the mountains, and native guides, doubtless, always in readiness to point out the passes, yet, if by any turn, a statement of mine should be used to the prejudice of my country I should regard myself as blamable in the highest degree. Permit me to say, my dear sir, that there is no want of confidence in your honor that makes me hesitate now to make a full statement but a remembrance that our correspondence cannot be confidential. I think although that my duty does not prevent my saying that I did have the honor of commanding a brigade at the time mentioned by you, and had opened the way proposed for use sufficiently to cross the mountain, and had effected a crossing on the morning of July 18, 1862 (if not mistaken in the date), the morning the last of your troops left the gap. Without going into details I will say that in a short time our troops would have covered the Yellow Creek road and the Harlan County road in your rear, and would have thus fully cut off your retreat, your front being pressed at same time. It was the opinion of every officer of rank in our command that you moved exactly at the proper time, and with great skill and judgment. Let it be borne in mind that a few days previous General Leadbetter was in your rear, and of course the difficulties of retreat would have been greatly enhanced. His moving off and our other plans not consummated left the way open for you, and you wisely availed yourself of the opening. I remember with pleasure the chivalrous bearing of the troops on both sides in the frequent skirmishes between them, as well as the courtesy which prevailed in times of less excitement and activity. If this response of mine should not be full enough to meet your views, I will be pleased to hear from you again, and at some future period will endeavor to give more particulars.

I am, general, with great respect, your obliged and obedient servant,

ROBT. B. VANCE,

[16.] *Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.*

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HDQRS. FIRST ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
*Culpeper Court-House, March 21, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
*Washington:*

There is quite as much cavalry with the Department of the Ohio as can be kept equipped and fed, without the Second Ohio. I see, therefore, no objection to it being ordered to Annapolis.*

U. S. GRANT,

[32.] *Lieutenant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 127. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, March 25, 1864.*

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3. The telegram of March 23, 1864, from Headquarters of the Army, directing Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan to repair at once to Washington and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army, is hereby confirmed.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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*This in reply to Halleck, Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 135.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *March 25, 1864.*

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6. Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, now temporarily in command of the District of Kentucky, is hereby permanently assigned to that command. Brig. Gen. J. Ammen will report for orders to the headquarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

R. MORROW,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[32.]

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SHELLMOUND, TENN., *March 27, 1864.*

Major-General HOWARD:

The scouts from the First Brigade (of the First Alabama Cavalry) came in contact with about fifty rebel cavalry near Caperton's Ferry at 1 o'clock to day; exchanged shots with them. The rebels followed them to within three miles of camp. The several post commanders have been notified to keep out scouts and vigilant patrols, and the pickets have been cautioned.

TYNDALE,
*Brigadier-General.*

[32.]

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*March 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:*

GENERAL: My scouts report that a party of about 150 rebels entered McLemore's Cove Saturday, 26th instant, through Blue Bird Gap. About twenty five came to Cassandra yesterday; they encamped about four miles south of Cassandra. General Tyndale reports that scouts of the First Alabama Cavalry came in contact yesterday at 1 p. m. with about fifty rebel cavalry near Caperton's Ferry and exchanged shots with them. The rebels followed them to within three miles of camp, near Bridgeport.

Respectfully,
O. O. HOWARD,
*Major-General.*

(Copy to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Corps.)

[32.]

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*March 29, 1864.*

Colonel KRZYZANOWSKI,
*Whiteside's, Tenn.:*

My scouts to-day found McDonald's, Cooper's, and Stevens' Gaps occupied by the enemy. The citizens report a rumor that a regiment of cavalry is on Lookout Mountain. Keep your scouts well out and be prepared for a raid.

O. O. HOWARD,
*Major-General.*

(Copy to Brigadier-General Tyndale, Shellmound, Tenn., and to Colonel Robinson, Bridgeport, Ala.)

[32.]

CULPEPER, *March 30, 1864.*

Major General HALLECK,
*Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington:*

I will leave the matter of changing the limits of the Department of Ohio entirely to General Sherman. Now that the three armies are operating in the same field, I see no objection to the State of Kentucky being all within either one of the departments.*

U. S. GRANT,
[32.] *Lieutenant-General.*

---

LOUISVILLE, KY., *March 30, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
*Nashville:*

GENERAL: Encouraged by your former kindness to me, and the fact that you are familiar with my services and efficiency as a commander, I am induced to solicit a command in your department. I am confident that if you make the request it will be granted. You are doubtless aware of the injustice I have suffered, and that I fully vindicated my reputation before the court of inquiry. Your friendly consideration of this request will place me under personal obligations.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
[32.] *Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*March 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General TYNDALE:

A reconnaissance under Colonel Buschbeck was sent to Trenton and Johnson's Crook this a. m. Keep your scouts and patrols well out.

O. O. HOWARD,
[32.] *Major-General.*

---

SHELLMOUND, TENN., *March 30, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel MEYSENBURG:

Scouts from Whiteside's, who went a mile beyond Trenton, report having heard of one regiment of rebel infantry on Lookout Mountain, and one of cavalry, 1,500 strong, said to be Roddey, at Lebanon. Have you any information or instruction to give?

TYNDALE,
[32.] *Brigadier-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*March 31, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:*

GENERAL: My scouts have crossed Lookout Mountain and returned by way of McLemore's Cove. The squads of rebel cavalry reported in the gaps left Monday. They could only hear of one squad of forty, one

* This in reply to Halleck, Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 198.

of fourteen, and one of eleven men. The reconnaissance sent out encamped last night at Paine's farm, south of Trenton.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
*Major-General.*

(Copy to Maj. Gen. J. Hooker, commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Corps.)

[32.]

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*March 31, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:*

GENERAL: My scouts from the top of Lookout Mountain have returned. Mr. Botmann, a Union man, told them that a brother of his wife, who is in the Third Confederate Cavalry, was at his house with fifty men. He told her that they were hunting a good road to Bridgeport and were sent to find out the strength of our forces at Wauhatchie, Whiteside's, and Bridgeport; that they could not accomplish their mission as we had too much cavalry in the valley, some citizen bringing them news that we had 200 men mounted; that they would be back in a very few days and try to go farther. He also said that they had 60,000 men at Dalton and that the whole rebel army would probably cross Lookout Mountain soon. Mr. Botmann will be in Chattanooga to-morrow. Nothing further heard from the reconnaissance.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
*Major-General.*

(Copy to Maj. Gen. J. Hooker, commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Corps.)

[32.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Nashville, Tenn., April 1, 1864.*

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II. Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey and the regiments brought by him from Indiana are assigned to the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield commanding. Upon collecting his infantry at this point Brigadier-General Hovey will march with his command via Murfreesborough, Cowan, Bridgeport, and Chattanooga, reporting by letter and telegraph to Major-General Schofield at Knoxville. * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN.,
*Huntsville, Ala., April 1, 1864.*

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VII. Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., without delay and report to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

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By order of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson:

L. S. WILLARD,
[32.] *Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
*Lookout Valley, Tenn., April 2, 1864.*

Hon. B. F. WADE,
*Chairman Committee on Conduct of the War:*

I met Major-General Sherman at Chattanooga yesterday, and he so far communicated his plans of campaign as to satisfy me that I can be absent long enough to appear before your committee without detriment to the service or myself. Privately I may say that it is not at all probable that the Army of the Tennessee will be in condition to move before the 1st of May next, if then. Hence, in my judgment, no better opportunity will be presented than the present moment for me to go before your committee. Besides, as all the important army commands appear to be disposed of for the ensuing campaign, I can venture to visit Washington without being charged with conspiring for any one of them. As it seems to be determined that I shall hold no important command hereafter, it becomes necessary for me to have less care for the future than the past, so far as my professional character is concerned. In my judgment, the record connected with my command of the Army of the Potomac had better be made up, no matter who may suffer from it. If you coincide with me in this opinion I request that you will have me summoned with my papers before you, and in order that no time be lost, that it be by telegraph.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
[32.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Nashville, Tenn., April 4, 1864.*

I. Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, will order the Second Cavalry Division, Brigadier-General Garrard commanding, to rendezvous at or near Columbia, Tenn.

II. The Third, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments Tennessee Volunteer Infantry are hereby transferred from the Department of the Cumberland to the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield commanding, and will report accordingly.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Vicksburg, Miss., April 4, 1864.*

The following awards of medals, by the board of honor, convened in accordance with General Orders, No. 30, series 1863, from these headquarters, have been made and are now published for the information of the command:

Sergt. Asel Childs, Company —, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg."

Sergt. Herman Runge, D Company, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, medal of gold, inscribed, "Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg."

Corpl. Moses Wynn, H Company, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg."

Corpl. Adin Gibson, H Company, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, medal of gold, inscribed, "Shiloh, Vicksburg."

Private George W. Miller, E Company, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry, medal of gold, inscribed, "Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Sergt. William Andrews, E Company, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Sergt. Daniel B. Cornell, G Company, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry, medal of gold, inscribed, "Vicksburg."

Private Eli Brainard, G Company, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Vicksburg."

Private John Q. Adams, H Company, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Corpl. Bishop B. Pettibone, I Company, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Private Nicholas Kennedy, C Company, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, medal of silver, inscribed, "Corinth, Vicksburg."

Sergt. Duff G. Brunson, F Company, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, medal of silver, inscribed, "Siege of Corinth, Vicksburg."

Corpl. Thomas Healey, F Company, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, medal of silver, inscribed, "Siege of Corinth, Corinth, Vicksburg."

Private John Kitson, K Company, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, medal of silver, inscribed, "Corinth, Vicksburg."

Private William A. Green, E Company, Eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Corpl. Jesse W. Evans, G Company, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg."

Sergt. Guy L. McMickle, H Company, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, medal of gold, inscribed, "Belmont, Fort Donelson, Britton's Lane, Raymond, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Sergt. S. F. Crisler, C Company, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Siege of Corinth, Britton's Lane, Raymond, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Corpl. John Wilson, C Company, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Siege of Corinth, Britton's Lane, Raymond, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Private Silas Taggart, C Company, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Siege of Corinth, Britton's Lane, Raymond, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Capt. Lyman N. Ayers, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Raymond, Champion's Hill, Jackson (July 12), Jackson (May 14), Vicksburg."

Capt. Harrison Wilson, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Raymond, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Sergt. John Rinehart, B Company, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Iuka, Raymond, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Private John Alexander, D Company, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Raymond, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Sergt. David Robbins, F Company, Twentieth Ohio Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Raymond, Vicksburg."

Private Mathias Elliott, F Company, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Infantry, medal of gold, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Raymond, Vicksburg."

Sergt. Maj. William H. Strutbers, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg."

Private Aaron P. Gilbert, A Company, Fifth Iowa Infantry, medal of gold, inscribed, "New Madrid, Island No. 10, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg."

Private Richard M. Springer, K Company, Twentieth Illinois Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fredericktown, Mo., Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Britton's Lane, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion's Hill, Siege of Vicksburg."

Sergt. Martin Mohrle, E Company, Twentieth Illinois Infantry, medal of gold, inscribed, "Fredericktown, Mo., Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Britton's Lane, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Capt. J. Henry Smith, A Company, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg."

Second Lieut. Samuel Duffin, K Company, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, medal of gold, inscribed, "Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg."

First Lieut. Henry Oderfield, E Company, Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, medal of gold, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Vicksburg."

First Lieut. William Rhode, adjutant, Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, medal of gold, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg."

Sergt. Stuben Johan, A Company, Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Grand Gulf. Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, Vicksburg."

Private David Orbansky, B Company, Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Arkansas Post, Chickasaw Bayou, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Vicksburg."

Sergt. Fredrick Mueller, C Company, Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Vicksburg."

Sergt. Phillip Froebe, D Company, Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Vicksburg."

Private Guckert Frank, G Company, Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Vicksburg."

Sergt. Benoni B. Blosser, K Company, Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Chickasaw Bayou, Grand Gulf, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Vicksburg."

First Sergt. David Jenkins, K Company, Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, medal of gold, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Grand Gulf, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Vicksburg."

Corpl. James A. Brown, K Company, Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh. Chickasaw Bayou, Vicksburg."

Private Thomas Disbennett, K Company, Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf. Port Gibson. Vicksburg."

Capt. William B. Holbrook, E Company, Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

First Lieut. Charles D. Beegle, G Company, Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Sergt. William Dawson, K Company, Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, medal of silver, inscribed, "Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Lieut. Col. William T. Clark, assistant adjutant general and chief of staff, Seventeenth Army Corps, medal of gold, inscribed, "Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Surg. J. H. Boucher, medical director, Seventeenth Army Corps, medal of gold, inscribed, "Efficiency in the Medical Department."

Capt. A. Hickenlooper, chief engineer, Seventeenth Army Corps, medal of gold, inscribed, "Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Lieut. Col. A. M. Powell, chief of artillery, Seventeenth Army Corps, medal of gold, inscribed, "New Madrid, Island 10, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Lieut. Col. J. C. Cox, chief commissary of subsistence, Seventeenth Army Corps, medal of gold, inscribed, "Efficiency in the Commissary Department."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson (presented by board of honor), medal of gold, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Surg. Edwin Powell, Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Infantry, medal of gold, inscribed, "Efficiency in Medical Department."

Lieut. Col. L. D. Waddell, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, medal of gold, inscribed, "Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Vicksburg."

Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, medal of gold, inscribed, "Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Siege of Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, medal of gold, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, and Missionary Ridge."

Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett, medal of gold, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg."

Brig. Gen. C. L. Matthies, medal of gold, inscribed, "Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge."

Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis, medal of gold, inscribed, "Britton's Lane, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Brig. Gen. John McArthur, medal of gold, inscribed, "Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Jackson."

Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, medal of gold, inscribed, "Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker, medal of gold, inscribed, "Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Corinth, Iuka, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

Brig. Gen. M. F. Force, medal of gold, inscribed, "Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg."

The general commanding is requested by the board to state that a large number of medals intended for the several divisions of this corps yet remain to be distributed, upon the recommendation of commanding officers, who are hereby directed to forward to the board the names of officers and men whom they deem entitled to wear this badge of distinction for "gallantry in action and other soldierly qualities."

By order of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson:

W. T. CLARK,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[32.]

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
*April 5, 1864.*

Capt. H. W. PERKINS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps:*

CAPTAIN: Colonel Buschbeck reported Saturday morning to me verbally that he had completed the reconnaissance as ordered and found no enemy in any of the gaps leading into McLemore's Cove nor on the top of Lookout Mountain. I instructed him to make his report in writing, which is not yet done. He has been ordered to forward it at once.*

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
*Major-General.*

[32.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. HDQRS. TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
*Tullahoma, Tenn., April 9, 1864.*

By virtue of General Orders, No. 5, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps are consolidated, and will hereafter compose the First† Army Corps. The official history of the Twelfth Army Corps, from its organization to the present day, and particularly its action at Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and its recent services in the Department of the Cumberland, justifies every soldier in the indulgence of a feeling of pride from his connection with it and of regret at the loss of the insignia by which the corps has been distinguished, and which has become a badge of honor. This consolidation separates me from the troops with whom I have been identified for the past eighteen months. I know, however, that the measure has been adopted solely with a view of promoting the interests of the service, and I would not have my personal interests or feelings, or those of my command, considered for a moment against any measure having this object in view. The credit accorded to the soldier at the present hour is not his true reward for the privations and hardships he is enduring, nor does this reward depend upon the army or corps to which he may be attached. Let us bring this contest to a successful termination; let us restore peace and prosperity to the country; and to him who loves his country the consciousness of the fact that he has borne his part in the contest and been an instrument in the accomplishment of the great work will be the highest and best reward that can be bestowed upon him. The cordial and earnest support afforded me upon all occasions by the officers of my command, and the

* See Vol. XXXII, Part I, p. 654.

† Changed to the Twentieth. See Halleck to Sherman, April 6, Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 270.

soldierly bearing and uniform good conduct of the men, have rendered me deeply attached to my corps, and I leave it with feelings of profound regret.

H. W. SLOCUM,
*Major-General.*

[32.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 101. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *April 10, 1864.*

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6. The Tenth Michigan Cavalry and Third Indiana Cavalry are hereby temporarily attached to the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and will report to Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding division.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

R. MORROW,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[32.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *Loudon, Tenn., April 10, 1864.*

In accordance with General Orders, No. 5, paragraph II, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, I hereby assume command of the Fourth Army Corps, relieving Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger. The distinguished honor of taking command of this corps, unexpected as it is, carries with it a feeling of grave responsibility. From the past noble record under the able and respected commander whom I succeed I anticipate the heartiest co-operation and great success, the legitimate fruit of united efforts. My staff will hereafter be announced. Headquarters will move to-morrow to Cleveland.

O. O. HOWARD,
*Major-General.*

[32.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *Cleveland, Tenn., April 13, 1864.*

The following-named officers are hereby announced as constituting the staff of the major-general commanding: Lieut. Col. J. S. Fullerton, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Maj. C. H. Howard, aide-de-camp and assistant inspector-general; Maj. T. W. Osborn, chief of artillery; Surg. Alonzo J. Phelps, medical director; Capt. Joseph A. Schoeninger, acting chief quartermaster; Capt. H. M. Stinson, aide-de-camp; Capt. D. K. Cross, aide-de-camp; Capt. E. H. Kirlin, volunteer aide-de-camp and chief of scouts; Capt. Henry Kaldenbaugh, provost-marshal; First Lieut. J. P. Scott, staff quartermaster; First Lieut. G. W. Freeman, ordnance officer, and, during the temporary absence of Major Osborn, chief of artillery; Second Lieut. F. W. Gilbreth, acting aide-de camp; Second Lieut. F. B. Gilman, volunteer aide-de-camp. Reports will be made and business transacted through these officers in accordance with existing orders and regulations.

By command of Major-General Howard:

J. S. FULLERTON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[32.]

CULPEPER, *April 15, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War, Washington:*

Have you seen Sherman's dispatches of to-day to me?* If not I will forward them to you.

U. S. GRANT,
*Lieutenant-General.*

[32.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Knoxville, Tenn., April 15, 1864.*

Hon. J. B. HENDERSON,
*U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SENATOR: I have just received your letter of the 7th, informing me that the military committee has reported against my nomination, and urging me to "whip somebody anyhow." I am fully aware of the importance to me personally of gaining a victory. No doubt I might easily get up a little clap-trap on which to manufacture newspaper notoriety and convince the Senate of the United States that I had won a great victory, and secure my confirmation by acclamation. Such things have been done, alas! too frequently during this war; but such is not my theory of a soldier's duties. I have an idea that my military superiors are the proper judges of my character and conduct, and that their evidence ought to be considered satisfactory as to my military qualities. I have the approval and support of the President, the Secretary of War, General Halleck, General Grant, and General Sherman. I am willing to abide the decision of any one or all of them, and I would not give a copper for the weight of anybody's or everybody's opinion in addition to or in opposition to them. If the Senate is not satisfied with such testimony, I can't help it. I never have and never will resort to buncombe for the purpose of securing my own advancement. If I cannot gain promotion by legitimate means, I do not want it at all. No officer of my age, and very few of any age, has had as large and responsible commands as I have. Nor has any officer done more fighting, or been more uniformly successful. It is true I have not been actually present in as many battles as many others, for my command has generally been so large as to render it impossible. But I have been in enough, certainly, to leave no room to doubt my courage and coolness on the field, and have almost continually directed the operations of numerous bodies of detached troops, a far more difficult matter than the immediate command of troops in the field. In all this time I have yet to hear the first word of disapproval from my superior officer of any one of my military operations (unless I except Curtis, who disapproved of my pursuing Hindman so far into Arkansas), and in general have received high commendation from my superiors, both for my military operations and administration. I would rather have this record without a major-general's commission, than to gain the commission by adding to my reputation one grain of falsehood. I appreciate fully the embarrassment which my friends in the Senate are laboring under relative to my nomination, and I well know that they can only be relieved from it by my gaining a victory in the immediate command of troops. I gladly accepted this command because it was

*For reply, see Stanton to Grant, Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 366.

regarded as the most difficult in the country, and because the then existing plan involved immediate active operations here. Grant was to send me troops enough to drive Longstreet out of the country. I was hurried here by urgent dispatches from Washington, because the Government was very apprehensive for the safety of our position in East Tennessee. Our troops had been driven within the defenses of Knoxville, our animals starved to death, and the troops nearly so.

I had hardly become acquainted with the situation when the whole aspect changed. The enemy, who was expected to capture Knoxville and invade Kentucky, fell back after a little skirmishing, and retreated to Virginia. The whole programme was then changed. Instead of sending me the re-enforcements intended for me, more than half of the small force I then had was ordered to other departments. Grant was here in the winter, and Sherman only a few days ago. They are fully acquainted with the condition of affairs. I have been acting all the time under their instructions, and I believe with their entire approval. They are generally understood to be men whose opinion on military matters is entitled to respect. I cannot do more or better than to refer the Senate to them. One thing is certain: I shall not be influenced one grain in the discharge of my duty by any question as to what action the Senate may take on my nomination. It is true I failed in getting the opportunity I sought in coming here—to silence opposition by rendering valuable service in the most difficult command in the country. The difficulties proved to be imaginary. The opportunity I sought did not exist in this command, and it would have been more than folly to have created one for personal ends. If I retain this command, opportunities will not be wanting during the coming campaign. If the Senate is not satisfied as to my past services, why not wait until they can know more? I am tired enough of this suspense, but still am perfectly willing to wait. In fact, I have become, in spite of myself, very indifferent on the subject. I am pretty thoroughly convinced that a major-general's commission is not worth half the trouble I and my friends have had about mine, and I feel very little inclination to trouble them, or even myself, any more about it. The Senate has its duty to perform in this matter, as well as myself and my superior officers. If Senators are not willing to act upon the concurrent testimony of all of my superior officers as to what services I have rendered, I shall not condescend to humbug them into the belief that I have done something which I really have not. You ask me what are the prospects of putting down the rebellion. I answer unhesitatingly that when the management of military matters is left to military men the rebellion will be put down very quickly, and not before. I regard it as having been fully demonstrated that neither the Senate, nor the House of Representatives, nor the newspapers, nor the people of the United States, nor even all of them together, can command an army. I rather think if you all let Grant alone and let him have his own way he will end the war this year. At all events, the next ninety days will show whether he will or not. I find this letter is both too long and too ill-natured. I feel too much as if I would like to "whip somebody anyhow," so I will stop where I am. Let me hear from you again soon.

Yours, very truly,

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

[32.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 107. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *April 16, 1864.*

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15. Brig. Gen. Milo S. Hascall is hereby relieved from the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

R. MORROW,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., April 18, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis and staff will proceed with all dispatch to Memphis, Tenn., and will assume command of all the cavalry forces there, and if possible may call for the cavalry at or near Vicksburg, and will pursue and punish the enemy wherever he may be.

2. General Sturgis is authorized to seize any and all the horses or mules in the country necessary to mount his command, and all officers in authority will fill any requisitions to enable General Sturgis to fulfill the purpose for which he is sent.

3. When General Sturgis has accomplished the object of these orders he will report in person or by letter direct to these headquarters.

II. Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to New York City and there report to the Adjutant General of the Army, as per General Orders, No. 144, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, April 4, 1864. General Granger will take with him his personal staff.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 23, 1864.*

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42. Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, U. S. Volunteers, will at once proceed on a tour of inspection through the Western States, commencing with Ohio, with a view to pushing forward recruits and volunteer regiments to their commands in the field, especially men on furlough, under such instructions as he may receive from the War Department. He will from time to time report the result of his inspections.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *April 24, 1864.*

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5. The Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery will proceed without delay to Charleston, Tenn., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey, commanding First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. * * *

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

R. MORROW,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[32.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Knoxville, Tenn., April 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
*Comdg. Third Div., Twenty-third Army Corps, Bull's Gap:*

GENERAL: I send you by my aide, Captain Bartlett, a book containing explanations of the method of using clamps, sent by the same train, in tearing up and twisting rails. Captain Bartlett will give you any assistance in his power. A dispatch received from General Sherman this evening indicates that he expects us to be at the Hiwassee sooner than I at first supposed. Do all you can with Reilly's brigade to-morrow, and let it march for Knoxville the day after. Let Manson go far enough (or send a detachment) to destroy the bridges above Greeneville, and then return, destroying the road as far as possible. The cavalry can go on to the Watauga and destroy the bridges, if possible. If Manson should learn that the cavalry need support to cover its retreat, he must, of course, give it; otherwise he will not delay his return longer than above indicated. I fear the time is too short to do the work very thoroughly, but do the best you can. An empty train will go up to-morrow to bring down your sick and such baggage as would impede your march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
*Major-General.*

[32.]

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Knoxville, Tenn., April 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HASCALL,
*Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div., Twenty-third Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I sent you a dispatch this morning directing you to move with your brigade to Bull's Gap. Later information indicates that it will not be necessary for you to go so far. You will therefore halt at Morristown, where I expect this dispatch to overtake you, and await further orders from me or from Brigadier-General Cox. I have just learned that my dispatch of this morning has probably not reached you, owing to the fault of the operator at Mossy Creek. If so, it is too late for you to do any good at Bull's Gap, and you may remain where you are till further orders. If you have marched, halt at the most convenient camping ground and inform me where you are.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
*Major-General.*

[32.]

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* For reply, see Hascall to Schofield, Vol. XXXII, Vol. III, p. 477.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 116. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *April 25, 1864.*

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7. The Twenty-third Indiana Battery will proceed without delay to Charleston, Tenn., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey, commanding First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. * * *

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

R. MORROW,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 117. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *April 26, 1864.*

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7. The Fifteenth Indiana Battery, First Lieut. A. D. Harvey commanding, will march for Loudon to-morrow morning (27th), and will there await the arrival of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, Brigadier-General Cox commanding, to whom he will report.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

R. MORROW,
[32.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Knoxville, Tenn., April 27, 1864.*

Major-General STONEMAN,
*Commanding Cavalry Corps, Nicholasville, Ky.:*

GENERAL: I send you an extract from an order* of General Sherman, which indicates your field of operations. As I telegraphed you yesterday,† the general directs me to order your command forward at once to join me at Charleston or in advance of that place. At the best you will reach me too late to carry out the full programme, but, of course, you cannot be expected to do impossibilities. Let your cavalry come forward by regiments as rapidly as they can be provided with the necessary transportation. A small force at the right time may be more valuable than a large one later. I would like to have you come forward with your advance if you can do so without risking too much delay in getting forward the portion that is to follow. Please keep me advised of your progress. I go to Charleston on the 30th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
[32.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Knoxville, Tenn., April 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,
*Commanding District of Kentucky:*

GENERAL: The service required of the main body of this army will, for some time at least, leave the protection of Kentucky from invasion,

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* Not found as an inclosure, but see Special Orders, No. 35, Paragraphs IV and V, Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 496.

† See Schofield to Stoneman, *ibid.*, p. 500.

as well as of our lines of supply through that State, mainly to your troops. This will demand of you much activity and vigilance. You will have no reason to apprehend an invasion of Eastern Kentucky by the enemy in force until after the coming campaigns in Virginia and Georgia are decided. If they prove successful, all such danger will have passed, it is to be hoped, forever. If these campaigns fail, we will have to meet the consequences as best we may. Even in this improbable event it will not, I believe, be difficult to defend Kentucky from any serious invasion from the east. For the present you will have to guard against raids of cavalry from both east and south, the latter more especially, and protect the railroads and depots of supplies. You can at the same time render important assistance in protecting the flank of this army by acting on the aggressive as far as possible into West Virginia. Your force in the region of the Big Sandy should be as large as practicable, considering the force at your disposal and the difficulty of obtaining supplies in that region. Let your troops in Eastern Kentucky push through the mountain gaps into Virginia, and strike the enemy whenever opportunity offers. Especially if the enemy move down the Holston Valley, your troops can do good service by pushing through Pound Gap and attacking, or even threatening, his flank. The commanding officer on the Big Sandy must keep well informed of the enemy's strength and movements, and act promptly and vigorously as circumstances may require. I shall leave Knoxville and Cumberland Gap perfectly secure against any probable attack. The railroad above Bull's Gap is destroyed, so as to make any movement of the enemy in force in this direction impossible for a long time. But it will be impracticable to keep any considerable force of cavalry in East Tennessee during the summer; hence your cavalry will have to be relied upon to prevent raids into Kentucky. With these general suggestions I leave the details to your discretion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
*Major-General.*

[32.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 119. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *April 28, 1864.*

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2. The Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, if ready to march, will march April 29 in rear of the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and report to Brigadier-General Judah, commanding Second Division, until the arrival of Brigadier-General Cox, commanding Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

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11. Wilder (Indiana) Battery, Capt. H. T. Thomas commanding, will move by the first empty train from Charleston, Tenn., to Knoxville, Tenn., and on arriving at the latter place will report to Brig. Gen. Jacob Ammen, commanding Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

R. MORROW,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[32.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 123. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *May 2, 1864.*

1. The Eleventh Kentucky Infantry is hereby assigned to Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

R. MORROW,
[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 125. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *May 4, 1864.*

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7. The One hundred and twelfth Illinois Infantry will move by rail to-morrow morning to Cleveland, Tenn., where the regiment will leave the cars, and after having been supplied with the necessary transportation will march without delay to Red Clay and report for duty to Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

R. MORROW,
[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 125. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., May 4, 1864.*

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XVII. The Tenth Wisconsin Battery is assigned to the Third Division, Cavalry Command, Brig. Gen. J. Kilpatrick commanding, and will so report on being relieved by Company A, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, from duty with the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. MCMICHAEL,
[38.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 126. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. *May 5, 1864.*

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10. The Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry will move by 7 o'clock train to-morrow morning to Cleveland, Tenn., where the regiment will leave the cars, and after having been supplied with the necessary transportation will march without delay to Red Clay and report for duty to Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

R. MORROW,
[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Our House, May 5, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that the scouts of the First Brigade report:

Strong pickets at Varnell's Station. Camp of infantry and cavalry at Mill Creek on this (Dalton) road. Citizens report earth-works at Poplar Springs.

Will you have the kindness to inform the general that I shall require a train of fifty wagons for the forage and rations of my division, and if I carry a full supply of extra ammunition (eighty rounds to the man) I shall need twenty-three wagons more, making seventy-three wagons in all.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. M. McCOOK,
[38.] *Colonel, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 127. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*May 6, 1864.*

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V. The Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry will move by 7 o'clock train to-morrow, going to Cleveland, Tenn., where the regiment will leave the cars, and after having been supplied with the necessary transportation will march without delay to Red Clay and report for duty to Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah, commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

R. MORROW,
[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*May 11, 1864.*

Received by signal from General McPherson's headquarters, 3 p. m.:

SHERMAN:

I am busily strengthening my defensive line. Nothing new of the movements of the enemy. His cavalry picket within one-quarter of a mile of our advance on the Dalton road, and one mile from Resaca road. Sent out scouts and strong patrols in all directions. Reports not in yet.

McPHERSON.

P. BABCOCK, JR.,
[38.] *Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of the Cumberland.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
*Vicksburg, Miss., May 12, 1864.*

I. The United States Government having adopted the policy of leasing abandoned plantations and giving employment to freedmen, it is the duty of the military authorities to give protection as far as possible to the lessee and laborer. This protection can only be given by holding responsible the districts in which the bands of guerrillas, who are constantly committing depredations upon them, are organized and encouraged.

II. It is therefore ordered that hereafter in every instance where a Government lessee is robbed of his property, the commanding officer of the nearest military post shall send a sufficient force to the locality, with instructions to seize from disloyal citizens property sufficient to fully indemnify the lessee, which property will be sold at public auction and the proceeds paid to the injured person. If the crops of the lessees are destroyed or in any manner injured, crops of the same kind will be seized from disloyal citizens and harvested for the benefit of the injured party. If any lessee is killed by guerrillas, an assessment of $10,000 will at once be levied upon the disloyal people residing within thirty miles of the place where the offense was committed. Property of any kind will be seized and sold for this purpose. The amount so assessed will be appropriated for the benefit of the family of the lessee. Full reports of all seizures and sales of property under this order will in all cases be forwarded direct to these headquarters.

III. In deciding upon the class of persons who are to be assessed it should not be forgotten that the oath of allegiance is not an infallible test of loyalty. If a citizen has relatives and friends among these outlaws, if he harbors or protects them, or if (having the means of doing so) he fails to inform the lessee of their approach, he must be held accountable. Men must be judged by their acts and not by the oaths they have taken.

By command of Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum:

H. C. RODGERS,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 133. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Sugar Valley, Ga., May 13, 1864.*

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II. Newell's battery will proceed without delay to Columbia, Tenn., and report to Col. Eli Long, commanding Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 136. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Near Resaca, Ga., May 16, 1864.*

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VI. The Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteers, now at McMinnville, Tenn., is hereby assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and will come to the front and join its brigade without unnecessary delay. The regiment will march and draw provisions from the different depots along the road.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
*On March, about Five Miles from McGuire's, May 17, 1864—2 p. m.*

[General W. T. SHERMAN:]

GENERAL: The head of my column is within about three miles of McGuire's, where I propose to halt to-night. I have sent ahead to see

if there is any road turning off between the head of my column and McGuire's for Woodland. If so, will take it.

So far there has been nothing but cavalry in our front to-day.

Yours, respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
*Major-General.*

[38.]

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HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
*In Field, near McGuire's, May 17, 1864—6.45 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
*Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: From the best information I can gather there is no road direct from McGuire's to Kingston through Woodland. The people here in going to Kingston go by the way of Adairsville, which is the shortest, or else go down much farther toward Rome, and then turn square off to the east. I inclose a rough sketch* giving the position of my troops. Please inform me by return courier whether I shall continue down toward Rome any farther in search of a road to Kingston, or come in toward Adairsville. I shall pursue the latter course in the absence of any instructions. I am so far from the center now that I cannot tell whether a battle or skirmish is going on, and cannot tell exactly what to do.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
*Major-General.*

[38.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 139.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Camp on Two-Run Creek, Ga., May 20, 1864.*

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VII. The Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers will march to the front without delay and join its brigade in the field. Major-General Rousseau will relieve the officers belonging to the regiment on duty within his district and direct them to join their regiment.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[38.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 141.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Two-Run Creek, Ga., May 22, 1864.*

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XVII. Colonel Stokes, commanding Fifth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, will report by letter to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding district of Nashville, for duty on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[38.]

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* Not found.

† For reply, see Sherman to McPherson, Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 228.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., May 23, 1864.*

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V. Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and report in person to Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, for duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Euharlee Creek, Three Miles and a half from Van Wert, May 23, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
*Commanding, &c.:*

The whole of the Fifteenth Army Corps is up except train, and two divisions in camp on the Van Wert side of the creek. General Dodge will go into camp near a fine, large spring about a mile north of the creek. Garrard's cavalry are going into camp on the right and front of the advance divisions of infantry. By following the best and most direct road from where we crossed the Etowah River, it has carried us about three miles to the west of where I expected to cross the Euharlee, and made the march three miles farther to reach water. The distance to march to-morrow will, however, be less. We have met no enemy. A few rebel scouts were on the road ahead of us, but disappeared before we came up. I will endeavor to camp to-morrow night at the point A.

Yours, truly,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
[38.] *Major-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Huntsville, Ala., May 26, 1864.*

Lieut. C. L. WHITE,
*Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Fifteenth Army Corps:*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that Major Rader has returned with the force sent to Paint Rock and Larkinsville. Colonel Raum, at Larkinsville, has just scouted the country to Bellefonte and found nothing. On his advice Major Rader went to Paint Rock and through all that country. He found no enemy and gained no information of any other than small gangs of "White Cottons," who occasionally go through the country stealing, yet are too cowardly to fight. He found four Confederates this morning on the road who have been in Tennessee but who were making their way back across the river. These he brought in, and I have sent them to the provost-marshal. The commanding officer at Paint Rock says a small squad occasionally cross the river, but never in force, and latterly but very seldom.

I am, your obedient servant,

THOMAS T. HEATH,
[39.] *Colonel Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.*

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
*May 27, 1864—8.45 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
*Commanding Military Division:*

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you a sketch of our position at this time.* We have advanced some little distance, with some pretty lively skirmishing. The enemy contest our advance clear round from the north Marietta road to the Villa Rica road, obliging us to front east, northeast, and southeast. The country is very broken and wooded, so that we cannot see any distance in advance, and have to develop the enemy's position cautiously. I have sent orders to General Garrard, now near Pumpkin Vine on the map, to push up to this place if possible, taking the left of the enemy in flank and rear.†

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
[38.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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MAY 29, 1864. (Received 6.30 p. m.)

Major-General SHERMAN:

My signal officers report that the enemy show no indications of moving to the rear, but appear to be strengthening their position.

McPHERSON,
[38.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 148.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Near Brown's Mill Creek, Ga., May 31, 1864.*

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IV. The Ninth and Twenty second Regiments Michigan Infantry will constitute a brigade to be known as the Reserve Brigade, and will be commanded by Col. H. Le Favour, Twenty-second Michigan Infantry. This brigade will fill all details for guards, &c., made by the provost-marshal-general, Department of the Cumberland.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
*New Hope Church, June 5, 1864—6.20 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
*Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Our skirmishers advanced this morning as soon as it was light enough to see and found only a light line of the enemy's skirmishers. These they drove out of the works and have followed them half a mile beyond New Hope Church, and are still pressing on slowly. General Harrow, who is on my left, has infantry skirmishers opposed to him and Morgan L. Smith, on his (Harrow's) right, has struck nothing but cavalry. We have not ascertained yet where the enemy has gone to, and are following cautiously. Have captured a lieutenant and

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* Probably Map 5, Plate XLIII, of the Atlas.

† For reply, see Sherman to McPherson, Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 326.

thirty prisoners, who were on picket. One man who was captured in their works says they commenced leaving about 10.30 p. m. last night, and that they have gone to the river. The others know nothing at all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
*Major-General.*

[38.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In the Field, June 5, 1864.*

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II. Captain Denning, commanding Twenty-second Indiana Battery, will proceed at once with his battery to the army in the field, via Chattanooga, Dalton, Resaca, &c. He will move his battery by rail, if transportation can be furnished, and if not, will march, availing himself, after passing Chattanooga, of any escort of troops that may be moving toward the front. On arriving at or near the headquarters of the Twenty-third Army Corps he will report in person to Lieut. Col. G. W. Schofield, chief of artillery. * * *

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By order of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[38.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 154. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Morris Hill Church, Ga., June 6, 1864.*

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V. As no exigency of the service absolutely requires that the Tenth Tennessee Infantry Volunteers should be held longer for the general service in this department, it is hereby transferred to Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as a Governor's guard, in accordance with orders of the honorable Secretary of War, dated March 28 and April 22, 1863, and will be dropped from the returns of the Army of the Cumberland.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., June 9, 1864.*

I. In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Cairo, Ill, and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and await further orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

M. ROCHESTER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 167. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Near Big Shanty, Ga., June 9, 1864.*

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II. Battery F, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, now at Nashville, will proceed without delay to Decatur, Ala., and report to the commanding

officer of that post for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*In the Field, near Kenesaw, Ga., June 13, 1864.*

Prof. HENRY COPPÉE,
*Philadelphia:*

DEAR SIR: In the June number of the U. S. Service Magazine I find a brief sketch of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, in which I see you are likely to perpetuate an error which General Grant may not deem of sufficient importance to correct. To General Buell's very noble, able, and gallant conduct you attribute the disasters of April 6 at Pittsburg Landing being retrieved and made the victory of the following day. Like General Taylor is said in his late days to have doubted whether he was at the battle of Buena Vista at all on account of the many things having transpired there, according to the historians, which he did not see, so I begin to doubt whether I was at the battle of Pittsburg Landing of modern description. But I was at the battles of April 6 and 7, 1862. General Grant visited my division in person about 10 a. m., when the battle raged fiercest. I was then on the right. After some general conversation he remarked that I was doing right in stubbornly opposing the progress of the enemy, and in answer to my inquiry as to cartridges told me he had anticipated their want and made orders accordingly. He then said his presence was more needed over at the left. About 2 p. m. of the 6th the enemy materially slackened his attack on me, and about 4 p. m. I deliberately made a new line behind McArthur's drill field, placing batteries on chosen ground, and repelled easily a cavalry attack and watched the cautious approach of the enemy's infantry that never dislodged us there. I selected that line in advance of a bridge across Snake Creek, by which we had all day been expecting the approach of Lew. Wallace's division from Crump's Landing. About 5 p. m., before the sun set, General Grant came again to me, and, after hearing my report of matters, explained to me the situation of affairs on the left, which were not as favorable. Still, the enemy had failed to reach the landing of the boats. We agreed that the enemy had expended the furors of his attack, and we estimated our loss and approximated our then strength, including Lew. Wallace's fresh division, expected each minute, and he then ordered me to get all things ready, and at daylight the next day to assume the offensive. That was before General Buell had arrived, but he was known to be near at hand. General Buell's troops took no essential part in the first day's fight, and Grant's army, though collected together hastily, green as militia, some regiments arriving without cartridges even, and nearly all hearing the dread sound of battle for the first time, had successfully withstood and repelled the first day's terrific onset of a superior enemy, well commanded and well handled.

I know I had orders from General Grant to assume the offensive before I knew General Buell was on the west side of the Tennessee. I think General Buell, Colonel Fry, and others of General Buell's staff rode up to where I was about sunset, about the time General Grant

was leaving me. General Buell asked me many questions and got of me a small map which I had made for my own use, and told me that by daylight he could have 18,000 fresh men, which I knew would settle the matter. I understood Grant's forces were to advance on the right of the Corinth road and Buell's on the left, and accordingly at daylight I advanced my division by the flank, the resistance being trivial up to the very spot where the day before the battle had been most severe and then waited till near noon for Buell's troops to get up abreast, when the entire line advanced and recovered all the ground we had ever held. I know that with the exception of one or two severe struggles the fighting of April 7 was easy as compared with that of April 6. I never was disposed, nor am I now, to question anything done by General Buell and his army, and know that approaching our field of battle from the rear he encountered that sickening crowd of laggards and fugitives that excited his contempt and that of his army, who never gave full credit to those in the front line who did fight hard and who had at 4 p. m. checked the enemy and were preparing the next day to assume the offensive. I remember the fact the better from General Grant's anecdote of his Donelson battle, which he told me then for the first time, that at a certain period of the battle he saw that either side was ready to give way if the other showed a bold front, and he determined to do that very thing, to advance on the enemy, when as he prognosticated the enemy surrendered. At 4 p. m. of April 6 he thought the appearances the same, and he judged, with Lew. Wallace's fresh division and such of our startled troops as had recovered their equilibrium, we would be justified in dropping the defensive and assuming the offensive in the morning, and I repeat I received such orders before I knew General Buell's troops were at the river. I admit that I was glad Buell was there, because I knew his troops were older than ours and better systematized and drilled, and his arrival made that certain which before was uncertain. I have heard this question much discoursed and must say that the officers of Buell's army dwelt too much on the stampede of some of our raw troops, and gave us too little credit for the fact that for one whole day, weakened as we were by the absence of Buell's army long expected, of Lew. Wallace's division only four miles off, and of the fugitives from our ranks, we had beaten off our assailants for the time. At the same time our Army of the Tennessee have indulged in severe criticisms at the slow approach of that army which knew the danger that threatened us from the concentrated armies of Johnston, Beauregard, and Bragg that lay at Corinth. In a war like this, where opportunities for personal prowess are as plenty as blackberries to those who seek them at the front, all such criminations should be frowned down, and were it not for the military character of your journal I would not venture to offer a correction to a very popular error.

I will also avail myself of this occasion to correct another very common mistake in attributing to General Grant the selection of that battle-field. It was chosen by that veteran soldier, Maj. Gen. Charles F. Smith, who ordered my division to disembark there and strike for the Charleston railroad. This order was subsequently modified by his ordering Hurlbut's division to disembark there and mine higher up the Tennessee, to the mouth of Yellow Creek, to strike the railroad at Burnsville. But flood prevented our reaching the railroad, when General Smith ordered me in person also to disembark at Pittsburg Landing and take post well out so as to make plenty of room, with Snake and Lick Creeks the flanks of a camp for the grand army of invasion. It was General Smith who selected that field of battle and it was well chosen.

On any other we surely would have been overwhelmed, as both Lick and Snake Creeks forced the enemy to confine his attack to a direct front attack, for which new troops are better qualified than where the flanks are exposed to a real or chimerical danger. Even the divisions of that army were arranged in that camp by General Smith's order, my division forming as it were the outlying picket, whilst McClernand and Prentiss were the real line of battle, with W. H. L. Wallace in support of the right wing and Hurlbut of the left, Lew. Wallace's division being detached. All those subordinate dispositions were made by the order of General Smith before General Grant succeeded him to the command of all the forces up the Tennessee, headquarters Savannah. If there was any error in putting that army on the west side of the Tennessee, exposed to the superior force of the enemy also assembling at Corinth, the mistake was not General Grant's. But there was no mistake. It was necessary that a combat, firm and bitter, to test the manhood of the two armies should come off, and that was as good a place as any. It was not then a question of military skill and strategy, but of courage and pluck, and I am convinced that every life lost that day to us was necessary, for otherwise, at Corinth, at Memphis, and at Vicksburg we should have found harder resistance had we not shown our enemies that, rude and untutored as we then were, we would fight as well as they. Excuse so long a letter, which is very unusual from me, but of course my life is liable to cease at any moment and I happen to be a witness to certain truths which are now beginning to pass out of memory and from what is called history. I also take great pleasure in adding that nearly all the new troops that at Shiloh drew from me official censure have more than redeemed their good name; among them that very regiment which first broke, the Fifty-third Ohio, Colonel Appler. Under another leader, Colonel Jones, it has shared every campaign and expedition of mine since; is with me now and can march and bivouac and fight as well as the best regiment in this or any army. Its reputation now is equal to that of any from the State of Ohio.

I am, with respect, yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
*Major-General.*

[10.]

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HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*In the Field, near Kenesaw, Ga., June 13, 1864.*

Prof. HENRY COPPÉE,
*Philadelphia:*

DEAR SIR: I see in the fly leaf of the June number of your Military Magazine you propose to give a biography of myself from a brother officer, who has had every facility to make it accurate. I cannot recall ever having given any data to a brother officer or any other person, but on the contrary have stubbornly, and it may be wrongfully, withheld such data, preferring the after judgment of mankind to contemporaneous flattery or otherwise. But I see that I am forced by events into a most conspicuous place (which God knows I wish were better filled), and that I cannot prevent that curiosity which exists among our people to know something of military leaders whose records have heretofore been short and unimportant. I merely, therefore, will give you a few brief data whereby to test the paper which you possess and pronounce very "interesting." I was born February 8, 1820, at Lancaster, Ohio,

the sixth child of Charles R. and Mary Sherman, both natives of Connecticut, but who migrated to Ohio in 1811. My father was judge of the supreme court of Ohio at the time of his death at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1829. I went to West Point in 1836, graduated No. 6 in the class of 1840, and was commissioned second lieutenant Third Artillery; served in Florida the winters of 1840 and 1841 in Companies A and G; with the latter was ordered to Mobile in March, 1841, and soon after the company was sent to Fort Moultrie and remained there until 1846; was sent on recruiting service to Pittsburg, and in July same year was transferred to Company F, Captain Tompkins, and sent to California in the U. S. steamship Lexington; reached Monterey, Cal., January, 1847, and served there with that company and afterward as General Mason's adjutant-general until after the war, when on the arrival of General Persifor F. Smith was taken as his adjutant-general to San Francisco. I remained on his staff till January, 1850, when I was ordered to Washington City with dispatches. Was appointed as commissary of subsistence that year, and stationed at Saint Louis till 1851, when I was ordered to New Orleans. That winter certain parties at Saint Louis offered me very fair terms to go to San Francisco to manage a bank, and my army pay being inadequate to my support, I got a leave of absence, went to San Francisco, returned, and resigned. Moved my family to California, where we resided till 1857, when the interests of my partners called me to New York and finally to a discontinuance of the business. I first went to Leavenworth and engaged in business, but soon after was named superintendent of the Louisiana Military Academy; I went to Alexandria, organized the institution, and put it in successful operation; but the seed of this unnatural war began to bear fruit; the State seceded in January, 1861, and the national arsenal was taken possession of by State troops, the arms were scattered, and some sent to me to guard. I then saw that war and anarchy were upon us and determined to leave.

My letter of resignation was public. I have no copy, but Mrs. W. T. Sherman, Lancaster, Ohio, has a copy, and to show my status there it should enter into any biography of mine to show how I received matters then from that stand-point. Giving my employers thirty days to replace me, and no successor being appointed, I turned over all business to the proper officers, went to Baton Rouge and New Orleans, settled carefully all cash accounts which I had with the State, and left the South, I think with the respect and affection of all with whom I had been associated. Reaching my family in Ohio, I was invited by my brother, John Sherman, to go to Washington, which I did, but confess I was sadly disappointed to find, as I thought, the little appreciation of the terrible future that awaited us. I declined all offers of assistance, and anxious to earn an honest living for my family, I resorted to my old banking friends who had always offered to help me. I promptly received an office of moderate salary—the presidency of a street railroad—moved my family there, and resolved to keep aloof from the complications of events that seemed to bode no good. I was in that capacity in Saint Louis in May and June, declining an offer made me in the militia by Hon. Frank P. Blair, and subsequently of a post in Washington as Assistant Secretary of War. Whatever others may think, I do honestly believe that the politicians of that day did not make up the issue for war fairly. I know that the people of the South did not expect war. They had been cajoled into the belief that the excitement of the day was of the same nature and kind which had

every few years agitated the people, and that it would gradually subside, somehow, they knew not why. Slave owners, of course, had an interest. They did believe their property was unsafe in the hands of an administration composed, as they thought, of abolitionists; still large masses were as much attached to our past history and national unity as we profess to be, and it did seem to me that instead of going to work to make up a clear single issue so plain that all who wanted to fight would know exactly what the fight was about, that all on both sides were determined so to obscure the issue that there was no alternative but to array two angry people one against the other. My opinion was that we must be united, and that no better common bond could be chosen than the Constitution. Yet, if war must come, issue or no issue, it was clear that every citizen should support the National Government, because, right or wrong, the Government must be sustained, else anarchy (which nature abhors) would be inevitable. The idea of two separate Governments with so ragged a boundary as divided the slave and free States was and is an impossibility. With such a boundary endless war would be the rule and peace the exception. Yet I say it did appear to me that the active, busy politicians and mischief-makers did seem resolved on war without any clear, well-defined issue made up which you and I, simple soldiers, could understand. This was the reason why at first I kept out. But Sumter was attacked, and although war had begun with the seizure of the U. S. arsenals and the insult to the flag universally taken as the national emblem, this act was the first that seemed to arouse the feelings of the North.

I suppose through the instrumentality of my brother John my name was put down as colonel of the Thirteenth U. S. Regulars, and I was so confirmed. I was then not at liberty to decline military service, and, on reporting for duty, was sent by General McDowell to command a brigade of volunteers at Fort Corcoran. I took that brigade to Bull Run and came back with the command, and think on the whole it was the best lesson a vain and conceited crowd ever got. Up to that time no one seemed to measure the danger, the necessity for prolonged preparations, and infinite outlay of money. The fighting force of some 8,000,000 of inhabitants, united by an intense zeal and hatred, could not be encountered in their own country without more trouble than most of our men supposed; and it was manifest that our statesmen instead of grasping the subject preferred to approach it through their own vain conceptions of what they supposed, or rather wished, to be the case. When it became necessary to enlarge the field to the West, General Robert Anderson was ordered to Kentucky and asked me to go with him. I was willing, provided I could take an humble seat in the background. I was unwilling to risk myself as a leader, and when his health failed him and he was compelled to leave me there in command, he knows, the President knows, and all know with what reluctance I was forced into a position of prominence. From the first conception of the idea I opposed it, and it may be I resorted to improper reasons to avoid a prominent post, for which I was so disinclined, and wherein a leader should be in perfect accordance with superior powers. None of my views or thoughts were in accordance with the Secretary of War, and I insisted, it may be wrongfully and in bad taste, to be replaced by some one better qualified and more at ease. This is all I need say now. Subsequent events are of official record. I now think we must and will have a united government, one that can govern and not be governed by sections, factions, or caprice, one of power to command what is right and punish what is wrong. Until that result is attained

there can be no peace, no safety, no honor, no property in our hitherto peaceful land, and until then all who are able and deserve to live and share the fruits of such a government must fight for it.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
*Major-General.*

[38.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 33.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Near Marietta, Ga., June 21, 1864.*

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III. The Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, having been dismounted, is hereby detached from the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Ohio, and temporarily attached to the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. The regiment will report without delay for duty to Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding.

IV. The Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, having been dismounted, is hereby detached from the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Ohio, and temporarily attached to the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. The regiment will report for duty without delay to Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
*Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[38.]

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HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Near Kenesaw Mountain, June 22, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
*Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith reports* from my corps commanders showing the operations of their respective commands to-day. In accordance with your instructions† orders were given to press the enemy with a heavy line of skirmishers along the whole front, which has been done. The enemy has a strong line of intrenchments running down the southeast slope of Kenesaw Mountain, and connecting with their works to the east of Marietta, with batteries and guns in position. The enemy has kept up a pretty brisk artillery fire all day on our position from the top of the mountain. The casualties, however, as far as I can learn, have been light. A good many of the enemy have showed themselves on the crest and along the intrenchments down the slope of the mountain to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
*Major-General.*

[38.]

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Near Kenesaw Mountain, June 22, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
*Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department and Army of the Tennessee:*

COLONEL: In answer to request of even date, I have the honor to reply that with the exception of advancing my skirmish lines as far up

* See Dodge to Clark, Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 570; Blair to Clark, *ibid.*, p. 571; and Logan to Clark, next, *post.*

† See Sherman to McPherson (first), Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 569.

Kenesaw Mountain as they could go, and a good deal of artillery practice, nothing of importance has occurred in my front. I will add that it is my judgment the enemy have some artillery with fixed ammunition on the mountain in my front; in fact, I am almost positive of the fact.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. LOGAN,
*Major-General.*

[38.]

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HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Near Kenesaw Mountain, June 22, 1864—11.45 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
*Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:*

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you a report from Colonel Minty, commanding brigade of cavalry.* I have directed Harrow's and Sweeny's divisions, now in reserve, to be ready to move at a moment's notice to the support of the right, and have notified the corps commanders to have their troops well in hand and ready for active operations in the morning. The artillery firing, which has just taken place, is from the western part of Kenesaw Mountain, and apparently in the direction of Palmer's corps. I will be up to see you early in the morning unless detained here by something important.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
*Major-General.*

[38.]

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HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Near Kenesaw Mountain, June 23, 1864—10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
*Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:*

GENERAL: I have not yet received the official reports from Major-General Blair and Brigadier-General Garrard concerning the reconnaissance made from their respective fronts to-day, but one of my staff officers, who was with General Leggett's division, reports as follows: The division moved out from its position on Brushy Mountain in a southerly direction about one mile and a quarter until they reached the Bell's Ferry road leading to Marietta; followed this for a quarter of a mile, when they came in sight of the rebel works, apparently strong rifle-pits, distant about half a mile. No opposition, except a little skirmishing, was met with. At this point the battery accompanying the division opened on the rebel lines, and also in the direction of the southeast base of Kenesaw Mountain, without calling forth a reply in artillery from the enemy. At this point firing was heard to the left and rear, and a brigade was faced in that direction with a section of artillery to operate on the flank of the rebel cavalry, which, it appears, attacked General Garrard's advance. This demonstration had the effect of causing enemy's cavalry to fall back to the south and east. They appeared to be operating along the Canton and Marietta road. Whether the rifle-pits of the enemy were strongly manned, or whether our troops were in sight of the main line of enemy's intrenchments, I cannot say until I receive official reports of Generals Leggett and Garrard. The

* See Vol. XXXVIII, Part II, p. 820.

nearest point to Marietta which was reached was two and a half to three miles.

Casualties very slight, and command back in camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[38.]

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH CORPS,
*Near Kenesaw Mountain, June 24, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
*Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department and Army of the Tennessee:*

COLONEL: I to-day advanced the skirmish line of my command up the slope of Kenesaw Mountain to within about 150 or 200 yards of the crest, when, finding them to be unsupported on the right and left flanks, I ordered them to retire to the base. My loss was between ten and fifteen killed and wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN,
*Major-General.*

[38.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 178.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 30, 1864.*

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V. The Fourth Division of Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, U. S. Volunteers, commanding (excepting that portion belonging to the Governor's Guard and not considered a portion of the Army of the Cumberland), will report to and be subject to the orders of Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee.

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IX. The Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Col. J. Croxton commanding, is assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of Cavalry, and will report accordingly upon completion of duty, escorting a battery of artillery, horses and mules, to the front, according to orders which will be given by Major-General Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 183.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Near Ruff's Station, Ga., July 5, 1864.*

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V. The Forty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers is hereby transferred from the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, to the Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and will proceed without delay to Nashville and report to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee. The Thirty-first Wisconsin is hereby

transferred from the Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and will repair without delay to the front and report for duty with its brigade. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[38.]

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MAYOR'S OFFICE,
*Jackson, Miss., July 5, 1864.*

COMMANDER OF THE U. S. FORCES ADVANCING ON JACKSON:

SIR: At the request of the citizens of this place I address you this communication. Three times already, during the progress of the war, this place has been subjected to the miseries and desolation incident to military occupation by a large army. A great deal of private property has been destroyed, a large part of the town has been burnt, and many of the citizens have been compelled to remove. In behalf of those that remain at home I bespeak that usage customary in civilized warfare, to wit, protection to women and security to private property. As most of the injuries heretofore sustained have occurred on the first advance of the troops into the place, I ask that you will send in a guard before your troops enter the city. By so doing you will relieve the anxiety of our citizens, particularly the women and children, upon whom the fortune of war has already borne so heavily.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. BARROWS,
*Mayor.*

[39.]

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WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, July 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. HOLT,
*Judge-Advocate-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to request you to proceed at the earliest practicable moment to the State of Kentucky and have a personal conference with His Excellency Governor Bramlette and Major-General Burbridge in relation to military and political affairs in that State, and also the administration of military justice. The particular object of your mission will be to make yourself acquainted with the facts in regard to secret and open organizations against the Government, intended to afford aid and comfort to the enemy, and to ascertain the operations of disaffected and disloyal persons in Kentucky, acting in conjunction with persons of similar disposition in other States. You are aware that information has reached the Department from various quarters for some time that such organizations exist in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri, having for their object the embarrassment of the Government in its military operations, and possibly to incite armed opposition and rebellion. Another subject to which your attention is directed is the execution of the laws in regard to the enlistment of colored recruits in the State of Kentucky, and to any secret or open hostility manifested by disloyal persons against such enlistments. You will ascertain the extent to which such opposition goes and the manner of its operation, and then consider in your conference with Governor Bramlette or General Burbridge, one or both of them,

what measures, if any, should be adopted by the Government of the United States upon this subject, in order to enforce the acts of Congress and the regulations of the departments, and to bring to trial and punishment those who are guilty of opposition to the laws relating thereto. You will please make diligent inquiry as to the manner in which colored persons enlisted into the service are treated, and whether any, and if so what, measures are necessary to secure to them that military justice and protection to which they are entitled from the Government. You will make reports to the Department of such things as you may deem require remedy before you return, and make a detailed report upon the whole subject when your investigations shall have closed. From Louisville you will please proceed to Saint Louis and make similar investigations there. It is not the design of these instructions to limit your investigations to the specific subjects therein stated, but simply to call them specially to your attention. You will extend your observations to any matters relating to the service that in your judgment are required by the public safety.

I am, sir, &c.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., July 12, 1864.*

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III. The Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry will report for duty to Brig. Gen. John F. Miller, commanding U. S. forces, Nashville, Tenn.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 68. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *Roswell Bridge, Ga., July 15, 1864.*

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VI. Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, chief quartermaster Department and Army of the Tennessee, having reported for duty at these headquarters, Lieut. Col. J. Condit Smith is relieved from duty as acting chief quartermaster of the army in the field. Upon relieving Colonel Smith the general commanding takes occasion to compliment him upon his efficiency and ability as an officer and the very satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of his department. His untiring energy, well-directed efforts, characterized by system and discipline, have relieved the general commanding from much anxiety in the movement of this army and have won for Colonel Smith the honest praise of every true soldier.

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By order of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[38.]

HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Browning's Court-House, Four Miles and a half from Stone Mountain, Two Miles from Railroad, July 18, 1864—2 p. m.*

[General W. T. SHERMAN:]

GENERAL: General Garrard struck the railroad about one hour ago, and has five regiments at work tearing it up. I have sent Morgan L. Smith with Lightburn's brigade to assist, and think by 5 p. m. to have three or four miles torn up. We have met with comparatively little resistance so far; nothing but cavalry, though there is a report of an infantry force about four miles distant. There is no water here, and I propose to camp my force to-night as follows: Logan's command at Henderson's Mill, Blair's at Blake's Mill, Dodge's at North Branch of Peach Tree Creek, about two miles south of Widow Rainer's. This scatters my command somewhat, but I cannot do better to-night. My headquarters will be at Blake's Mill.* See sketch inclosed.†

Yours, &c.,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

[38.]

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THREE MILES FROM ATLANTA, *July 20, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
*Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The Fifteenth Corps is advancing on the main road, which follows the railroad substantially. Blair is moving on a road and through the fields parallel with the railroad and about one mile south. The enemy with four guns occupy a hastily fortified position on a hill between Blair and Logan. I am now getting guns in position, and shall endeavor to drive them out. Our skirmish line is about half a mile in advance of the point where I am writing, and I think the rebels have breast-works about 800 yards in advance of our skirmish line. If we can soon dislodge the enemy from the hill, I will press my whole line forward and ascertain the exact state of affairs.

Yours, respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
*Major-General.*

[38.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 167. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA, *Barrancas, July 20, 1864.*

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VI. The following troops will be in readiness to march to-morrow at 10 a. m. and form column between the camps of the Eighty-second and Eighty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry Regiments in the order designated below: Four companies Seventh Vermont Veteran Infantry; eight companies Eighty-second U. S. Colored Infantry; six companies Eighty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry; First Florida Battery; four companies First Florida Cavalry; wagon train, each wagon guarded by a corporal and eight men; two companies Eighty-second U. S. Colored Infantry; Company M, Fourteenth New York Cavalry. Colonel Holbrook will take command of the troops of his brigade and Colonel Kielmansegge, of his regiment, the First Florida Battery, and Company M, Fourteenth New York Cavalry. The troops will take eight days' rations, two days'

* This in reply to Sherman, Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 175.
† Not found.

cooked rations in their haversacks and six in the wagons, and will be provided with eighty rounds of ammunition per man, forty in the cartridge-box, and forty in the wagons. The allowance of wagons will be as follows: District headquarters, 1; brigade headquarters, 1; Seventh Vermont Veteran Infantry, 1; Eighty-second Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, 2; Eighty-sixth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, 1; First Florida Battery, 1; First Florida Cavalry, 1; Company M, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, 1. Each wagon will take 10 spades, 15 axes, and 2 crowbars and wedges. Lieutenant Boland, Eighty-sixth U. S. Colored Infantry, will act as quartermaster and commissary of the expedition.

By order of Brigadier-General Asboth:

SAML. T. BUELL,
[35.] *Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. THIRD BATTLN., FIRST ALABAMA CAV. VOLS.,
*Rome, Ga., July 22, 1864.*

Lieut. F. W. TUPPER,
*Adjutant:*

ADJUTANT: In obedience to orders from colonel commanding I left camp about 11 o'clock with my battalion to go to the relief of a foraging party on the Summerville road. I overtook them sixteen miles out. I found all safe; saw no enemy; heard of none. I found the teams and infantry in charge of Captain Wickstrum, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, badly scattered. I remained there until about sundown, when I succeeded in getting them all together. I started into camp, reaching here about 2 a. m. the 22d instant. The wheat the foraging party obtained was all spoiled.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. TRAMEL,
[38.] *Major, First Alabama Cavalry, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 202. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Near Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864.*

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V. Col. A. G. Brackett, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, having reported at these headquarters as acting inspector-general of cavalry, in accordance with orders from the War Department, will without delay enter upon his duties as such and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Colonel Brackett will establish his permanent office in Chattanooga, but will spend as much of his time with the cavalry serving with the army in the field as his duties to the remainder will admit.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 205. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Near Atlanta, Ga., July 27, 1864.*

I. The Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry is hereby transferred from the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps,

to the garrison at Chattanooga, to which place it will proceed under command of Colonel McCook and report to Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Before Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.*

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FOURTH DIVISION:

The general commanding tenders his thanks to each and all, officers and soldiers of this command, for their splendid courage exhibited on the 22d and 28th instant. During this campaign you have won for yourselves, if you had been before unknown, a name and reputation which will live in the history of your country and command the admiration of generations yet unborn. We mourn the loss of many brave companions, but their memory will always be dear to us, and none will ever hesitate to pay to them the tribute due to dead heroes. Let us all look confidently to the future, remaining faithful to ourselves, and at no distant day we may hope to return to our families, with a government firmly established over every acre of rebel territory. Until then our mission will not be complete. Again I thank you for the most distinguished exhibition of courage that I have witnessed during three years of active service.

WILLIAM HARROW,
[38.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Nashville, Tenn., August 1, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. John McArthur will proceed at once to headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi in the field, and report to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding. * * *

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
*New Orleans, August 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, U. S. Volunteers,
*Commanding U. S. Forces, Near Mobile, Ala.:*

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date.* The balance of the troops intended for you (about 560) left, under command of Colonel Kirby, on the 2d instant, by the steamer Alliance and

* See Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 222.

schooner Highlander, and are doubtless with you by this time. The signal party which returned here on the morning of the 1st instant with disabled transportation left the same evening in the steamer America, and the necessity for the additional signal party requested by Colonel Myer does not therefore exist. I have nothing additional to communicate by this opportunity, except to say that the commanding general desires to be informed of your wants of subsistence stores, in order that timely preparation may be made for a full supply.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

[39.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 214. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Near Atlanta, Ga., August 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

X. The Fourth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry will turn over to the Third Division Cavalry (Kilpatrick), its horses, equipments, and means of transportation, including wagons and pack-mules, and proceed by rail to Decatur, Ala. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,

[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 218. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Near Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XII. The Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers is hereby transferred from the Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, and the Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers is transferred from the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, to the Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps. The Seventy-first Ohio will join its brigade at the front without delay, and the Sixth Kentucky will proceed to Decherd, whence the colonel will report by letter to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding District of Tennessee, for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

W. D. WHIPPLE,

[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *August 9, 1864.*
(Received 6.35 p. m.)

Colonel MCCALLUM:

I ran the first train over Chattahoochee bridge on Friday last at 1 p. m., and ran it to within three miles of Atlanta. The bridge is 760 feet long and 90 feet high and was built in four days and a half.

W. W. WRIGHT,

[38.] *Chief Engineer.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 219. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Near Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1864.*

I. The Tenth Indiana Battery, of the Artillery Reserve, at Nashville, is hereby relieved from duty with that command. Capt. William Naylor will immediately turn over his battery and horses and proceed with his company to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he will embark upon a gun-boat to be there furnished him, and proceed with it to Decatur, Ala., and report to Brigadier-General Granger. He will draw subsistence stores at Chattanooga.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., August 10, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. ASBOTH,
*Commanding District of West Florida, Barrancas, Fla.:*

SIR: The operations in the vicinity of Mobile may determine the rebels to make some demonstration against Pensacola, and the commanding general desires that you be on your guard against any enterprise of this kind. Keep your troops so well in hand that your position will be entirely secure. At the same time he wishes such demonstrations made with your cavalry force as will deter the enemy from any attempt to re-enforce Fort Morgan from the eastward of the Mobile Bay. He desires also that you keep General Granger advised of any movement of the enemy that you may be able to discover.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
[39.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

---

CHATTANOOGA, *August 11, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

General MEIGS:

The Chattahoochee bridge, 760 feet long and 90 feet high, was built in four days and a half. Have been running over it since the 5th instant.

D. C. McCALLUM,
[38.] *Colonel, Director and General Manager.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 220. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Near Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Captain Bainbridge, commanding Company K, Fifth U. S. Artillery, will, with his company, march at once by the most practicable roads to the army in the field, reporting on arrival to Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan, chief of artillery, and bringing with him the horses, harness, transportation, and camp equipage.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

W. D. WHIPPLE,
[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 79. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IX. The First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, is hereby discontinued, and the regiments composing the division will be assigned to the Second and Third Divisions, Twenty-third Army Corps.

X. The Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, is hereby reorganized as follows:

First Brigade, Brigadier-General Cooper commanding: Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry, One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Infantry, Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, Third Tennessee Infantry, Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry.

Second Brigade, Colonel Bond commanding: One hundred and eleventh Ohio Infanty, One hundred and eighteenth Ohio Infantry, One hundred and seventh Illinois Infantry, Twenty-third Michigan Infantry, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry, Eightieth Indiana Infantry.

Third Brigade, Colonel Strickland commanding: Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, Ninety-first Indiana Infantry, One hundred and twenty-third Indiana Infantry, Battery F (First Michigan Light Artillery), Nineteenth Ohio Battery, Twenty-second Indiana Battery.

XI. The Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, is hereby reorganized as follows:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. W. Reilly commanding: One hundredth Ohio Infantry, One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry, Twelfth Kentucky Infantry, Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, Eleventh Kentucky Infantry, Eighth Tennessee Infantry.

Second Brigade, Col. J. S. Casement commanding: One hundred and third Ohio Infantry, Twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Sixty-fifth Indiana Infantry, One hundred and twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry.

Third Brigade, Colonel Henderson commanding: One hundred and twelfth Illinois Infantry, Sixty-third Indiana Infantry, One hundred and twentieth Indiana Infantry, One hundred and twenty-eighth Indiana Infantry, Fifth Tennessee Infantry, Battery D (First Ohio Light Artillery), Fifteenth Indiana Battery, Twenty-third Indiana Battery.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
[38.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN, *August 12, 1864.*

Maj. F. W. MARSTON,
*Chief Signal Officer, Military Division of West Mississippi:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward to you herewith a copy of all official messages sent and received by me during the seven days, commencing August 5 and ending August 11, 1864. Nos. I, II, III, IV, V, and VI were sent and received while under fire of the rebel Fort Morgan, gun-boats Morgan, Gaines, Selma, and the iron-clad Tennessee.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ERNEST A. DENICKE,
*Captain and Acting Signal Officer, U. S. Army.*

[Inclosure.]

I.

U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN, *August 5, 1864—7.25 a. m.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:

The monitors are right ahead. We cannot go on without passing them. What shall we do?

JAMES ALDEN,
*Commanding.*

II.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 5, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

Capt. JAMES ALDEN,
*Commanding U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

Go ahead.

DAVID G. FARRAGUT,
*Rear-Admiral.*

III.

U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN, *August 5, 1864—7.35 a. m.*

Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT:

Our best monitor has been sunk.

JAMES ALDEN,
*Captain, Commanding.*

IV.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 5, 1864—7.40 a. m.*

Capt. JAMES ALDEN,
*Commanding U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

Tell the monitors to go ahead and then take your place.

DAVID G. FARRAGUT,
*Rear-Admiral.*

V.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 5, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Capt. JAMES ALDEN,
*Commanding U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

Haul up your cowcatcher.

DAVID G. FARRAGUT,
*Rear-Admiral.*

VI.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 5, 1864—9 a. m.*

Capt. JAMES ALDEN,
*Commanding U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

Hail the monitor and tell her to run alongside of us. Prepare to run down the ram.

DAVID G. FARRAGUT,
*Rear-Admiral.*

VII.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 5, 1864—10 a. m.*

Capt. JAMES ALDEN,
*Commanding U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

Send the Loyall here at once. Send the fleet surgeon on board immediately.

DAVID G. FARRAGUT,
*Rear-Admiral.*

VIII.

U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN, *August 5, 1864—10.10 a. m.*

Rear-Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT:

The Loyall is not with us. The fleet surgeon is not here, but on the Richmond.

JAS. ALDEN,
*Captain, Commanding.*

IX.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 5, 1864—11 a. m.*

Capt. JAMES ALDEN,
*Commanding U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

How did you get off?

X.

U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN, *August 5, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD:

About 11 killed and 30 wounded.

JAS. ALDEN,
*Captain, Commanding.*

XI.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 5, 1864—3 p. m.*

Captain DENICKE,
*Signal Officer, U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

Call the Lackawanna 1423. Tell the captain to send one third assistant engineer, one coal heaver, and one fireman to the rebel ram Tennessee.

DAVID G. FARRAGUT,
*Rear-Admiral.*

XII.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 5, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Capt. JAMES ALDEN,
*Commanding U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

Send one third assistant engineer, one coal heaver, one fireman to the rebel ram Tennessee.

DAVID G. FARRAGUT,
*Rear-Admiral.*

XIII.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 5, 1864—6 p. m.*

Captain ALDEN,
*Commanding U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

Send five men and a master's mate to the Selma.

DAVID G. FARRAGUT,
*Rear-Admiral.*

XIV.

U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN, *August 5 [6?], 1864—6 a. m.*

Rear-Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT:

I think Fort Powell has been evacuated. One of the enemy's boats is now there on fire.

JAS. ALDEN,
*Captain, Commanding.*

XV.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 6, 1864—8 a. m.*

Monitor MANHATTAN:

We are making your six bolts to-day.

WILLIAMSON,
*Chief Engineer.*

XVI.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 6, 1864—5 p. m.*

Capt. JAMES ALDEN,
*Commanding U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

Send immediately ten marines and one officer with knapsacks packed and two days' rations to the Selma.

P. DRAYTON,
*Fleet Captain.*

XVII.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 6, 1864—5.15 p. m.*

Capt. JAMES ALDEN,
*Commanding U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

Send immediately to the rebel ram Tennessee five men to-day.

P. DRAYTON,
*Fleet Captain.*

XVIII.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 8, 1864—7 a. m.*

Capt. JAMES ALDEN,
*Commanding U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

Fort Gaines is to surrender at 8 a. m.

D. G. FARRAGUT,
*Rear-Admiral.*

XIX.

U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN, *August 8, 1864—7.05 a. m.*

D. G. FARRAGUT:

To the Army or Navy?

JAS. ALDEN,
*Captain, Commanding.*

XX.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, [*August 8, 1864.*]

Capt. JAMES ALDEN,
*Commanding U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

To both.

D. G. FARRAGUT,
*Rear-Admiral.*

XXI.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 8, 1864—9 a. m.*

Capt. JAMES ALDEN,
*U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

Be ready to give three cheers when the signal goes up.

D. G. FARRAGUT,
*Rear-Admiral.*

XXII.

U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN, *August 9, 1864—9 a. m.*

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT:

The Octorara has a good pilot for the entrance.

JAS. ALDEN,
*Captain, Commanding.*

XXIII.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 9, 1864—9.45 a. m.*

CAPTAIN COMMANDING U. S. STEAMER LACKAWANNA:

Go and shell Fort Morgan.

D. G. FARRAGUT,
*Rear-Admiral.*

XXIV.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 9, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Capt. JAMES ALDEN,
*Commanding U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

Please send the provisions to the Tennessee at once.

P. DRAYTON,
*Fleet Captain.*

XXV.

U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN, *August 9, 1864—9.35 a. m.*

Captain DRAYTON:

Do you mean the ram Tennessee?

JAS. ALDEN,
*Captain, Commanding.*

XXVI.

U. S. STEAMER HARTFORD, *August 9, 1864—9.40 a. m.*

Capt. JAMES ALDEN,
*Commanding U. S. Steamer Brooklyn:*

Yes.

P. DRAYTON,
*Fleet Captain.*

[39.]

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EXPEDITION HEADQUARTERS, MOBILE BAY,
*On board the Laura, August 14, 1864.*

[Maj. FRANK W. MARSTON,
*Chief Signal Officer Military Division of West Mississippi,*
*New Orleans, La.:*]

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of official messages passed through my station from the 1st of August to the 10th of August, 1864:

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

Captain MARSTON:

Report in person here as soon as practicable.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

Lieutenant HARRIS:

You will go aboard the Battle temporarily.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant HARRIS:

You will report on board the gun-boat Conemaugh for the present.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant HALLETT,
*Clyde:*

The Clyde is going to Ship Island. If you see Captain Marston tell him to report here.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

REGIMENTAL COMMANDER, TAMAULIPAS:

6 p. m.—Send report of officers and men.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Lieutenant HARRIS:
*Conemaugh:*

You will remain on board till after the landing.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.

Captain PERKINS,
*Laura:*

The Brown wants 1,000 gallons of water. The Clyde has it, I think. Or will I have time to get water from the shore?

COBB,
*Colonel Ninety-sixth Louisiana Infantry.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, SAINT CHARLES:

11 a. m.—Send reports of number of troops on board your boat.

GRANGER,
*General.*

CAPTAIN, SAINT CHARLES:

How much water does your boat draw?

GRANGER,
*General.*

12.25 p. m.—[Answer.]—Seven feet eight inches.

SAINT CHARLES:

In sailing this p. m. follow the Tamaulipas. Stop when she stops.

GRANGER,
*General.*

CLYDE:

In sailing this p. m. follow the Saint Charles. Stop when she stops.

GRANGER,
*General.*

THE BROWN:

Follow this boat when she sails. Stop when she stops.

GRANGER,
*General.*

THE BATTLE:

Follow the Brown when she sails. Stop when she stops.

GRANGER,
*General.*

THE TAMAULIPAS:

Follow the Battle when she sails. Stop when she stops.

GRANGER,
*General.*

General GRANGER:

Will you inform the transports where to stop and land?

DE KRAFFT,
*Gun-boat Conemaugh.*

Yes.

GRANGER,
*General.*

THE BROWN, BATTLE, TAMAULIPAS, AND SAINT CHARLES:
Run close up to the yawl-boat, turn to the right, and land as close to the land as you can.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Colonel MYER:
Shall I go with the troops?

WALKER,
*Captain.*

Yes. Go ashore and display your flag.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Col. A. J. MYER:
Shall I go with the troops or stay?

SIZER,
*Lieutenant.*

Go with the troops and take a guard and go up the beach as far as you can.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Obey orders and go with the troops.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Captain WALKER:
Go up the beach as far as you can.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1864.

General GRANGER:
Any orders?

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

6.10 a. m.—No.

GRANGER,
*General.*

ON BOARD THE LAURA.

Col. A. J. MYER,
*Dauphin Island:*
7.30 a. m.—I just saw 150 rebel infantry land at Fort Gaines from Mobile.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

DAUPHIN ISLAND.

General GRANGER,
*Laura:*
Brigadier-General McGinnis is here.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

DAUPHIN ISLAND—9 a. m.

Lieutenant DENICKE:
I am going up the shore now.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

ON BOARD LAURA.

Colonel MYER:
Some eighty rebel infantry were just landed at Fort Gaines from Fort Morgan.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

Lieutenant DENICKE,
*Laura:*
Where is General Granger?

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Here.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

I am coming.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Where is Colonel Myer?

GRANGER,
*General.*

Here.

SHORE STATION.

Col. A. J. MYER:
I am trying to land. I am coming.

GRANGER,
*General.*

General GRANGER:
The troops are near the fort. General McGinnis wishes to see General Granger.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

General Granger:
You will have hard time; surf and shallow.

MYER,
*Colonel.*

D[AUPHIN] ISLAND.

General GRANGER:
When is the fight?

MYER,
*Colonel.*

Colonel MYER:
I cannot send it by signal. Send a man and I will tell you in writing.

GRANGER,
*General.*

General GRANGER:
Do you wish the troops on the transports landed? If so, I will send my yawl-boats.

DE KRAFFT,
*Captain Gun-boat Conemaugh.*

Captain DE KRAFFT:
The general is not here.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant HARRIS,
*Clyde:*
As soon as the Clyde is discharged take her to the America and take the signal stores from her and land them at the same point. Assist Lieutenant Hallett in getting the Clyde's stores off.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant HALLETT:
Land the stores on the Clyde immediately and take them to headquarters, and then establish line from there to landing.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant HARRIS:

You will report back to the Conemaugh, and after the action have Captain De Krafft send you ashore and report to headquarters.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant HALLETT:

You will go alone.

MYER,
*Colonel.*

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

Captain WALKER:

Try to open communication with admiral's flag-ship.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Will do so as soon as she arrives.

WALKER,
*Lieutenant.*

CAPTAINS OF THE CLYDE AND TAMAULIPAS:

Go in as close to the shore as you can and unload.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Will do so as soon as we get the signal stores on the barge.

CLYDE AND TAMAULIPAS.

CAPTAIN OF THE CLYDE:

You will go in close to the shore and unload, and then report here for orders to go to New Orleans.

GRANGER,
*General.*

General GRANGER:

The barge cannot stay any longer; the surf is too rough. Cannot get any more artillery off for the present.

CLOSSON,
*Captain.*

Captain CLOSSON:

Try your best to get it off now.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Will do so.

CLOSSON,
*Captain.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:

Can you send the telegraph instantly ashore?

WALKER,
*Captain.*

Yes.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

Send all the men with it.

WALKER,
*Captain.*

Lieutenant Hallett cannot spare all the men. Will send some.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:
Shall I send Colburn with kit and glasses to the Laura?

HALLETT,
*Lieutenant.*

No. Tell him to report to Colonel Myer at headquarters on shore with his men. Let him take kit, rations, and baggage.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

General MCGINNIS:
Send report of your troops.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:
Shall I come to you?

LATHE,
*Private.*

No. Report to Colonel Myer at general headquarters.

General MCGINNIS:
If the rebs are at work at the fort advance our pickets and have it stopped.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Lieutenant HALLETT:
When will you have the telegraph ashore?

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

It is nearly all ashore.

HALLETT,
*Lieutenant.*

Have it sent to headquarters immediately.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

Captain WALKER:
The telegraph is nearly all ashore. I have it sent directly to headquarters.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

Captain Walker:
3.30 p. m.—Are you in communication with headquarters?

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Yes; and also with the flat on the other side of the wood. The telegraph will fill the interval.

WALKER,
*Captain.*

Is it running?

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

Not yet, but soon.

WALKER,
*Captain.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:
3.45 p. m.—I send a boat to New Orleans to-night. Have you any dispatches to send?

GRANGER,
*General.*

SHORE STATION—4.30 p. m.

General GRANGER:

Any messages to Admiral Farragut can be sent through this station.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Admiral Farragut:

God bless you, your officers, and men. What is your loss, and what news have you?

GRANGER,
*General.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:

Send a boat ashore for my report.

McGINNIS,
*General.*

General GRANGER:

5 p. m.—Attack Fort Gaines to-night and take it, or I will breach it. I will send a boat to communicate with the outside fleet and carry my dispatches.

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

Colonel GRIER:

7.30 p. m.—Send one company to take possession of and hold Little Dauphin Island.

GRANGER,
*General.*

General McGINNIS,
*Headquarters:*

Tell Colonel Grier to send for the whisky.

WHITE,
*Surgeon.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:

Fort Gaines cannot be taken by assault before breaching it. I shall open my siege guns early in the morning.

GRANGER,
*General.*

General GRANGER:

8 p. m.—No other news. The fire with the Tennessee was terrific. My loss is about 17.

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:

11 p. m.—Please inform me if you intend sending a vessel to Fortress Monroe or New York, and when, and oblige,

T. M. COOK,
*Of New York Herald.*

Col. A. J. MYER:

5.40 p. m.—Communication is not open by night signals with the fleet.

WALKER,
*Captain.*

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864.

Captain MARSTON:

5 a. m.—Arrange for night signals. Use lanterns if danger with torches. Tell admiral we will probably communicate with Bienville to-day.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant HALLETT:

5 a. m.—Select four men to accompany Lieutenant Harris to Sand Island. Keep them in camp.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant HALLETT:

Establish your camp for men and animals inside the ridge.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant HALLETT:

Tell the chief carpenter to put the men at work on the tower and then wait at camp until he sees me.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant HALLETT:

Send two carpenters to report to Lieutenant Sizer. Have team ready to haul one tower across the island.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant SIZER:

Apply for detail of twenty men to aid in building tower. Have them at your station by 8 a. m. Four with axes.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant SIZER:

Try to open with the Bienville to-day.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant HALLETT:

Get Lieutenant Harris to signal this boat as soon as he arrives.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:

8 a. m.—Send boat ashore for dispatches for General Granger.

SIZER,
*Lieutenant.*

General GRANGER:

7.30 p. m.—No, sir. I have sent one to Pensacola this morning with Admiral Buchanan and the wounded of both sides.

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

Colonel GRIER:

Have you any troops on Little Dauphin Island?

GRANGER,
*General.*

Lieutenant BURNHAM,
*Battery:*

Send me a report of progress. How do the details work?

M. D. MCALESTER,
*Captain.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:

I have sent fifty men to occupy Little Dauphin Island.

GRANGER,
*General.*

General GRANGER:

When is a boat going to New Orleans to-day?

MCGINNIS,
*General.*

The Tamaulipas starts at 12 a. m.

G. GRANGER,
*General.*

Captain MCALESTER:

Battery on right getting on well. Infantry lines slowly. Details work, but are small. Come and see me.

BURNHAM,
*Lieutenant.*

Col. A. J. MYER:

10.40 a. m.—The officers and men of the Signal Corps performed their duty nobly yesterday. Two men drowned, and 1 wounded. Will report as soon as possible.

F. W. MARSTON,
*Captain.*

Lieutenant BURNHAM:

Send me a detailed report in writing.

MCALESTER,
*Captain.*

Captain PERKINS:

Can you furnish me with a detail of ten men with axes?

HALLETT,
*Lieutenant.*

You find axes on the beach and take your men.

PERKINS,
*Captain.*

General GRANGER:

12.30 p. m.—The enemy have quite a strong bridge about 100 feet long crossing the little bayou from the north beach of Dauphin Island to the south beach of Little Dauphin Island. I have examined it.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:

1.25 p. m.—A steam-boat made several trips between Forts Morgan and Gaines last night. Can't you stop it?

GRANGER,
*General.*

General GRANGER:

Please land Lieutenant Harris and party on Sand Island as quickly as possible.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant HARRIS:

Use black flag in working with Lieutenant Sizer from highest hill on Sand Island.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

General GRANGER:

6.30 p. m.—Fort Powell is apparently evacuated.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

General GRANGER:

6.35 p. m.—The upper works of Fort Powell are in ruins.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

General GRANGER:

6.40 p. m.—Our gun-boats are near the fort and our sailors in it.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

General GRANGER:

6 p. m.—I think you were mistaken. It was the gun-boat we chased from Dog River Bar. But I will be vigilant.

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

General GRANGER:

6.10 p. m.—Our flag flies on Fort Powell.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Captain MCALESTER:

8 p. m.—Battery on right will be ready to-morrow morning. Have run 240 yards, perhaps more; not finished entirely. Second battery staked. Allen's redan about half done. He is running his line out now. I am very short of men and Colonel Grier gives all he can.

BURNHAM,
*Lieutenant.*

Captain MCALESTER:

9 p. m.—Report sent more definitely. Would like to see you as soon as you can.

BURNHAM,
*Lieutenant.*

General GRANGER:

5.20 a. m.—The bridge to Little Dauphin Island is burned by the company I sent there this morning.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1864.

Lieutenant HALLETT:

5.20 a. m.—Do not continue to build the tower.

Colonel GRIER:

Send rebel officer back immediately, giving him receipt for his communication. We will advise you by letter.

GRANGER,
*General.*

ALL OFFICERS:

Adjust your disks K to III.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

General GRANGER:

7 a. m.—I will send a boat for you if you will come on board. They offer to surrender Fort Gaines.

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:

7.15 a. m.—I will come on board when your boat arrives. At what point shall I meet your boat?

GRANGER,
*General.*

Colonel GRIER:

Suspend all hostilities until you hear from me.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:

9.15 a. m.—My troops should invest Fort Morgan to-day. Can you furnish transports? Mine are at New Orleans.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Ordnance Sergeant BRETT:

*At the Barge:*

Send no more ordnance or ordnance stores to the front until further orders.

WILLIAMSON,
*Captain.*

Colonel GRIER:

Hold every man in camp ready to embark at moment's notice with rations in haversacks.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Captain WALKER:

Why no answer in reference to boat for General Granger, and what is admiral's reply about transports?

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant SIZER:

You will keep copies of all messages passing your station.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:

I will meet your boat as near Fort Powell as my steamer can go.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Lieutenant HALLETT:

Send an instructed man with kit and orders to keep in sight of this boat to other side of island, and keep his flag flying, and with an orderly.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:

3.30 p. m.—General Granger has left me a row-boat to see you. The Laura is aground.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864.

Captain MARSTON:

6.30 a. m.—Come and see me on important business as early as you can. You will find headquarters easily on south side of the island.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

FORT GAINES—9.30 a. m.

Admiral FARRAGUT:

Please send tin-clad to wharf to put prisoners on board of Bienville and outside ships at once. Send Pilot Collins if possible.

P. DRAYTON,
*Fleet Captain.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:

9.40 a. m.—Please send an iron-clad to the wharf as close as she can to cover embarkation. We will come and see you.

P. DRAYTON,
*Captain.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:

10 a. m.—We have 850 prisoners here.

P. DRAYTON,
*Captain.*

Captain DRAYTON:

Where are you going to send them? I will send the Stockdale to transfer them to the Bienville.

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

Captain MARSTON:

12.10 p. m.—Nothing wrong. I may leave you soon, and wish to see you. Our success is glorious.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Lieutenant WATKINS,
*On the Hartford, Fort Gaines:*

12.50 p. m.—Get the officers and as many men as she will hold on board the Stockdale ready to go to the Bienville for New Orleans.

P. DRAYTON,
*Fleet Captain.*

Captain MARSTON:

1.15 p. m.—Be on shore before the Laura comes back.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

Captain DRAYTON:

I got 500 prisoners on the Stockdale.

WATKINS,
*Lieutenant.*

Captain MARSTON:

Tell Lieutenant Harris to prepare to leave Sand Island in a few days.

A. J. MYER,
*Colonel.*

THE LAURA:

Come here.

GRANGER,
*General.*

FORT GAINES—9 p. m.

General GRANGER:

The gun-boat Stockdale reports for orders. Shall she anchor off the fort?

GRIER,
*Colonel.*

Yes.

GRANGER,
*General.*

FORT GAINES LANDING, *Tuesday, August 9, 1864—6.55 a. m.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:

I have three transports outside loaded with troops. Draw too much water to come in. Can you have them brought in?

GRANGER,
*General.*

General GRANGER:

7.20 a. m.—I expect four tugs from the sound in an hour. Shall send them.

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

General GRANGER:

Have you any orders for the signal party on shore?

WALKER,
*Captain.*

Send an officer on board to land at other shore.

GRANGER,
*General.*

CAPTAIN OF THE STOCKDALE:

Stop where you are until further orders.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Land your troops at the wharf for to-night immediately.

GRANGER,
*General.*

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN OF THE STOCKDALE:

Stop.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Captain DRAYTON,
*On the Hartford:*

9.30 a. m.—Please send me a tug. One of the transports is aground.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Captain DRAYTON:

Send me a copy of demand of surrender by the tug.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Major MARSTON:

4 p. m.—Lieutenant Harris is at Fort Gaines.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:

6 p. m.—Have the general send Lieutenant Hallett with telegraph to-morrow.

WALKER,
*Captain.*

Lieutenant SIZER:

9 p. m.—Take the telegraph train and report with it to General Granger. Lieutenant Harris will relieve Captain Walker at his present station and open communication with his ships. Captain Walker will take the station at Fort Gaines.

MARSTON,
*Captain.*

Captain WALKER:

9.20 p. m.—You will relieve Lieutenant Sizer at Fort Gaines as soon as Lieutenant Harris relieves you at your station back of Fort Morgan. Lieutenant Sizer will take charge of the telegraph train and establish a line with the troops.

MARSTON,
*Captain.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. M. DENICKE,
[39.] *Second Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer, Mobile Bay.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 224. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Near Atlanta, Ga., August 15, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. Maj. W. H. Sinclair, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from duty with First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and will report in person for duty without delay to Major-General Stanley at headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

W. D. WHIPPLE,
[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 83. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Near Atlanta, Ga., August 15, 1864.*

I. The Second Ohio Heavy Artillery will be transferred to the District of East Tennessee, and the First Ohio Heavy Artillery will take its place in the District of the Etowah.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
*Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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HELENA, ARK., *August 15, 1864.*

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
*Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:*

I am informed that when Major-General Slocum was assigned to the command of the Twentieth Corps, Major-General Sherman telegraphed to Major-General Washburn, commanding the District of Memphis, to extend his command over the other districts on the Mississippi lying within the Military Division of the Mississippi, and I have just seen an article in a newspaper announcing that General Washburn had assumed such command. As Major-General Washburn is my junior and has not, under the law, been assigned by the President to the command of an army or department in which I have been ordered to report for duty, I cannot, of course, receive any orders from him or consider myself in any way under his command. Fearing that the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, under whose command I am serving, has not been informed of the above state of things, I hasten to report it, soliciting specific instructions as to my status at Vicksburg, and asking that I may be protected from any misfortunes which may arise from misunderstandings on the part of my military superiors, or from attempts on the part of inferiors, by instructions from superiors, to exercise a command over me unauthorized by law and which, consequently, it could not be expected I could consent to. I have now completed my work here and shall leave by the first boat for Vicksburg.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
*Major-General.*

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
*New Orleans, August 20, 1864.*

Respectfully transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the Army for the decision of the War Department.

Major-General Dana was assigned to the command of the District of Vicksburg by order from these headquarters in accordance with instructions received from the Headquarters of the Army.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *September 9, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to Major-General Halleck, chief of staff.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Third indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

General Dana having been assigned to the District of Vicksburg by the Secretary of War, the assignment of General Washburn was necessarily superseded.

H. W. HALLECK,
[39.] *Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*August 16, 1864—1 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GARRARD:

An orderly of General Kimball reports seeing two companies of rebel cavalry just east of Wright's house, and not far from the match factory. Have you any scouts or vedettes in that quarter? It is rather bad to have those fellows penetrated so far to our rear behind our flank. They may be the advance banner of a bigger force.

D. S. STANLEY,
[38.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 84. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Near Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. The Ninth Ohio Cavalry having been transferred from the Department and Army of the Tennessee to the Department and Army of the Ohio by Special Field Orders, No. 54, Military Division of the Mississippi, is hereby assigned to the Cavalry Division, Army of the Ohio, and will report to the commanding officer of Cavalry Division.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
[38.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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NASHVILLE, *August 17, 1864.*
(Received 10.20 a. m. 18th.)

Major-General MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General:*

Came to Chattanooga on last train from front on the 15th. Go to Reynoldsburg to-morrow, following day to Chattanooga. Will go to the front as soon as road can be repaired. Will remain there until communication with the army is again established. Have ordered Captain Wyman north to transact business connected with rolling-stock.

D. C. McCALLUM,
[39.] *Colonel, &c.*

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NASHVILLE, TENN., *August 18, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
*Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Please overlook the departure from the usual channel, &c. I reported to you by telegraph upon my arrival here on 14th,

requesting as speedy an assignment to duty as possible. My anxiety for employment influences me to repeat the request in the most earnest manner. I decided to await your orders here, to spare you any embarrassment which my personal application might give you, as well as to save myself the mortification incident to a failure in that case to obtain a suitable command in the field. While I can but feel that I have been hardly dealt with, I can find no fault with yourself, believing as I do that your action in my case was influenced solely by considerations for the good of the service. Indeed, any other supposition would be inconsistent with the uniform courtesy and kindness which you have previously extended to me. Trusting that you may be able to meet my wishes without serious delay, by an early assignment to duty, either in your department, or through General Sherman in the division, I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. JUDAH,
*Brigadier-General.*

[38.]

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
*Resaca, Ga., August 18, 1864.*

Col. F. C. DEIMLING,
*Tenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry:*

COLONEL: Your term of service having expired, you are about to return to Missouri with your regiment to be mustered out. I cannot allow the occasion of our parting to pass without expressing my regret that you and the gallant officers and men of your command are leaving the service and thus breaking up that pleasant relation that has subsisted between us so long. Your term of service has been long and arduous. Among the first to fly to the defense of the country, you have manifested the earnestness of your purpose by remaining to the end. The history of your regiment is most glorious. Corinth, Iuka, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, and Mission Ridge are names which will live while the memory of men cherishes the recollection of glorious deeds. In all of these you and your regiment have borne a conspicuous and noble part. It can be truly said that the old Tenth Missouri never turned her back to the enemy. Three hundred and seventy-six of her noble sons fallen upon so many hard-fought fields attest the indomitable courage and endurance of that gallant regiment. Sir, I cherish the very name of the Tenth Missouri. I have fought by its side; I have fallen wounded into its arms, and ever felt it was invincible. You are about to leave us. I wish you to convey to your officers and men the best wishes of my heart. Tell them that they have won imperishable renown. Tell them that the marches they have made, the privations they have endured, the battles they have fought, the honorable scars they have received, have contributed to the preservation of free government to the world. Tell them that their deeds will be held in sacred memory by a grateful people. Tell them, too, when they return to the private walks of life, to cherish with jealousy the good name they have won. I trust that all of you will safely return to your homes, and that peace, prosperity, and happiness will attend you through life. Remember that when a man of the Tenth Missouri meets me I am his friend.

Truly, yours,

GREEN B. RAUM,
*Colonel, Commanding Brigade.*

[38.]

HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Before Atlanta, Ga., August 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
*Commanding Army and Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: General Johnson, who is still upon the extreme right with Schofield, directs me to state to you that his entire front, extending over two miles and a half, is now held by three brigades only, the remaining brigades having been drawn out of line last night under the orders of General Schofield and sent to the extreme right as a support to the cavalry. This renders his line so extremely weak and attenuated that he deems it unsafe to attempt to move it forward, unless he can send back troops to strengthen his left. This he hopes to do this afternoon. If so, he will notify you, and will cheerfully co-operate with you in your movement.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MCCLURG,
[38.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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NEAR ATLANTA, GA., *August 23, 1864.*
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE:

We have used in the last ninety days almost 20,000,000 rations drawn from the depot at Nashville. It is greatly desired that we get 10,000,000 rations ahead at Nashville if possible. This army cannot be said to be without provisions. At the end of fifty days we will have used one-half of the rations now asked for. The depot at Nashville has nothing at present. We have used a very large amount of fresh meat in this campaign, but it is getting, too, very unsafe to drive cattle such a distance through the enemy's country. Our only security lies in salt meat. I think at least 15,000,000 rations of salt meat should be ordered. The army before Atlanta does not use [as] many of our supplies as the various garrisons, camps, hospitals, employés, &c., everywhere between the Ohio and Chattahoochee River, including East Tennessee. Will write.

A. BECKWITH,
[38.] *Colonel and Chief Commissary of Subsistence.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 107.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Before Atlanta, Ga., August 23, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. Maj. John Hough, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported in accordance with Special Orders, No. 251, Extract 38, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, July 27, 1864, is hereby assigned to duty with and will report to Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

FORT MORGAN, ALA., *August 23, 1864.*

Maj. FRANK W. MARSTON,
*Chief Signal Officer, Mil. Div. of W. Miss., New Orleans, La.:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit to your kind attention the following official messages passed through my station at headquarters of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger in Mobile Bay, Ala., from August 11 to August 23, 1864:

DAUPHIN ISLAND,
*Thursday, August 11, 1864—8.40 a. m.*

General GRANGER:
At what time will your boat be at the landing on this side?

GRIER,
*Colonel, Commanding Forces, Dauphin Island.*

FLAG-SHIP—10 a. m.

General GRANGER,
*Mobile Point:*
Shall you need the telegraph train on the other side?

F. W. MARSTON,
*Captain.*

Capt. F. W. MARSTON:
No; not at present.

GRANGER,
*General.*

MOBILE POINT.

Captain MARSTON:
I just arrived here. Can I not remain here? The trains are needed here.

WALKER,
*Captain.*

Captain WALKER:
You will relieve Lieutenant Sizer at Fort Gaines.

MARSTON,
*Captain.*

FORT GAINES.

Captain MARSTON:
The general does not want the trains on the other side.

SIZER,
*Lieutenant.*

Lieutenant SIZER:
You will remain.

MARSTON,
*Captain.*

Captain MARSTON:
Shall Lieutenant Harris go?

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:
10.30 a. m.—Captain Walker will remain with Lieutenant Harris where he is.

MARSTON,
*Captain.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:
Where is the acting assistant quartermaster and the telegraph?

WALKER,
*Captain.*

Captain WALKER:
At the fort.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:
We need the telegraph and rations here.

WALKER,
*Captain.*

Captain WALKER:
Rations must be at Pilot Town.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:
I think the telegraph would be of service here. Tell Lieutenant Hallett to send me a tent.

WALKER,
*Captain.*

Lieutenant HALLETT,
*Fort Gaines:*
Send me a tent.

WALKER,
*Captain.*

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD.

General GRANGER,
*Pilot Town:*
General Canby has arrived.

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

General GRANGER:
I have four rebels who came from the other side near Mobile. Shall I send them to you?

GRIER,
*Colonel, Commanding at Mobile Point.*

Colonel GRIER:
Yes. Send them over by first boat.

GRANGER,
*General.*

FORT GAINES LANDING, *August 12, 1864.*

Captain MARSTON:
Captain Walker would like to have Lieutenant Hallett with train over there.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

General GRANGER:
Two deserters came in from Fort Morgan last night.

GRIER,
*Colonel.*

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD—8.45 a. m.

General GRANGER,
*Fort Gaines Landing:*
Remain where you are a few moments. I am coming on board.

CANBY,
*General.*

BOAT LAURA—8.48 a. m.

Major-General CANBY:
Yes.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Lieutenant HARRIS,
*Fort Gaines:*
Bring me a wall tent.

WALKER,
*Captain.*

FORT GAINES LANDING.

Admiral FARRAGUT,
*Flag-ship Hartford:*
Is General Granger there?

AVERY,
*Captain.*

Captain AVERY:
Yes.

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

ON BOARD THE LAURA—3.10 p. m.

General GRANGER,
*Flag-ship Hartford:*
Shall the Laura come; when; and shall she bring the barge with the artillery?

AVERY,
*Captain.*

FLAG-SHIP—3.15 p. m.

Captain AVERY:
Send the Laura but not the barge.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Captain PERKINS,
*Fort Gaines:*
Come on board the Battle immediately.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Captains WILLIAMSON and CLOSSON,
*Fort Gaines:*
Come aboard immediately.

GRANGER,
*General.*

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

General GRANGER:
7.30 a. m.—I shall send a boat to Pensacola this morning. Do you wish to send for anything?

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

No record of the reply to above message.

Maj. F. W. MARSTON:
6.30 p. m.—Will you not establish a station near our batteries on shore, by Lieutenant Harris or Sergeant Nicholas? They seem to have but Captain Walker's station.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:
O. K.

MARSTON,
*Major.*

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1864.

General GRANGER:
9 p. m.—I am going up to Dog River to-morrow at 8 a. m. Would you like to go?

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:
Yes.

GRANGER,
*General.*

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

Captain TYSON,
*Flag-ship Hartford:*
9 a. m.—General Granger thinks it would be best to commence putting the navy guns ashore at once.

HENRY W. CLOSSON,
*Captain and Chief of Artillery.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:
The admiral is waiting for the general.

MARSTON,
*Major.*

Major MARSTON:
He is coming now.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

HARTFORD.

Captain CLOSSON:
The guns will be ready to go ashore at 1 p. m. Have you made arrangements to receive them?

TYSON,
*Captain.*

Captain TYSON:
11.30 a. m.—Will send boat and barge to take the guns at 1.30 p. m.

JAS. E. MONTGOMERY,
*Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HARTFORD.

Captain MONTGOMERY:
We will have our scow under way with two 9-inch guns on board and towed ashore by 2 p. m.

TYSON,
*Captain.*

Captain TYSON:
Do you want the Stockdale and the barge for your guns?

MONTGOMERY,
*Captain.*

Captain MONTGOMERY:
Our guns were taken on a scow and towed by the Rudolph to the beach.

TYSON,
*Captain.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:
Where is General Granger?

WALKER,
*Captain.*

Captain WALKER:
On the Hartford, I think.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

General GRANGER:
For what use are the horses? I have no forage for them.

WALKER,
*Captain.*

Captain WALKER:
The horses are for the use of the engineers over at the batteries.

MONTGOMERY,
*Captain.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:
9.30 p. m.—The monitor is throwing all the shots too high.

GRANGER,
*General.*

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864.

Captain MONTGOMERY:
7.45 a. m.—The ammunition for the infantry has not yet arrived. We are short.

D. P. GRIER,
*Colonel, Commanding Mobile Point.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:

Tell the monitors most of their shots go over. Last shot was good.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD.

MONITORS:

Your shots go over. Last shot was good.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

PILOT TOWN LANDING.

Major MARSTON:

Can you send a boat here to-night for Private Ransom from New Orleans, with papers and mail for you?

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:

Will send one in the morning.

MARSTON,
*Major.*

FLAG-SHIP, *Wednesday, August 17, 1864.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:

Can you come here? I want to see you.

MARSTON,
*Major.*

CROSSING BAY.

Major MARSTON:

I will come as soon as possible.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

General GRANGER:

Have you any deserters?

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

ON THE WAY TO FORT G[AINES] LANDING.

Admiral FARRAGUT:

None from Fort Morgan. Only one from eight miles above here.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Captain TYSON:

3 p. m.—You had better communicate with General Arnold at Pilot Town about the navy guns. He relieves me in charge of the artillery.

H. W. CLOSSON,
*Captain First Artillery, U. S. Army.*

HARTFORD.

General GRANGER:

Captain Tyson is getting the guns from the Brooklyn.

WATKINS,
*Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.*

General GRANGER:

5.35 p. m.—Do you want sailors to move the guns in the morning, or will soldiers do?

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

PILOT TOWN LANDING.

Admiral FARRAGUT:

5.37 p. m.—Please send fifty sailors with shears, blocks, &c., in the morning.

GRANGER,
*General.*

PILOT TOWN LANDING, *Thursday, August 18, 1864.*

Major MARSTON:

General Granger wishes to have a signal station close to the beach near Colonel Grier's headquarters to communicate with him at Pilot Town. Captain Walker's station is too far back for that, I think. Sergeant Nicholas would do.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

Lieutenant DENICKE:

Put him there.

MARSTON,
*Major.*

Captain WALKER:

You will put Sergeant Nicholas on the beach to communicate with this boat when at Pilot Town Landing. Your station cannot be seen from there. He can carry any messages he receives to you to forward.

By order of Major Marston:

[DENICKE.?]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.

Admiral FARRAGUT:

I have 100 tons of soft coal to spare. Do you want it?

GRANGER,
*General.*

General GRANGER:

Where is the coal?

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:

On board the transport Alabama, at Fort Gaines.

GRANGER,
*General.*

ON BOARD FLAG-SHIP.

CAPTAIN OF TRANSPORT ALABAMA,
*Fort Gaines Landing:*

Go at once to monitor Winnebago at Pilot Town and discharge as much coal as she wants. Deliver the balance to the ram Tennessee.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Captain PERKINS,
*Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Gaines:*

Captain Walker, signal officer, reports that there are at Fort Gaines several stages for use of the Signal Corps. As the position of the signal party is not sufficiently elevated at present, will you not have one of the stages brought here for their use?

J. BAILEY,
*Brigadier-General, Commanding Mobile Point.*

Lieutenant HALLETT,
*Fort Gaines:*

Send a signal tower on board the barge immediately.

GRANGER,
*General.*

General GRANGER:

It is at lower landing. Will send for it at once.

HALLETT,
*Lieutenant.*

Lieutenant HALLETT:

Send it to Pilot Town by first boat.

GRANGER,
*General.*

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

General GRANGER:

I have a deserter from Fort Morgan. It is essential that you see him. He is at the wharf.

BAILEY,
*General.*

Captain DRAYTON,
*Flag-ship:*

When do you send a boat to Pensacola?

H. W. CLOSSON,
*Captain and Chief of Artillery.*

Captain CLOSSON:

Not perhaps for some days. But if important will do so at once.

DRAYTON,
*Captain.*

TRANSPORT ALABAMA—3 p. m.

General GRANGER:

I would like to have a pilot. Can you send one from the Laura?

BOWDEN,
*Captain.*

Captain BOWDEN:

3.05 p. m.—Go to the ram Tennessee without a pilot and discharge your coal.

JAS. E. MONTGOMERY,
*Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Lieutenant BURNHAM,
*With Mortar Batteries:*

I wish to see you on board the Laura.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Captain DRAYTON:

No. Nothing important.

CLOSSON,
*Captain.*

HEADQUARTERS,
*On board Laura—9.10 p. m.*

Lieutenant CAMP,
*At Engineer Headquarters:*

General Granger says magazines must be finished by noon to-morrow. See Lieutenant Allen and ask him to take my tour at 3 a. m.

BURNHAM,
*Lieutenant.*

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1864.

Lieutenant ALLEN,
*Engineer Headquarters:*

6.15 a. m.—Push ahead magazines for mortars and heavy guns. Shall be up soon.

BURNHAM,
*Lieutenant, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army.*

General BAILEY:

8.25 a. m.—What was the meaning of that firing this morning?

GRANGER,
*General.*

MOBILE POINT—8.29 a. m.

General GRANGER:

The enemy threw grape on the working party without doing any damage.

BAILEY,
*General.*

Captain DRAYTON,
*Flag-ship Hartford:*

8.36 a. m.—Can you let me have the Stockdale to-day to send a scout up the bay?

GRANGER,
*General.*

HARTFORD—8.48 a. m.

General GRANGER:

I expect the Stockdale from Ship Island to-day. As soon as she comes she shall be sent.

DRAYTON,
*Captain.*

ON BOARD MONITOR CHICKASAW.

Captain DRAYTON,
*Hartford:*

Will you send a pilot to take the Alabama to sea?

BOWDEN,
*Captain of Alabama.*

HARTFORD.

Captain BOWDEN:

Send the Alabama here and I will put a pilot on board.

DRAYTON,
*Captain.*

General GRANGER:

10.40 a. m.—Want permission to try 9-inch guns to get range.

TYSON,
*Lieutenant, with Battalion on Shore.*

Lieutenant TYSON:

General Granger just went ashore.

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

Generals ARNOLD and BAILEY,
*Mobile Point:*

I wish to see you on the Laura.

GRANGER,
*General.*

MOBILE POINT—8.30 p. m.

General GRANGER:

Will come on board immediately.

ARNOLD AND BAILEY,
*Generals.*

MOBILE POINT—8.33 p. m.

Captain MONTGOMERY:

Mr. Newcombe is sutler for the First Brigade.

BAILEY,
*General.*

MOBILE POINT—10.25 p. m.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR, LAURA:

The regiments held in reserve are the Twentieth Iowa and the Sixty-seventh Indiana.

DURGIN,
*Major.*

ONE MILE OFF FORT MORGAN—7 a. m.

FORT GAINES SIGNAL STATION:

I want the transport Planter to go to Pilot Town.

GRANGER,
*General.*

MOBILE POINT—7.30 p. m.

General GRANGER:
How is the firing?

BAILEY,
*General.*

OFF FORT MORGAN—7.33 a. m.

General BAILEY:
Very good. If anything, a little too high.

GRANGER,
*General.*

CAPTAIN OF CHICKASAW:
You should move up close or cease firing.

BAILEY,
*General.*

MOBILE POINT.

THE LAURA:
Come in close to the Winnebago.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Gun-boat OCTORARA:
You fire too high.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:
When does the first dispatch boat leave for New Orleans?

GRANGER,
*General.*

General GRANGER:
4 p. m.—The boat leaves at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

BATTERIES—4.40 p. m.

Captain MONTGOMERY,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*
Please send the sand sacks ashore.

BAILEY,
*General.*

General BAILEY:
4.42 p. m.—All right. Will do so at once.

MONTGOMERY,
*Captain.*

MONITOR WINNEBAGO—5.18 p. m.

Admiral FARRAGUT:
Both our turrets are disabled, and we return to our anchorage.

STEVENS,
*Captain.*

Admiral FARRAGUT:
5.20 p. m.—Send Lynch. I wish to find the well outside to-night.

GRANGER,
*General.*

MOBILE POINT, 1864.

General GRANGER:
Do you intend for any guns to fire to-night? Expect the right and left mortars.

BAILEY,
*General.*

General BAILEY:
Yes. Certain guns are ordered to fire every half hour.

GRANGER,
*General.*

FORT MORGAN LANDING—6.45 a. m.

Admiral FARRAGUT:
I wish you would come over. Fort Morgan has the white flag up.

GRANGER,
*General.*

General GRANGER:
I mean surrendered. I send Captain Drayton to you to act with you for terms.

FARRAGUT,
*Admiral.*

FORT MORGAN.

General GORDON:
*Fort Gaines:*
I wish you would come over here

GRANGER,
*General.*

ON BOARD THE LAURA.

CAPTAIN OF MONITOR MANHATTAN:
Do not allow any officers or men on the fleet to come ashore.

DRAYTON,
*Captain.*

FORT GAINES.

General GRANGER,
*Fort Morgan:*
Will you send the Planter or some other boat over for me.

GORDON,
*General.*

FORT MORGAN—8.33 a. m.

General GORDON:
Yes. As soon as I can.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Capt. JAMES E. MONTGOMERY,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Morgan:*
9.20 a. m.—The Ninety-seventh Regiment Engineers has arrived with orders to report to General Granger. Where shall they land?

GEO. D. ROBINSON,
*Colonel, Commanding.*

Colonel ROBINSON,
*Fort Gaines:*
9.30 a. m.—Let them stay at Fort Gaines until further orders.

GRANGER,
*General.*

General GRANGER:
9.36 a. m.—Shall they land?

GEO. D. ROBINSON,
*Colonel.*

Colonel ROBINSON:
9.37 a. m.—Let them land.

GRANGER,
*General.*

FORT MORGAN—11 a. m.

General GRANGER,
*Flag-ship:*

The transport Cahawba is arrived with troops. Where shall they land?

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

FORT GAINES—11.10 a. m.

General GRANGER:
*Flag-ship:*

The Alliance is off Sand Island with troops. The captain wishes a pilot and directions where to land.

B. KIRBY,
*Colonel.*

FLAG-SHIP—11.15 a. m.

Captain MONTGOMERY,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The troops on the Cahawba will land at Fort Gaines.

GRANGER,
*General.*

FLAG-SHIP—12.05 p. m.

Captain MONTGOMERY,
*Fort Morgan:*

Send for all the pilots at Pilot Town at once.

GRANGER,
*General.*

FORT MORGAN—12.10 p. m.

General GRANGER,
*Flag-ship:*

Will go with the Laura to Pilot Town at once and bring all the pilots I can get to the Hartford.

JAS. E. MONTGOMERY,
*Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Before I close this report I wish to state that most of the above messages were sent and received under a great many natural disadvantages.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. M. DENICKE,
*Second Lieut., 132d Regt. New York Inf., and Acting Signal Officer with Hdqrs. Major-General Granger, Mobile Bay, Ala.*

[39.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 233. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Near Atlanta, Ga., August 24, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XIII. Pursuant to orders from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, the limits of the District of the Etowah are extended to include the town of Bridgeport and its defenses on both sides of the Tennessee River. The troops composing the garrison will continue to send their returns to the division headquarters as heretofore, in addition to such as the commanding general of the District of the Etowah may require.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 108. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Before Atlanta, Ga., August 24, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XIII. Lieut. Col. A. M. Powell, First Missouri Light Artillery, is relieved from duty at the headquarters of his regiment at Saint Louis, Mo., and will forthwith report to Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, for assignment to duty as chief of artillery Seventeenth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
[38.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CINCINNATI, *August 27, 1864.*

Col. A. E. SHIRAS,
*Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence:*

Letters of the 24th received. Beckwith reports 13th instant that he feeds daily south of the Ohio 300,000 individuals. One-half of these are probably citizens and not entitled to rations. I fear our troops must suffer and possibly be obliged to fall back if such persons are fed. Humanity might require that fresh beef and flour in limited amount be given, but no other part of the ration. The West is being rapidly exhausted of salt meats. They are very scarce, and mostly held out of market. General Eaton has been here. He ordered 5,000 barrels of pork here from New York. He also directed that corned beef twice per week and salt fish once per week be issued to troops north of the Ohio. If fresh beef is issued four times per week no pork or bacon would be used. General Eaton is now, I believe, in Saint Louis. After his arrival there he goes to Louisville. He as well as all Western commissaries is aware of the great emergency, but something should be done at once to cut off full supplies to persons not entitled to them, otherwise we will soon have nothing for the fighting troops. I will meet General Eaton again in Louisville. If Beckwith can come up the general will probably have him come also to Louisville.

C. L. KILBURN,
[39.] *Colonel and Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence.*

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U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
*Mobile Bay, August 27, 1864.*

[Maj. F. W. MARSTON:]

SIR: I have the honor to make herewith my report of messages sent and received by me at this station from August 18 to 27, inclusive:

FORT GAINES, *August 19—2 p. m.*

General GRANGER:
I am ready, but have no pilot.

D. C. BOWDEN,
*Captain, Alabama.*

FLAG-SHIP—2 p. m.

Lieutenant SIZER:
Proceed immediately with your men to the ram Tennessee. Lieutenant Hallett will take charge of that station.

MARSTON,
*Major.*

AUGUST 20—6.30 a. m.

NOTE.—Found the Laura calling and replied to her for an hour without attracting her attention. Probably on account of mist and rain.

FLAG-SHIP—12 m.

Lieutenant TYSON,
*Navy Battery:*

What chronometer do you regulate the ship's time with? What is its error and rate?

ADAMS,
*Lieutenant.*

BATTERY SHORE STATION—1.30 p. m.

Lieutenant ADAMS:

No. 863. Slow, five minutes. Rate, one second +.

TYSON.

BROOKLYN—2 p. m.

Captain DRAYTON,
*From the Laura:*

When do you send a boat to Pensacola?

CLOSSON,
*Captain.*

BROOKLYN—2 p. m.

Captain DRAYTON:

We would like to change our berth. Both anchors are foul.

ALDEN,
*Captain of Brooklyn.*

HARTFORD—2 p. m.

Captain ALDEN:

All right.

DRAYTON,
*Captain.*

Captain CLOSSON:
(Via Brooklyn to Laura.)

2 p. m.—Perhaps not for a day or two, but if important can do so at once.

DRAYTON,
*Captain.*

BROOKLYN (FROM THE LAURA)—7 p. m.

Captain D[RAYTON]:

It is nothing of importance.

CLOSSON,
*Captain.*

BROOKLYN, *August 21—9 a. m.*

Captain DRAYTON:

What kind of fuse for shell?

ALDEN,
*Captain.*

Captain ALDEN:

9 a. m.—Ten-second.

DRAYTON,
*Captain.*

LAURA—9.25 a. m.

Captain DRAYTON:

Can you let me have the Stockdale to-day to send a scout up the bay?

GRANGER,
*General.*

General GRANGER:

9.30 a. m.—I expect the Stockdale to-day from Ship Island. Will send her as soon as she comes.

DRAYTON,
*Captain.*

BATTERY SHORE STATION—10 a. m.

Steamer BROOKLYN:

Please send me the friction chocks and a glass as soon as convenient.

D. R. CASSEL.

10 a. m.—Sent the same to the Brooklyn.

LAURA—10.20 a. m.

Captain DRAYTON:

Will you send a pilot to the Alabama to take her out to sea?

BOWDEN,
*Captain.*

LAURA:

10.20 a. m.—Send the Alabama here and I will give her a pilot.

D[RAYTON],
*Captain.*

FORT GAINES—4 p. m.

Major MARSTON:

Lieutenant Sizer is sick and unable to go on board the ram Tennessee.

HALLETT.

BATTERY SHORE STATION—6.30 p.m.

Steamer BROOKLYN:

Send me a gunner's quadrant. I cannot direct my fire without it.

CASSEL.

6.30 p. m.—Sent above to the Brooklyn.

AUGUST 22.

Monitors WINNEBAGO and CHICKASAW:

5.40 a. m.—Move down and open on the fort.

CHICKASAW—8.50 a. m.

Admiral F[ARRAGUT]:

Please not fire over the monitor.

GRANGER,
*General.*

CHICKASAW—8.55 a. m.

Admiral F[ARRAGUT]:

Your shells fall in the water just beyond us a ship's length.

CAPTAIN OF CHICKASAW.

BATTERY SHORE STATION—10.15 a. m.

Admiral F[ARRAGUT]:

The ships outside are firing into my left batteries. Please order them nearer to the fort.

GRANGER,
*General.*

NAVY BATTERY.

Lieutenant WATSON:

The firing is excellent. Two guns are dismounted in the fort and the two service magazines blown up.

TYSON.

TYSON:

10.35 a. m.—The admiral is glad to hear it.

WATSON.

RAM TENNESSEE—11 a. m.

Will I fire all night?

Ram TENNESSEE:

11 a. m.—No. Fire every quarter of an hour, and watch for signals.

DRAYTON,
*Captain.*

CHICKASAW—11.45 a. m.

Captain DRAYTON:

I have expended all of my 5-second shells.

CAPTAIN OF CHICKASAW.

BATTERY—1.30 p. m.

Captain DRAYTON:

We are in need of 200 5-second and 100 10-second shells to-night. We would like them there with the powder before dark.

TYSON,
*Lieutenant.*

Lieutenant TYSON:

1.30 p. m.—What have you done with all your shell?

DRAYTON,
*Captain.*

LAURA—1.35 p. m.

When does the dispatch boat leave for New Orleans?

GRANGER,
*General.*

1.35 p. m.—To-morrow at 10 o'clock.

D[RAYTON].

BATTERY—3.30 p. m.

Captain DRAYTON:

The shells will be mostly gone by to-night. We are to fire all night. General Arnold says we should keep 500 on board. Will you send what I ask for?

TYSON,
*Lieutenant.*

LAURA—5.10 p. m.

Admiral F[ARRAGUT]:

Send Lynch. I wish to find the well outside to-night.

GRANGER,
*General.*

Both our turrets are disabled, and we return to our anchorage.

CAPTAIN OF WINNEBAGO.

WINNEBAGO—9 p. m.

Admiral F[ARRAGUT]:

The Winnebago has one turret totally disabled. She will be ready with the other in the morning.

STEVENS,
*Captain.*

CHICKASAW, *at Fort Morgan, August 23—7 a. m.*

Admiral F[ARRAGUT]:

The fort has raised a flag of truce and I have sent a boat to communicate.

GRANGER,
*General.*

LAURA—7.10 a. m.

Admiral F[ARRAGUT]:

I wish you would come. The fort has raised a white flag.

GRANGER,
*General.*

FLAG-SHIP—7.20 a. m.

General GRANGER:

I mean surrender. I have sent Captain Drayton to act with you for terms.

F[ARRAGUT],
*Admiral.*

FORT MORGAN—9.45 a. m.

Admiral F[ARRAGUT]:

Unconditional surrender at 2 p. m. General Granger is coming to you.

General GRANGER:

9.45 a. m.—I congratulate you and your command.

F[ARRAGUT],
*Admiral.*

LAURA—11 a. m.

General G[RANGER]:

The Cahawba has arrived with troops. Where shall they land?

DENICKE,
*Lieutenant.*

FLAG-SHIP—11 a. m.

Captain MONTGOMERY:

The troops on the Cahawba will land at Fort Gaines.

G[RANGER],
*General.*

LAURA—11.35 a. m.

General G[RANGER]:

The Alliance is off Sand Island with troops. The captain wishes a pilot and directions where to land.

KIRBY,
*Colonel.*

Captain M[ARSTON]:

11.40 a. m.—Send for all the pilots at Pilot Town at once.

GRANGER,
*General.*

LAURA—12.20 a. m.

General GRANGER:

I will go with the Laura at once and bring the pilots to the Hartford.

M[ARSTON],
*Captain.*

GENERAL BAILEY'S HEADQUARTERS,
*August 25*—7 p. m.

Fort GAINES:

Captain Perkins is in New Orleans. What do you want to know about the coal?

KELLY,
*Lieutenant.*

When does a steamer leave for New Orleans?

AUGUST 26—9 a. m.

General GORDON:

When is a steamer going to New Orleans that can carry General Arnold's staff and horses?

BAILEY,
*General.*

9 a. m.—Sent above to Fort Gaines.

STEAMER THOMAS—9 a. m.

Captain DENICKE:

General Gordon wishes a signal officer to go to Cedar Point immediately on this boat.

FORT GAINES, *August 27—8.30 a. m.*

General BAILEY:

Send schooner with mortars back to Fort Perkins.

GORDON,
*General.*

General GORDON:

8.30 a. m.—There is a submarine telegraph cable ready for laying at Fort Powell.

KINNEY,
*Lieutenant.*

General GORDON:

10.45 a. m.—Two sea-coast mortars, 12-inch and 13-inch shells, and 20,000 pounds of powder are here. What shall be done with them? They came on steamer Saint Mary, not on a schooner.

BAILEY,
*General.*

10.45 a. m.—Sent above to Fort Gaines.

General BAILEY,
*Fort Gaines:*

10.50 a. m.—General Gordon wishes to know if yeast can be obtained at Pilot Town, Mobile Point, &c., so as to start bakeries on that shore.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

10.50 a. m.—Sent above to General Bailey's headquarters.

General GORDON:

11 a. m.—Yeast can be obtained at Fort Morgan.

D.,
*Major of General B[ailey's] Staff.*

11 a. m.—Sent above to Fort Gaines.

General BAILEY:

12 m.—Send mortars back without disembarking.

G[ORDON].
*General.*

Until the 23d ultimo I remained alone on the flag-ship. Since then Captain Denicke has been on board.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. C. KINNEY,
[39.] *First Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer, U. S. Army.*

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HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Near Shadna Church, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, August 29, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
*Assistant Adjutant-General Dept. and Army of the Tennessee:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that my command has thoroughly destroyed the Atlanta and West Point Railroad from my left toward Fairburn to the point where the Sixteenth Corps commenced operations. This destruction has been made complete by burning the ties, twisting and breaking the rails, and filling up the deep cuts with dirt and brush.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR,
[38.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

CHATTANOOGA, *August 30, 1864.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

General MEIGS:

The track destroyed by Wheeler on the Chattanooga and Knoxville line will be repaired by the 2d proximo. On the 27th instant train thrown from the track on the Chattanooga and Atlanta line; 3 men killed and 11 wounded. Wheeler and Morgan are reported at McMinnville last night; expected to make a raid on Nashville and Chattanooga line.

D. C. McCALLUM,
[39.] *Colonel, &c.*

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CHATTANOOGA, *August 31, 1864.*
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General:*

The destruction on the Knoxville line is greater than last report. Six miles of track, nine small bridges, and all the water stations destroyed between Richville and Philadelphia. The damage beyond Philadelphia not known. The Loudon bridge is said to be uninjured. Attack is momentarily expected on the Nashville and Chattanooga line in the vicinity of Wartrace. Forrest, Wheeler, and Morgan have joined forces, and said to be 16,000. A strong line from here to the front all right. Said to be on hand ten days' supplies at this point.

D. C. McCALLUM,
[39.] *Colonel, &c.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., August 31, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Captain Cogswell, Cogswell's Independent Illinois Battery, commanding Reserve Artillery, Department of the Tennessee, will report at once with his entire command to Col. C. O. Loomis, chief of artillery, District of Tennessee, for duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

M. ROCHESTER,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*In the Field, August 31, 1864—2 p. m.*

General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: I have been to the Rough and Ready and Jonesborough road with about ten men. While waiting for Baird to come up we saw squads of men passing along a road about three-quarters of a mile north of east of my position. Five miles north of Jonesborough, at Mrs. Smith's, our party captured about a dozen stragglers, the tenor of whose information is that Hardee and Lee (S. D.) have passed on to Jonesborough, leaving Stewart and Walthall in Atlanta.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
*Major-General, U. S. Army.*

[Indorsement.]

General HOWARD:

On this information and yours that the force to your front is heavy I will throw Stanley and Schofield between Ha lee and Atlanta and have sent orders to Schofield and Stanley. I will also let Garrard act on that flank. Therefore hold your ground strong, threatening as much as you can venture. Thomas will hold Davis to support you, and Stanley will support Schofield. General Thomas has been himself to that road, and Baird is still feeling for the railroad.

W. T. SHERMAN,
[38.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
*Nashville, Tenn., September 1, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL:

[Extract.]

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 38, dated headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, Nashville, Tenn., February 12, 1864, I relieved Capt. A. M. Tucker, assistant quartermaster, as railroad and depot quartermaster, U. S. Military Railroads, Military Division of the Mississippi. The service to be performed in this position is apparent from the fact that the railroad departments of the Military Division of the Mississippi are dependent on me, not only for funds to pay the employés, but all the railroad supplies and other supplies are purchased through my office and paid for by me. My abstract of purchases will show the magnitude of our requirements. Decided improvements were made from time to time. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was completed to Chattanooga. The Nashville, Decatur and Stevenson Railroad was open to Stevenson, thereby materially relieving the pressure from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. As our army advanced from Chattanooga, the same energy and promptness was displayed. Trains loaded with abundant supplies of rations and forage followed in the rear of our victorious army. It will be seen that during the past six months, through untiring zeal of all connected with the railroad department, the following change has occurred, January 1: Number of miles in running order, 123; number of locomotives, 35; number of cars, 450, with sufficient force of mechanics and laborers to properly conduct the roads. At the present date, July 1, it will be seen how much has been accomplished.

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|---|---|
| Number of miles of road in running order— | |
| From Nashville to Stevenson | 113 |
| From Nashville to Huntsville | 140 |
| From Huntsville to Stevenson | 60 |
| From Stevenson to Chattanooga | 38 |
| From Chattanooga to Marietta | 116 |
| From Nashville to Johnsonville | 80 |
| From Vicksburg to Jackson to Big Black | 18 |
| From Chattanooga to Atlanta | 128 |
| From Chattanooga to Knoxville | 110 |
| Knoxville and East Virginia | 40 |
| Memphis to Grand Junction on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad | 53 |
| Total | 896 |
| Rolling-stock and engines: | |
| Number of engines | 165 |
| Number of cars | 1,500 |

Number of employés, consisting of clerks, agents, superintendents, mechanics, laborers, engineers, firemen, brakemen, track hands, construction corps, &c., 10,805.

The machine and other shops are conducted entirely to my satisfaction, considering the force engaged, and although we suffer great loss in our machinery and cars by constant exposure to the enemy, I feel fully prepared to meet any emergency that may occur. On the 1st of May I was relieved of the transportation department by Capt. S. B. Brown, assistant quartermaster. A statement of the number of troops and the amount of freight transported, as well as the amount paid for transportation, you find in my report hereto annexed.*

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. CRANE,
*Colonel, Inspector of Quartermaster's Department,*
[32, 38, 39.] *and Quartermaster of Military Railroads.*

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FORT MYERS, FLA., *September 4, 1864.*

Capt. H. W. BOWERS,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: Since my last, I regret to communicate the death of three men by the rebels. On the 27th instant a signal of distress was discovered across the river at 12 m. and a boat and party dispatched under Corporal Thompson, of my company, with seven men. On nearing the beach a negro well known to him was standing awaiting the boat. Having a small boat in tow, Corporal T. and a colored soldier instead of adopting the usual course of making all wade out ran up to the shore. Instantly a heavy volley of musketry was poured into them, killing both, who fell into the water. The firing was then turned on the sloops and succeeded in mortally wounding a young man, Griner (refugee, since dead), and slightly one of the colored men. Assistance was sent at once, but the rebels were off. There were sixty-five of them, all mounted as we have ascertained. If A and B Companies were here I would rid Southern Florida of them quickly. From refugees arrived here last week from Tampa I learn that all the Confederate soldiers are preparing to leave for Georgia. They report a severe loss in Georgia, which must be admitted with much allowance. Our refugee list now amounts to 416, with much sickness among them. Our last expedition to Fort Thompson resulted in getting 350 head of cattle, with the loss of several horses (given out). I return now forty-eight horses and mules, all unfit for service, out of eighty-six in May last. I am anxiously waiting the return of our companies, as it is almost impossible to get along with the colored troops. I am fully satisfied that each should be separate to accomplish anything. The ignorance of the one and the sensitiveness of the other tends to make every duty unpleasant. In fact the efficiency of the Second Cavalry has been seriously injured by this connection. I do hope you will impress the general commanding with this matter. Our recruiting has been killed off almost entirely, and desertions have commenced, to end I do not know when. The small force now here (40 men) apparently adds to their impudence and insubordination. We have not heard from Cedar Keys since troops left.

In haste, I am, captain, your obedient servant,

H. A. CRANE,
[35.] *Captain, &c.*

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* Omitted.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 249. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. J. Mendenhall, assistant inspector-general, Department of the Cumberland, is hereby relieved from duty at these headquarters and is assigned to duty as inspector of artillery of the department, and will take post at Nashville, Tenn.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,

[39.] *Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 129. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., September 10, 1864.*

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IX. The organization known as the Pioneer Brigade is hereby disbanded. The officers and men remaining at headquarters will report to Col. T. R. Stanley, post commander, who will return them to their respective regiments. All Government property will be turned over to the officers of the proper departments at Chattanooga, Tenn.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,

[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 252. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.*

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VI. The Tenth Kentucky Volunteers will proceed to Ringgold, Ga., and relieve the Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteers, stationed at that place. Upon being relieved, the Eighteenth Kentucky will rejoin its brigade at this place. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,

[39.] *Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 254. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. Alexander von Schrader, assistant inspector-general, Fourteenth Army Corps, is relieved from duty with that corps, and will report without delay at these headquarters for duty.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,

[39.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 127.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
*East Point, Ga., September 14, 1864.*

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IV. In compliance with the request of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, the following changes in the organization of that corps will be made, viz: The Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Harrow commanding, will be consolidated with the First and Second Divisions as follows: First. The Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Walcutt commanding, with the Twelfth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, of the First Brigade, will be assigned to the First Division. Second. The remaining troops of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Col. John M. Oliver commanding, with the commissary of the division, will be assigned to the Second Division. Third. The quartermaster of the Fourth Division will report to the chief quartermaster of the corps for assignment to duty. Fourth. The transportation of the Fourth Division will be divided according to the number of troops in the division.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 255.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.*

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XL. The order from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Engineer Department, of date November, 1863, assigning Col. G. P. Buell to the command of the Pioneer Brigade, having been lost with the record at the adjutant's office of that brigade, Colonel Buell is hereby reassigned to the command of the pontoniers and pontoon train of this department attached to these headquarters.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
[39.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Nashville, Tenn., September 15, 1864.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: Atlanta has fallen. Our forces occupy the rebel stronghold and the railroad for miles beyond. The crisis of the great campaign in the West has been reached and passed, and fortune has again decided, as at Vicksburg and Chattanooga, in favor of the Union. As appropriate to the hour, I proceed to submit a report of the operations of the quartermaster's department as directed from this depot, and to indicate somewhat how much it has contributed to the accomplishments of the great events referred to. Last October found me on duty at Baltimore, Md., as chief quartermaster of that depot and of

the Middle Department. On the 26th of that month, however, I was ordered West to assume charge of this depot and department as chief quartermaster of depots and senior and supervising quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland. Arriving here soon after, I proceeded at once to the front and reported in person to yourself, then at Chattanooga, Tenn., and to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, then also at Chattanooga. As you will well remember, the Army of the Cumberland was then grouped in and about Chattanooga, with Bragg closely hemming it in on all sides, except the slender line of supplies that extended back to Bridgeport and Stevenson. The disaster at Chickamauga had broken its spirits and diminished its numbers, and supplies of all kinds were so deficient in quantity that the enemy confidently hoped for a speedy surrender or disastrous evacuation. And in this the rebels were not without fair and reasonable grounds. Our army was barefoot and in rags. The soldiers were already on half rations and with no prospect of an increase or even of maintaining the allowance they had. Mules and horses, even of the artillery and cavalry, were already dying by scores daily, for the want of forage. As you yourself assured me, at least 10,000 had already perished from pure starvation, and our only means of supplies was either by a long and difficult wagon road over a precipitous mountain to Stevenson, sixty-five miles away, or by a horrible road, seven miles away, to Kelley's Ferry, and thence by steam-boat seventy miles to Bridgeport. At Bridgeport and Stevenson, even, supplies were very deficient, as the average run of cars over the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was but about forty cars daily, when it required fully 100 per day to supply the army.

The railroad itself was beset with the worst irregularities. The mails were usually a week in making the distance from Nashville to Chattanooga, only 151 miles, and there was a loud and almost universal outcry from the army against the robbery and theft that prevailed on the trains as regards both private and public stores. My duty was to correct these evils, to accumulate stores here, and to so strengthen and perfect the line of supplies that the army might not only maintain itself at Chattanooga, but ultimately repel the enemy, attack in turn, and drive him back on or beyond Atlanta when the hour should come. When I left you at Chattanooga to return to Nashville, charged with the execution of these duties, I confess I felt appalled and almost disheartened at the magnitude of the work before me. However, I took hold, resolved to do the best I could, believing that by the correction of small evils from week to week I should eventually overcome the whole and in the end secure the great results called for by the army and the country. My first attention was directed to officers on duty at this depot, whom I found in offices scattered over half the town. To expedite the public business and have my officers in reach when wanted I at once took possession of the necessary buildings and consolidated all of the offices except one within the compass of an ordinary block. This done, I called for reports of supplies on hand, in order to know what we actually had and thus enable me to estimate intelligently for the future. I next set about procuring a roster of the officers in the department, in order to know what tools I had to work with, as no records were to be had here and nobody seemed to know how many officers were actually available, where they were on duty, or what they were worth.

As the matter nearest in hand and of the first importance to everybody, I at once took hold of the mails, in order to push them through to Chattanooga within a reasonable time. Placing a competent man in

charge, recommended to me by the postmaster here, I gave him a full corps of assistants and plenary powers to call on all officers of the quartermaster's department for whatever aid was actually needed. The arrangements worked well, and it was not long before the trip to Chattanooga, even by the tedious route of railroad to Bridgeport, boat to Kelley's Ferry, and wagon thence to Chattanooga, was made within some twenty-four hours. Soon all complaints on this score ceased, and after a month or two of successful operations the Post-Office Department felt willing to resume the duty and thus relieve me of work not properly belonging to the quartermaster's department, but which the major-general commanding had directed it to assume. Meanwhile my greatest and most earnest attention was required by and given to the railroads. The problem was to supply not only the army then at Chattanooga, but those also of the Tennessee and the Ohio, then on the march for that locality. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, a rickety, stringer-tie, dilapidated affair, never worth much before the rebellion, and well used up in supplying Bragg before he fell back across the Tennessee, was the only line available, and this was practicable only to Bridgeport, from which point Chattanooga was reached only by boat and wagon. To work this road, as nearly as I could ascertain, I had, November 1, 1863, about thirty indifferent locomotives and perhaps 350 cars of all descriptions. Of these, perhaps one-half of each were to be depended on, and the balance had been off the track, upset, and damaged generally, so seriously that they could hardly be reckoned as among the resources of the road. As an officer one day well remarked to me, the whole line of the road was a vast cemetery of rolling-stock. A better idea of the state of the road and of the condition of its rolling-stock will probably be had when I say that for the month of November my daily run of cars did not average over forty-five, though it required 100 to supply the army.

By November 1 there were two steam-boats on the Tennessee, the Paint Rock and the Dunbar, each capable of carrying about 200 tons and of making the trip from Bridgeport to Chattanooga in about twenty-four hours, but three more boats were sharply under way. Much of the work on these and the reconstruction of the railroad from Bridgeport to Chattanooga was directed by the Quartermaster-General in person and Lieut. Col. (now Col.) L. C. Easton, then chief quartermaster, Army of the Cumberland, but now chief quartermaster of General Sherman's army, to both of whom I feel greatly indebted for encouragement and assistance at this gloomy period. The speedy completion of these light-draft steam-boats to run upon the Tennessee River helped us much. Still I saw clearly that there was no practicable relief for the army at Chattanooga until the railroad was thoroughly overhauled, its working reformed, and its rolling-stock largely increased. Not satisfied with the officer in charge of transportation on the railroad, I soon relieved him and assigned another officer to duty there, whom in turn I had to relieve as unused to railroading, though not without talent and knowledge of the department in other respects. As a dernier resort I sent my own assistant, then Capt. John C. Crane, assistant quartermaster volunteers, but now colonel and inspector, quartermaster's department, to take full charge, and invested him with plenary powers to correct all abuses and reorganize the transportation department from end to end. Captain Crane had already had some experience in railroading as post quartermaster at Frederick, Md., and he possessed a tireless energy and industry that well fitted him for the place. To his hands was thus committed all railroad transportation, both freight and passenger, whether

north or south, subject, however, to the most stringent orders from this office from day to day. Not a citizen nor a pound of private freight was allowed to pass to or from the front except upon my order or that of the department commander, and the shipment of even public freight was daily regulated by written orders from this office. I shut down remorselessly upon everything and everybody except what belonged peculiarly and necessarily to the army, and this soon proved to be a great step in the right direction.

To correct thievery and robbery, so prevalent on the roads, I at once issued an order, a copy of which you will find herewith, marked A,* and subsequently a second order, a copy of which is also herewith, marked B.* These orders I printed also on card boards and tacked them in every car and on every station house along the railroad, thus scattering them broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the department. To prevent these orders being a mere *brutum fulmen* I also organized a corps of special agents and detectives, and directed that no train should leave Nashville without one of these men upon it. The good results of these measures were speedily apparent and it was not long before the evils complained of were to a great extent abated. About this time Capt. A. M. Tucker, assistant quartermaster volunteers, arrived here, and was assigned to duty as receipting and disbursing officer of the railroads in charge of all moneys and property pertaining thereto, thus completely separating the working of the roads from ordinary business of the quartermaster's department, of which Captain Crane had charge. With two officers thus at work at the railroads, I now addressed myself to the general superintendent of U. S. Military Railroads here, Mr. J. B. Anderson, and the superintendent of the Chattanooga road especially, Mr. Frank Thomson. I urged upon these gentlemen the importance of bending every energy to the thorough reformation and repair of the Chattanooga road, to the quintupling or at least the quadrupling of our rolling-stock, and to the reconstruction and reopening of the Tennessee and Alabama, the Nashville and Northwestern, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads at the earliest hour practicable. The first of these roads (the Tennessee and Alabama), as you are aware, would give us a double line for supplies from here to Stevenson, a great and important desideratum. The second (Nashville and Northwestern), by a distance of only seventy-five miles, placed us in communication with the Tennessee at Reynoldsburg (now called Johnsonville) at a point where the river is always navigable for large steamers from Paducah the year round, thus opening to us at once the resources of the Northwest instead of by the long and slender route of 185 miles to Louisville, through the heart of a disaffected, if not disloyal, region. The third road (the Edgefield and Kentucky) took us at once to the Cumberland at Clarksville, the foot of Harpeth Shoals, a distance of sixty miles, to which points small steamers can usually come all months in the year. With these three roads in successful operation and well equipped, in addition to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, I felt sure that I could supply the armies concentrating at Chattanooga, no matter how many men might be assembled there. Mr. Anderson always met my suggestions kindly, and Mr. Thomson especially, with whom I had chiefly to do, gave his whole heart and energies to the work. Meanwhile, Sherman had marched overland from Memphis, the armies had concentrated at Chattanooga, the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge were fought and won, and our forces were at least

* Omitted.

secure in that great and important stronghold. The way being thus clear of the enemy, every attention was given to carrying the road forward and into Chattanooga, and January 14 that desirable end was obtained. About this time Col. D. C. McCallum, a railroad officer of large experience, was ordered here from the East by yourself, and arrived shortly afterwards with a large corps of mechanics and laborers.

February 4, by order of Lieutenant-General (then major-general) Grant, he was directed to relieve Mr. J. B. Anderson of his railroad duties and assume charge as general manager of all U. S. Military Railroads in the Military Division of the Mississippi. Colonel McCallum at once entered upon his duties with great alacrity and energy. He doubled and quadrupled the force of men at work upon the road, and as soon as the way was clear bridged the Tennessee at Loudon and reopened the road to Knoxville. At the same time he set to work vigorously upon the Tennessee and Alabama road, and by the middle of March he reported it open and ready for business. Thus my connections to the front were at last completed, and it but remained to use them effectually. From this time (February 1) the work at this depot became vastly increased. Instead of providing merely for the Army of the Cumberland, to which duty you had called me, I now found the Armies of Tennessee and of the Ohio also looking to me for supplies. I could get estimates from neither of them; neither had I the right to ask for them; yet for animals, clothing, camp equipage, quartermaster's stores, and all current quartermaster's supplies, except funds, they all called freely on me and on this depot for subsistence, ordnance, and all other stores, and we were expected to meet their calls. In anticipation of this I had already put in large estimates for everything at Louisville and Cincinnati, and, in anticipation of the spring campaign, now set about accumulating supplies here on a basis of 60,000 animals and 150,000 men to last the army as a six months' supply from and after May 1, 1864. My estimates at both places were honored with commendable promptness in most things, and to Brig. Gen. Robert Allen, at Louisville, especially, I am peculiarly indebted for the magnificent style in which he at once proceeded to place the whole available resources of the Northwest at my command under his direction. His chief officer of river transportation, Col. L. B. Parsons, Saint Louis, Mo., crowded the Cumberland with steamers and barges, and throughout the winter and spring the entire energies of the depot here were taxed to their utmost to receive and handle the stores heaped in upon us. For weeks together my levee thronged with transports of all sorts, and force of at least 3,000 men and from 400 to 500 teams were kept constantly at work—day and night, Sundays and week days—in transferring the supplies to my various depots and store-houses. My estimate is that, for three months or more together, I received and handled daily an average of from 2,000 to 3,000 tons of freight exclusive of the amount arriving here by railroad.

This vast influx of freight soon overflowed all the store-houses then here. The chief ware-houses in town available for such purposes were next taken possession of and filled, but still it became necessary to provide large additional storage elsewhere, or else allow the public stores to suffer from exposure. In anticipation of this, I had already ordered the construction of three large ware-houses on the line of our respective railroads here, one called the forage house, on the line of the Northwestern Railroad, 1,709 feet long by an average of 140 feet wide, one story high: the bread shed, or Eaton Depot, on the line of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, 600 feet long by 112 feet wide, one story high, and the Taylor Depot, 517 feet long by 190 feet wide, one story high, with an extensive

shelving basement sloping down from the railroad, constituting almost another story and admirably fitted for the storage of beef, pork, vinegar, whisky, and such like subsistence stores. These two last buildings were assigned to the use of the subsistence department, and so far have answered the purpose extremely well. For a fuller description of these buildings I would respectfully refer you to the photographic views thereof, heretofore forwarded to you, under date of July 8, 1864. These buildings were happily well advanced toward completion in time to receive the redundant stores, and with the exception of a portion of my forage I was enabled to house everything. My forage, however, accumulated almost mountain high, and after I had filled my forage house and all other available buildings I still found that I had vast piles of it out of doors. This was dunnaged the best that circumstances would allow, being raised from the ground and well covered with tarpaulins, and though I afterward lost some grain from spoiling, &c., yet the amount so lost was very trifling when compared with the whole amount poured in upon me. In the absence of positive data I had estimated for forage for 60,000 animals for six months. This would make 108,000,000 pounds, the bulk of which was delivered to me here by General Allen by May 1. Thereupon he notified me that I must expect no more, that he had drained the whole Northwest, and advised me to husband well what I had, as no more would be received until after the maturing of the new crop.

As soon as General Sherman moved I began to send forward to Chattanooga an average of from forty to fifty cars of grain daily, and kept this up pretty steadily until early in August, when I found my supply of grain running short, partly because of some spoiling, both here and at the front, but chiefly because it happened I was feeding nearer 75,000 than 60,000 animals, as I subsequently discovered, the defective information I had from the Armies of the Ohio and the Tennessee having led me into error. I at once set about to replenish my stock, and, thanks to the new crop of oats, then well harvested, and the splendid backing of General Allen at Louisville, I was entirely successful. The crisis, however, at one period seemed alarming. The Cumberland was down to ten and twelve inches of water on Harpeth Shoals, and my chief reliance at the outset was the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville and Northwestern roads. I at once put both these roads under the strictest orders to bring forward nothing but Government stores, and proceeded to organize a fleet of light-draft steamers to come up the Cumberland to the shoals, where I stationed 100 yoke of oxen to meet the steamers and tow them over the shallows into deeper water, where they would be able of themselves to make headway again. This last was rather a novel feature in river navigation and unheard of here before, I confess, but it served to give me from 300 to 500 tons of freight additional every day, and so was not to be disregarded. After a fortnight of steady work in this way, as if in the very nick of time, we had a series of heavy rains here, extending far up the river, and the Cumberland rose several feet and remained so for a week or two. General Allen, with great energy, at once availed himself of this godsend—a rise that usually occurs here but once in ten or twelve years—and my stock on hand has again been made good. About the same time subsistence had run low here from a similar miscalculation, but now again we feel free and easy. It was understood that the major-general commanding proposed to open the Atlanta campaign early in May.

Late in April I had my supplies for the summer well here, and was short in nothing except horses. The mule question had embarrassed me somewhat, but in April, in answer to my repeated and urgent calls,

General Allen stripped the depots at Camp Nelson, Louisville, and Saint Louis, and pushed forward what afterwards proved to be an adequate supply. So also in the matter of artillery horses I was not far behind, but in cavalry horses I had scarcely a respectable show. To do what I could here, at the last hour, April 26, I procured an order for a general impressment of all horses at Nashville and within twenty miles around at all fit for cavalry purposes, and thus was enabled to mount 1,000 more men than I should otherwise have done. Still I was largely short of cavalry horses, and have been until recently, though of late they have been coming forward quite freely. I suppose the stock of cavalry horses throughout the North has been pretty well diminished, and that it is difficult to secure all that are required. Thus by May 1 I was prepared here for the opening of the campaign, but with all my exertions, and the best efforts of the railroad department, I was still unable to accumulate at Chattanooga. For months I had watched the railroads to the front daily, holding them sternly in hand almost to the utter exclusion of citizens and private freight, thanks to the earnest support of the major-general commanding. (See General Orders, No. 6, Headquarters Military Division Mississippi, current series, a copy of which is herewith attached, marked C.)* Col. D. C. McCallum and his subordinate officers, Mr. A. Anderson, general superintendent U. S. Military Railroads, Division Mississippi; Mr. W. J. Stevens, general superintendent Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and others, I am persuaded, seconded my efforts to the utmost. Early in the winter Colonel McCallum had gone North, and, armed with an order from the Secretary of War, had everywhere seized locomotives and cars and hurried them on to Nashville, and yet after all our exertions, extending over long and weary months, so straitened were our affairs here that even down to May 1 Chattanooga reported only about seven days' subsistence, and, say, one of grain, on hand. This was certainly not a very gratifying exhibit, yet I did not feel disheartened, for our supplies at least were here, and our roads were daily increasing, both in equipment and efficiency.

On the 6th of May General Sherman, with his three armies concentrated, moved out from Chattanooga, and from that hour to this we have followed him day by day forward and into Atlanta. From the best data in my possession I conclude that since General Sherman began his movement I have never had less than 60,000 animals and 125,000 men to provide for south of the Tennessee River, besides at least 15,000 animals and 40,000 men (including quartermaster's employés) north of it. Nevertheless I am persuaded from the most gratifying telegrams and letters from the major-general commanding to myself, as well as his published telegrams, that the army, from the outset of his great campaign, has never suffered for anything—rations, clothing, quartermaster's stores, medical stores, ordnance stores, forage. All have reached him regularly from time to time as he needed them, and it is the proudest joy of my life, now for over twenty-eight years devoted to the service, that in this illustrious campaign, so big with the destinies of the Republic, I have been so well able to sustain the army, and thus contribute somewhat to the national success and victory. The last words of General Sherman to me on leaving here last spring were, "I have no orders to give; only supply my army or I will eat your mules." From the bottom of my heart I thank God that I have been able to supply it, and that to-day the Quartermaster's Department, too,

* See Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 279.

can join freely in the general joy, "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won." From tables hereto annexed you will please find statements that exhibit somewhat more specifically the kind and amount of work transacted at this depot.* They have been compiled somewhat hastily, and are, of course, incomplete, but from the few facts thus collected you will be able to gather a tolerable idea of the work performed here and its average cost.

I cannot conclude this report without calling your attention to the following-named officers on duty at this depot, to whom I feel largely indebted for the efficiency and success attending my operations: To Capt. James F. Rusling, assistant quartermaster volunteers, on duty in my office as chief assistant quartermaster, for faithfulness and energy and for unwearied attention to the multifarious business necessarily centering here, thus leaving my own mind free for the more general operations of the department; to Capt. Charles H. Irvin, assistant quartermaster volunteers, in charge of animals, means of transportation, &c., for great ability and for signal services in a variety of ways; to Capt. Charles T. Wing, assistant quartermaster volunteers, general disbursing officer quartermaster's department, for fine business capacity and for undoubted integrity and zeal; to Capt. S. B. Brown, assistant quartermaster volunteers, in charge of railroad transportation, for indefatigable energy and industry; to Capt. J. F. Isom, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster, post quartermaster, for vigor and energy unsurpassed in the discharge of the many details devolving upon him; to Lieut. S. H. Stevens, Chicago Board of Trade Battery, and acting assistant quartermaster, in charge of depot and river transportation, for solid hard work and for unwearied devotion to the duties committed to his hands. These last two officers were long since recommended by me for appointment as assistant quartermasters of volunteers with the rank of captain, and it will be a matter of regret if they are not promoted, as otherwise I shall soon lose them both by expiration of term of service.

In conclusion, general, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. DONALDSON,
*Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Cumberland.*

[31, 32, 38.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 256. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Atlanta, Ga., September 16, 1864.*

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XIV. Maj. James R. Willett, First U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, is hereby appointed chief inspector of railroad defenses in the Department of the Cumberland, on the staff of the major-general commanding. In the different districts of the department he will act in accordance with the wishes of the district commanders, making to them such periodical reports as they may call for. He will receive professional orders and instructions from the chief engineer of the department, and report regularly through him to the major-general commanding.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
*Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

* Omitted.

HDQRS. SIGNAL DETACHMENT, MOBILE BAY, ALA.,
*Fort Morgan, September 19, 1864.*

Maj. FRANK W. MARSTON,
*Chief Signal Officer, Military Division of West Mississippi:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, in accordance with your instructions just received, the following report of official messages received and sent by me since reporting for duty in Mobile Bay:

FORT GAINES SIGNAL STATION, *September 4, 1864.*
(Received 8 a. m.)

Colonel BACON,
*Commanding Sixth Michigan:*

Send your monthly report at once. General Gordon is waiting for it.

G. D. ROBINSON,
*Colonel, Commanding Post.*

FORT MORGAN SIGNAL STATION,
*September 4, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Col. G. D. ROBINSON:

It shall be sent at once.

E. BACON,
*Colonel.*

FORT GAINES SIGNAL STATION, *September 4, 1864.*
(Received 8.45 a. m.)

General BAILEY:

Please send some one over to get some maps, &c.

H. B. SCOTT,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

FORT GAINES SIGNAL STATION, *September 4, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Colonel BACON:

Has that report been sent?

ROBINSON,
*Colonel.*

FORT MORGAN SIGNAL STATION,
*September 4, 1864—10.15 a. m.*

Colonel ROBINSON:

Yes.

BACON,
*Colonel.*

FORT MORGAN, *September 5, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Colonel Robinson will detail 200 men, with one day's rations and canteens filled, to be ready at landing to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock for fatigue.

BAILEY,
*General.*

FORT GAINES, *September 5, 1864.*
(Received 4.15 p. m.)

General BAILEY:

Colonel Robinson by your order has taken the hospital boat. It is the only conveyance we have to procure fish and oysters for the sick. It is very necessary it should be returned.

J. F. HESS,
*Post Surgeon.*

FLAG-SHIP, *September 6, 1864.*
(Received 4.55 p. m.)

Are Lieutenants Warren and Adams there?

DENICKE,
*Captain.*

*Answer.*—Yes.

FORT GAINES, *September 6, 1864.*
(Received 5.55 p. m.)

General BAILEY:

Can I go to New Orleans on public business?

O. J. FLAGG,
*Commissary of Subsistence.*

FORT GAINES, *September 6, 1864.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

General BAILEY:

Please send one rowboat by the Planter. I have not enough here to carry all the picket for Fort Powell.

ROBINSON,
*Colonel.*

FORT GAINES, *September 7, 1864.*
(Received 8 a. m.)

Captain WILLIAMSON:

Have you received my descriptive list, which I sent over by my sergeant in charge of detail?

C. MERRITT,
*Sergeant.*

FORT MORGAN, *September 7, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Captain FLAGG,
*Commissary, Dauphin Island:*

You will as early as practicable forward to me an account of subsistence stores captured at Fort Gaines.

BAILEY,
*General.*

FLAG-SHIP, *September 7, 1864.*
(Received 2.35 p. m.)

Is Lieutenant Warren a first lieutenant in the corps?

DENICKE,
*Captain.*

[SEPTEMBER 7, 1864]—2.40 p. m.

SIGNAL OFFICER, U. S. ARMY:

*Answer.*—Yes.

WARREN,
*Lieutenant.*

[SEPTEMBER 7, 1864]—2.45 p. m.

Lieutenant Warren will take command of signal detachment in Mobile Bay, I having been ordered to New Orleans. Lieutenant Kinney is now at New Orleans; will return to-morrow, I think. I leave to-morrow. The following enlisted men are here: Smedley, Richmond, Eaton, Cook, Stevens, and Terwilliger.

By order of Major Marston:

DENICKE,
*Captain and Acting Signal Officer.*

FORT MORGAN, *September 7, 1864—4 p. m.*

Captain DRAYTON:

I will have 200 men ready on steamer at 6 a. m. for the expedition, or at any other boat that may be more convenient for you.

BAILEY,
*General.*

FORT GAINES, *September 7, 1864.*
(Received 4.35 p. m.)

General BAILEY:

Telegram received. Report will be forwarded by first opportunity.

O. J. FLAGG,
*Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.*

FORT GAINES, *September 7, 1864.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

General BAILEY:

The order of General Granger detailing me as surgeon in charge of hospital also detailed me as medical purveyor of forces in Mobile Bay. Having a quantity of stores, and more coming, what shall I do with them?

J. F. HESS,
*Surgeon Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.*

FORT MORGAN, *September 7, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Colonel ROBINSON:

Send one of your signal officers over here immediately.

BAILEY,
*General.*

FLAG-SHIP, *September 7, 1864.*
(Received 7.35 p. m.)

General BAILEY:

Mail steamer leaves at 12 m. to-morrow.

DRAYTON,
*Captain.*

STEAMER PLANTER,
*Off Bon Secours Bay, September 8, 1864—8 a. m.*

Captain DENICKE:

What is the name of your boat?

WARREN,
*Lieutenant.*

*Answer.*—Tritonia.

DENICKE,
*Captain.*

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION,
*Bon Secours Bay, September 9, 1864.* (Received 12 m.)

COMMANDING OFFICER GUN-BOAT:

By whose order were those buildings fired?

STONE,
*Captain, Commanding Expedition.*

*Answer.*—Don't know. Captain Wiggin is not on board. Lieutenant Trundy, who was wounded, says he had orders to fire buildings.

COMMANDING OFFICER.

[SEPTEMBER 9, 1864]—12 m.

How soon will Captain Wiggin be on board?

STONE,
*Captain.*

*Answer.*—We don't know.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION,
*September 9, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Captain WIGGIN:

Please order your men to burn no more buildings until the troops are ready to leave. The smoke is seen twelve miles above here.

STONE,
*Captain.*

GUN-BOAT 42, *September 9, 1864.*
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Captain STONE:

All right. What time will you leave?

WIGGIN,
*Captain.*

1.43 P. M.

*Reply.*—Some time during the night. As soon as 10 p. m., if possible.

STONE,
*Captain.*

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION,
*September 9, 1864.* (Received 8.10 p. m.)

Captain WIGGIN,
*Commanding Gun-boats:*

I will send detail immediately to burn buildings. Will inform you when we get ready to go.

STONE,
*Captain.*

STEAMER PLANTER, *September 9, 1864.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Captain WIGGIN:

We are ready to start immediately.

STONE,
*Captain.*

*Reply.*—All right. We will follow as soon as you get across the bar.

WIGGIN,
*Captain.*

(Second dispatch.)

STEAMER PLANTER, [*September 9, 1864.*]
(Received 10.15 p. m.)

Captain WIGGIN:

The channel is so narrow that you will have to move out first. Will wait.

STONE,
*Captain.*

FLAG-SHIP, *September 10, 1864.*
(Received 8.45 a. m.)

General BAILEY:

The boats will be ready at any time.

DRAYTON,
*Captain.*

FORT MORGAN, *September 10, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Lieut. C. J. ALLEN,
*Engineer in Charge, Fort Gaines:*

How many wheelbarrows have you? Did the steamer T. M. Battle leave any with you?

A. H. BURNHAM,
*Engineer in Charge, Fort Morgan.*

FORT GAINES, *September 10, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

A. H. BURNHAM,
*Engineer in Charge, Fort Morgan:*

The Battle did not come here. She should have left at least 100. I have none.

C. J. ALLEN,
*Lieutenant.*

FORT MORGAN, *September 10, 1864.*
(Received 11 a. m.)

Lieutenant DODGE:

How many men have you there? How many are instructed?

WARREN,
*Lieutenant.*

*Reply.*—Thirty-seven, total. About six instructed.

DODGE,
*Lieutenant.*

[SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.]

Lieutenant DODGE:

Prepare list of all revolvers, sabers, and belts accounted for by Captain Walker.

WARREN,
*Lieutenant.*

FORT MORGAN, *September 10, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Captain DENICKE:

Lieutenant Huiskamp is here with orders to take all instructed men, with all equipments issued to them, to New Orleans. Please send those with you by Lieutenant Adams, so I can get all together at Fort Gaines.

WARREN,
*Lieutenant.*

FLAG-SHIP, *September 10, 1864.*
(Received 11.40 a. m.)

Lieutenant WARREN:

I will take the two with me to New Orleans to-day or to-morrow.

DENICKE,
*Captain.*

FLAG-SHIP, *September 10, 1864.*
(Received 5.40 p. m.)

General BAILEY:

Mail-boat goes at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

DRAYTON,
*Captain.*

FORT MORGAN, *September 10, 1864—7 p. m.*

Colonel ROBINSON:

Send Lieutenant Dodge, signal officer, and two men, with equipments and two days' rations, to report to signal officer at Fort Morgan at once.

BAILEY,
*General.*

FORT MORGAN, *September 10, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

Mr. TRAIN:

Have all the stevedores at the wharf to unload the Saint Charles to-night.

OTTO JOHNSON,
*Acting Assistant Quartermaster.*

FORT GAINES, *September 10, 1864.*
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

General BAILEY:

The only rowboat I have went to Fort Morgan this afternoon. Will send signal officer and two men immediately on its arrival.

ROBINSON,
*Colonel.*

STEARNS' PLANTATION, *September 11, 1864—8 p. m.*

Captain WIGGIN:

Do you intend to stop inside the mouth of the bay to-night?

STONE,
*Captain, Commanding Expedition.*

*Reply.*—Will anchor here.

WIGGIN,
*Captain, Commanding Gun-boats.*

GUN-BOAT 42, *September 11, 1864.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Captain STONE:

Are you aground?

WIGGIN,
*Captain.*

*Reply.*—Yes. Have to wait for tide.

STONE,
*Captain.*

GUN-BOAT 42, *September 11, 1864.*
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Captain STONE:
Have you any wounded?

WIGGIN,
*Captain.*

*Reply.*—One negro slightly. Have you any?

STONE,
*Captain.*

*Reply.*—Yes. Two rather severely.

WIGGIN,
*Captain.*

GUN-BOAT 42, *September 12, 1864.*
(Received 7.30 a. m.)

Captain STONE:
I go to the fleet.

WIGGIN,
*Captain.*

*Reply.*—Go where you choose.

STONE,
*Captain.*

I certify that this is a full and correct copy of messages received and sent by me up to September 15, 1864, from the 4th of September, when I took charge of station at Fort Morgan.

Major, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. WARREN,
[39.] *First Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY,
*Near Rome, Ga., September 20, 1864.*

Capt. A. W. EDWARDS,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that companies from this regiment yesterday went over into Texas Valley; could find no enemy nor hear of any more than twenty, supposed to be the Texans that range in that neighborhood. Lieutenant Snelling with his company went down the river road during the night some ten or eleven miles, and reports this morning he saw no force, nor could not hear of any having been there or crossed the river.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. L. CRAMER,
[39.] *Major, Commanding.*

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HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
*New Orleans, La., September 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
*Commanding U. S. Forces, Mobile Bay, &c.:*

GENERAL: In view of prospective operations the major-general commanding intends to extend the telegraph lines from this city, via Proctorville, Cat, Ship, Horn, Petit Bois, and Dauphin Islands, to Fort Morgan, and thence to Pensacola. The estimates for the submarine

cable have already gone forward, and the other preparations commenced. The barge now in Mobile Bay, and used in laying the cable between Forts Gaines and Morgan, will have to be put on the ways to be caulked and undergo some changes, and the commanding general desires that you have her sent back at once, in order that this may be done in season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

[39.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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ATLANTA, GA., *September 21, 1864—12 m.*

(Received 6.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

*Chief of Staff:*

Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, of General Grant's staff, is here and will start in the morning for City Point. I will send by him and one of my aides all my reports of the campaign, which will, I know, interest you very much. Your dispatch about mares will be repeated to Generals Thomas and Schofield, and also to General R. W. Johnson, chief of cavalry, at Nashville.

W. T. SHERMAN,

[39.] *Major-General.*

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CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Nashville, Tenn., September 21, 1864.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,

*Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: In accordance with your instructions of August 27, 1864, I have the honor to report as follows concerning the organization and condition of the forces of the quartermaster's department now enrolled for military duty here: So long ago as early as May last, when General Sherman advanced from Chattanooga, I conceived of the propriety of organizing and arming the employés of my department to be used as a depot guard in case of an emergency. Greedy of troops because well aware of the immense advantages of superior numbers, General Sherman almost stripped Nashville and all points this side of the Tennessee before moving of every serviceable man in order to swell his effective strength. The garrison of Nashville was thus reduced to a force quite inadequate for its defense, and in view of the great interests here at stake we had serious cause for reflection as to what would be the result in case the rebel cavalry should prove at all bold or enterprising. I submitted the matter to the post and district commanders, who heartily approved of the project, and also to Major-Generals Thomas and Sherman, who telegraphed me to go ahead as rapidly as possible and written orders would be duly sent me. Such orders were sent me by Major-General Thomas under date of May 20 (see copy herewith marked A), but I had already perfected my arrangements and ordered the organization contemplated, under date of May 17, as you will see by General Orders, No. 17, from this office, a copy of which is hereto attached, marked B, and several other copies herewith inclosed as heretofore requested by you. In virtue of this order a fair organization was soon had among such employés as were fit for service and could be spared from the work actually necessary at all hours. Room was left for all other employés

in case it should become necessary to arm them also, though it was not contemplated to call these out except at the last moment. The organization being thus completed, ready for action at an hour's notice, I felt no further concern about it until late in August, when the rebel General Wheeler moved north and proceeded to demonstrate on our lines of communication and to threaten Nashville. August 31, when Wheeler was within ten or twelve miles of Nashville, I thought it best to know what force I actually had in hand, and so ordered a parade and review for the afternoon of that day. A copy of order is herewith marked C. The force turned out with alacrity, to the number of perhaps 3,000 men, of whom about one-half were armed and equipped. The next day, September 1, General Rousseau reported Wheeler as but six miles from the town, and fighting going on all day.

In anticipation of closer work I at once issued another order (see copy herewith marked D) directing the whole force to be forthwith armed and equipped and fifty rounds of ammunition per man to be provided and held in readiness. To see how far my orders were complied with I directed another review for the afternoon of this day also (see copy of order herewith marked E) and this time turned out in line fully 5,000 men, of whom over four-fifths were armed and equipped. By this order, as you will see, I also more fully perfected and designated the several commands so as to have each well understood and thoroughly in hand, and September 3 issued another order (see copy herewith marked F) for the same purpose, which at last rendered the organization complete. By this time, however, the danger from Wheeler was practically over, Rousseau, Milroy, and Granger combined had driven and routed him, and his entire force was in full retreat for Florence on the Tennessee. Thus it will be seen no actual necessity arose for the forces of the quartermaster's department to confront the enemy, but had the occasion come I make no doubt that we could have put into the defenses of Nashville at least 5,000 armed men, capable of being increased to 8,000 if necessary, of whom at least one-half or two-thirds were old soldiers. My officers took hold of the matter with great promptness and energy, and the men generally turned out with an alacrity and spirit truly commendable. I have thought their conduct worthy of notice, and following out your suggestion of September 3 have given it due recognition, as you will see by copy of order herewith marked G. Since the receipt of your letter of August 27 I have concluded to maintain my organization intact, and to this end have ordered a review for every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock (see copy of order herewith marked H). My opinion is that a review of this sort will promote a spirit of subordination and discipline among the men that will prove very advantageous for ordinary week-day work, and at the same time will give us a practiced, disciplined force of a tolerable military character that will be invaluable in case of sudden outbreak or attack here. I have directed my officers to provide themselves with the necessary armories, and we shall hold the forces of the quartermaster's department in readiness at all times to co-operate with the military authorities here in case of necessity. It strikes me that employés of the various staff departments should be similarly organized and armed everywhere. Why cannot this be done? Why may not all employés be regularly enlisted for duty in staff departments for a given time, to be provided with a simple designating uniform and required to drill and parade occasionally, so as to be ready for local defense when necessary, and thus obviate the necessity of maintaining large garrisons at posts and depots? Is not this plan practicable, and would it not in the end be cheaper for the Government thus to have

men to serve it as mechanics and laborers, but also ready and competent to serve it also as soldiers, or at least quasi soldiers, when the occasion calls for it? One thing is certain: it would give us a better and more subordinate class of men, and the army everywhere would move in all its branches as a united whole, harmonious and military throughout, instead of being clogged by an indiscriminate mass of nondescript camp followers, between whom and the soldier there is a ceaseless antagonism. Annexed hereto marked I you will please find a tabulated report of the present effective strength of the command. I have given the names of only the field and staff officers, as the other officers as yet are being changed, as occasion requires, and would respectfully request for these at least suitable commissions. You will observe the total force thus armed and equipped foots up 7,010 men as infantry, besides two companies of cavalry and one section of artillery. In addition to this the subsistence department here, following my example, has a force enrolled of about 600 men, and the medical department a force of perhaps as many more. The ordnance and engineer departments, I presume, could raise quite as many more, though as yet they have taken no steps in this direction.

In conclusion I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. DONALDSON,
*Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Cumberland.*

[Inclosures.]

A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Two Run Creek, Ga., May 20, 1864.*

Col. J. L. DONALDSON,
*Senior and Supervising Quartermaster, Nashville, Tenn.:*

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you organize and arm the employés in your department for the defense of the city of Nashville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
*Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

B.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.
SENIOR AND SUPERVISING Q. M.'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Nashville, Tenn., May 17, 1864.*

To insure full protection to public property stored here and to aid in the better defense of this city in cases of emergency should it become necessary, it is hereby ordered:

1. That officers of the quartermaster's department at this depot take immediate steps to organize their employés into a military force.

2. The basis of this organization shall be all able-bodied employés of the department, whether white or black, between the ages of sixteen and sixty. By "able-bodied" is meant not merely those fit for ordinary service in the field, but also all others able to perform such light military duty as this order contemplates.

3. All such employés will be formed into companies of not over 100 each, colored employés to be organized by themselves. Each company will be officered by a captain, a first lieutenant, and a second lieutenant, and the usual number of non-commissioned officers provided in the

Revised U. S. Regulations, 1863. The non-commissioned officers will be appointed by commandants of companies and all company officers by the officer of the quartermaster's department in whose charge the respective employés are. Clerks, superintendents, and foremen of gangs should generally be selected for these positions.

4. The employés of each officer will constitute an independent organization by themselves, to be under his own immediate command. Where the number of employés is less than 200 they will be organized into one or two companies, according as the number is greater or less than 100, and turned over to some other officer who has at least two companies, the quartermaster in charge to accompany them. When they number three companies or more the officer in charge will perfect an organization in the nature of a battalion or regiment; if twelve companies or more, an organization in the nature of a brigade, the field and staff officers throughout to be appointed by the officer of the quartermaster's department in whose charge said employés are.

5. The necessary arms and equipments will be supplied by the ordnance department on requisition approved at this office, and blank cartridges and ammunition for practice, from time to time, as may be required.

6. One hour per day on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week, from 5 p. m. to 6 p. m., will be set apart for company and battalion drill. By this means the few simple evolutions of the company and of the line absolutely necessary for troops to act together will be acquired sufficiently to render the force mobile and effective. A general parade and review will be ordered at least once a month and perhaps oftener.

7. To secure the necessary instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers, recitations will be had at least once a week in tactics and regulations, non commissioned officers to recite to company officers, company officers to regimental, and regimental to the officer in charge. Copies of tactics and regulations will be furnished on application to this office, and officers are directed to send in their requisitions for the same without delay.

8. Within one week from the date of this order officers will report the progress made in their organizations, exhibiting in a tabular form the number of their employés, the number enrolled under this order, the number and designation of companies and battalions, and the names of company, field, and staff officers. Thereafter on the 15th and 30th of each month they will send a similar report to this office, noting all changes and showing the general character and condition of their commands.

9. It is expressly stipulated that this force is solely for the protection of public property in Nashville and for aid in defending the city in case of outbreak or attack, should the ordinary force of troops stationed here for any reason be inadequate to that end. It is purely a depot guard and will not be required for duty elsewhere under any circumstances without voluntary consent of the men themselves. Every able-bodied employé of the quartermaster's department, as heretofore provided, will therefore be expected and required to join this organization with cheerfulness and alacrity.

10. All officers of the quartermaster's department at this depot are expected to give their hearty co-operation to this order and their best energies will be required to perfect the organization without delay.

J. L. DONALDSON,

*Senior and Supervising Quartermaster, Dept. of the Cumberland.*

C.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. } CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., August 31, 1864.*

I. Officers of the quartermaster's department will parade their employés fit for military duty and march them to the plain to the left of the Cumberland Hospital for review at 4 p. m. to-day. Officers should reach there punctually at that hour in order not to consume time. They will parade not only all that are now armed and equipped, but also all that it is their intention to arm and equip.

II. Arrived on the parade ground, the forces will assume the following position: Capt. C. H. Irvin, assistant quartermaster, with his command will assume the right of the line, right resting on Broad street or Granny White pike; Capt. John C. Crane, assistant quartermaster, with his command will take position on Captain Irvin's left; Lieut. S. H. Stevens, acting assistant quartermaster, on Captain Crane's left; Captains Hibbard, Wainwright, Wills, and James will report their commands to Capt. Thomas J. Cox, assistant quartermaster, who with his own and their commands will take position on Lieutenant Stevens' left; Capt. John F. Isom, acting assistant quartermaster, will take position with his command on the extreme left. The line as thus formed will be invariably observed on all future parades and on all service on which the quartermaster's forces may hereafter be ordered until further orders.

III. Captains Wing, Rusling, and Mills will report in person to the chief quartermaster for orders at 3.30 p. m.

By order of Col. J. L. Donaldson:

JAS. F. RUSLING,
*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

D.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 112. } CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., September 1, 1864.*

I. Officers of the quartermaster's department will at once proceed to arm and equip their employés fit for military duty, and will provide themselves with fifty rounds of ammunition per man, not to be issued, however, until further orders. If necessary all work will be suspended and the entire day spent in this duty. The most prompt attention to this order is enjoined.

By order of Col. J. L. Donaldson:

JAS. F. RUSLING,
*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

E.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 112. } CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., September 1, 1864.*

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II. A second review of the forces of the quartermaster's department will be had to-day at 4 p. m., on Broad street or Granny White pike, on the slope beyond the Tennessee Barracks, right resting on Granny White pike, facing east. Officers will make extra exertions to have their forces

fully armed and equipped, and will be especially careful to be on the ground promptly at the hour indicated.

III. Hereafter the different commands, as heretofore announced, will be known respectively as the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments, Quartermaster's Department. Each officer will at once provide his command with one national color and one regimental color, two camp colors, and as many drums and fifes as he may be able to secure musicians from his employés, not exceeding the regulation allowance for a regiment.

By order of Col. J. L. Donaldson:

JAS. F. RUSLING,
*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

F.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 114. } CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., September 3, 1864.*

Until the organization provided for by General Orders, No. 17, from this office, current series, is completed, and the reports called for in Special Orders, No. 113, from this office, current series, are rendered, the following is announced as the organization of the military force of the quartermaster's department: Capt. Charles H. Irvin, assistant quartermaster, colonel First Regiment, Quartermaster's Department (composed of his own employés); Mr. J. C. Peterson, lieutenant-colonel First Regiment, Quartermaster's Department; Capt. John C. Crane, assistant quartermaster, colonel Second Regiment, Quartermaster's Department (composed of his own employés); Capt. George Isenstein, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteers and acting assistant quartermaster, lieutenant-colonel Second Regiment, Quartermaster's Department; Lieut. S. H. Stevens, Chicago Board of Trade Battery and acting assistant quartermaster, colonel Third Regiment, Quartermaster's Department (composed of his own employés); Mr. W. H. Taylor, lieutenant-colonel Third Regiment, Quartermaster's Department; Capt. T. J. Cox, assistant quartermaster, colonel Fourth Regiment, Quartermaster's Department (composed of his own and Captains Hibbard's, Wainwright's, Wills', and James' employés); Capt. W. A. Wainwright, assistant quartermaster, lieutenant-colonel Fourth Regiment, Quartermaster's Department; Capt. John F. Isom, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers and acting assistant quartermaster, colonel Fifth Regiment, Quartermaster's Department (composed of his own employés); Mr. Z. P. Clarke, lieutenant-colonel Fifth Regiment, Quartermaster's Department.

The following officers are announced as the staff of the colonel commanding and will be respected accordingly: Capt. James F. Rusling, assistant quartermaster, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Capt. George B. Hibbard, assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Capt. John H. James, assistant quartermaster, chief commissary of subsistence; Capt. S. B. Brown, assistant quartermaster, aide-de-camp; Capt. W. Mills, Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers and acting assistant quartermaster, aide-de-camp; Capt. A. W. Wills, assistant quartermaster, aide-de-camp; Capt. Charles T. Wing, assistant quartermaster, aide-de-camp.

By order of Col. J. L. Donaldson, chief quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland, commanding brigade of quartermaster's department:

JAS. F. RUSLING,
*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster and Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

G.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 116. } CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., September 16, 1864.*

I. The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the forces of the quartermaster's department the following extract from a letter from Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, relating to the brigade of quartermaster's forces at Nashville, Tenn.:

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., September 3, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

The Quartermaster-General has been gratified to hear of the promptness and efficiency with which the forces of the quartermaster's department at Nashville, Tenn., turned out for the defense of that depot during the recent raid of the rebel General Wheeler, and while he hopes the enemy will never come near enough to Nashville to make it necessary to put them in the trenches, the Government in the late attack on Washington has had an example of the good service which such an organization can do in case of need.

* * * * * * *

The colonel commanding further embraces the occasion to add to the above his own commendation and thanks for the vigor and alacrity exhibited by all, both officers and men.

J. L. DONALDSON,
*Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Cumberland, Commanding Brigade.*

H.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., September 15, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Hereafter, until further orders, the forces of the quartermaster's department will be reviewed every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock on the ground to the rear of the Tennessee Barracks used for the last review. The lines will be formed as heretofore ordered, and officers are again enjoined to greater promptness in getting their commands on the ground. An attempt will be made on Sunday next to march the command in review, and to this end the attention of officers is called to paragraphs 353 to 374, inclusive, Revised U. S. Army Regulations, 1863.

By order of Col. J. L. Donaldson:

JAS. F. RUSLING,
*Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff.*

I.

*Report of organization and effective strength of forces of quartermaster's department at Nashville, Tenn., armed and equipped for military duty September 14, 1864.*

Col. J. L. Donaldson, chief quartermaster Department of the Cumberland, commanding division Quartermaster's Forces; Capt. James F. Rusling, assistant quartermaster volunteers, colonel Third Regiment, detailed as assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Capt. George B. Hibbard, assistant quartermaster volunteers, chief quartermaster; Capt. John H. James, assistant quartermaster volunteers, chief commissary of subsistence; Capt. S. B. Brown, assistant quartermaster

volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. Charles T. Wing, assistant quartermaster volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. A. W. Wills, assistant quartermaster volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. W. Mills, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers and acting assistant quartermaster, aide-de-camp.

First Brigade, Capt. Charles H. Irvin, assistant quartermaster volunteers, colonel First Regiment, Quartermaster's Forces, commanding: First Regiment, Quartermaster's Forces, field and staff—Capt. Charles H. Irvin, assistant quartermaster, colonel; Mr. James S. Allen, lieutenant-colonel; Mr. Charles D. Madden, major; Mr. John Smith, adjutant; Mr. James Bush, regimental quartermaster; commissioned officers, 30; non-commissioned officers, 133; privates, 842; aggregate, 1,010. Second Regiment, Quartermaster's Forces, field and staff—Mr. J. C. Peterson, colonel commanding; Mr. W. H. Hart, lieutenant-colonel; Mr. R. G. Rice, major; Mr. J. H. Cole, adjutant; Mr. Silas Wright, regimental quartermaster; commissioned officers, 30; non-commissioned officers, 133; privates, 842; aggregate, 1,010. Third Regiment, Quartermaster's Forces, field and staff—Capt. James F. Rusling, assistant quartermaster, colonel (detailed as assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff); Mr. J. R. Bell, lieutenant-colonel; Mr. Henry Bruner, major; Mr. Hugh Douglas, adjutant; Mr. E. H. Gould, regimental quartermaster; commissioned officers, 30: non-commissioned officers, 133; privates, 842; aggregate, 1,010. To this brigade also belongs a squadron of cavalry, composed of two full companies, commanded by Mr. T. C. Boughton, as major, and a section of artillery commanded by F. A. Loomis as first lieutenant, assisted by M. McLaughlin as second lieutenant.

Second Brigade, Col. John C. Crane, inspector quartermaster's department, colonel Fourth Regiment, Quartermaster's Forces, commanding: Fourth Regiment, Quartermaster's Forces, field and staff—Col. John C. Crane, inspector quartermaster's department, colonel; Mr. F. J. Slatterie, lieutenant colonel; Mr. F. W. Corey, major; Mr. Charles A. Croney, adjutant; Mr. John Crawley, regimental quartermaster; commissioned officers, 30; non commissioned officers, 133; privates, 842; aggregate, 1,010. Fifth Regiment, Quartermaster's Forces, field and staff—Capt. George Isenstein, Fifteenth Missouri, colonel commanding; Mr. F. M. Houghton, lieutenant-colonel; Mr. Samuel Stocking, major; Mr. C. T. Wharton, adjutant; Mr. W. S. McAbee, regimental quartermaster; commissioned officers, 30; non-commissioned officers, 133; privates, 842; aggregate, 1,010. This brigade is composed of employés of U. S. Military Railroads and cannot be spared for drill, &c., as regularly as others, yet it will prove serviceable when required.

Third Brigade, Capt. Thomas J. Cox, colonel Seventh Regiment, Quartermaster's Forces, commanding: Sixth Regiment, Quartermaster's Forces, field and staff—Lieut. S. H. Stevens, Chicago Board of Trade Battery and acting assistant quartermaster, colonel commanding; Mr. W. H. Taylor, lieutenant-colonel; Mr. H. C. Jackson, major; Mr. J. B. Stowe, adjutant; Mr. F. C. Mehler, surgeon; Mr. B. F. Champe, regimental quartermaster; commissioned officers, 29; non-commissioned officers, 77; privates, 596; aggregate, 708. Seventh Regiment, Quartermaster's Forces, field and staff—Capt. T. J. Cox, assistant quartermaster, colonel commanding; Capt. W. A. Wainwright, assistant quartermaster, lieutenant-colonel; Mr. Charles Greenwood, major; Mr. Julius Franke, adjutant; Mr. E. R. Van Rensselaer, regimental quartermaster; commissioned officers, 18; non-commissioned officers, 63; privates, 490; aggregate, 576. Eighth Regiment, Quartermaster's Forces, field and staff—Capt. John F. Isom, Twenty-fifth Illinois and acting assistant

quartermaster, colonel commanding; Mr. Z. P. Clarke, lieutenant-colonel; Mr. M. W. Tague, major; Mr. A. H. Chaney, adjutant; Mr. J. H. McKenzie, regimental quartermaster; commissioned officers, 18; non-commissioned officers, 107; privates, 546; aggregate, 676.

*Total effective strength.*

| | Field and staff. | Commissioned officers. | Non-commissioned officers. | Privates. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Brigade | 15 | 90 | 289 | 2,536 | 3,030 |
| Second Brigade | 10 | 60 | 266 | 1,884 | 2,220 |
| Third Brigade | 16 | 65 | 247 | 1,632 | 1,960 |
| Total | 41 | 215 | 912 | 5,842 | 7,010 |

Also attached to First Brigade, two squadrons of cavalry and a section of artillery.

[39.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 264. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Atlanta, Ga., September 24, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. The Second Minnesota Battery, Capt. William A. Hotchkiss commanding, is hereby relieved from duty in the quartermaster's department, and will report to Col. T. R. Stanley, commanding post of Chattanooga, for duty.

V. Company M, First Illinois Artillery, Capt. G. W. Spencer commanding, is hereby relieved from duty with Fourth Army Corps, and will report to Col. T. R. Stanley, commanding post of Chattanooga, for duty.

VI. The Eleventh Indiana Battery, with its armament and equipment, will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to Col. T. R. Stanley, commanding post, for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

S. HOFFMAN,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY,
*September 24, 1864.*

Capt. A. W. EDWARDS,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I sent a scout out on the Alabama road to-day, one mile beyond Coosaville. They returned by way of river road. They saw nothing, neither could they hear of any force in that direction. I will picket the roads out three miles to night and in the morning send a scout up the Summerville road to look after the 300 men that White reports in that vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. L. GODFREY,
*Lieutenant-Colonel First Alabama Cavalry.*

[39.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 121. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Decatur, Ga., September 25, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. To establish uniformity in the proportions of the badge of the corps the following rule in regard to the same is published to the command: The badge of the Twenty-third Corps is an escutcheon in form of the heraldic shield, all of whose proportions are determined by the width, as follows: The sides of the shield are straight from the top for the distance of one-fourth the width of the shield. Each curved side is struck with the center at the lower point of the straight part of the opposite side and with a radius equal to the width of the shield, the length of the shield being determined by the intersection of the circular curves so struck. The smaller curves at the top of the shield are struck with a radius equal to one-half the width of the shield. The badge to be worn by the enlisted men will be an inch and a quarter in width, and for the divisions now in the field will be made of white cloth for the Second Division and blue for the Third Division, from material procured by Lieut. Col. J. F. Boyd, chief quartermaster, under Special Field Orders, No. 19, current series, from these headquarters. Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd will cause the badges to be cut and distributed to the command. The flags of the corps are as follows: For corps headquarters, a blue flag with a shield in the center, of the form above prescribed; the body of the shield divided into three panels, one panel at each principal angle of the shield; the upper left-hand panel red, the upper right-hand panel white, the lower panel blue, the whole surrounded by a golden outline one-twelfth as wide as the shield. For headquarters Second Division, the whole of the interior of the shield white, otherwise the same as the corps flag. For headquarters Third Division, the whole of the interior of the shield blue, otherwise the same as the corps flag. For brigade headquarters, a flag similar to the division flag, but with smaller shields along the inner margin corresponding in number to the number of the brigade. The artillery will wear the badge of the division to which the different batteries are respectively attached.

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By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

THEO. COX,
*Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY,
*Near Rome, Ga., September 25, 1864.*

Capt. A. W. EDWARDS,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Rome, Ga.:*

CAPTAIN: The scout from this regiment that went up the Summerville road has returned. They went as far as Dirt Town. The officers report that last Monday 300 of the enemy passed through there going toward Summerville. That is the last that have been seen in that vicinity, except eleven of Gatewood's men, who were there last night robbing the citizens indiscriminately. Nothing from the scout on the Alabama road.

Yours, respectfully,

G. L. GODFREY,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.*

[39.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 269. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. Lieut. Henry G. Litchfield, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, having been selected by the commanding officer of the Fourteenth Army Corps as a suitable officer for the position of assistant adjutant-general of that corps, is hereby appointed as such.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 221. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *East Point, Ga., September 29, 1864.*

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II. Special Orders, No. 219, extract IX,* is amended to read, "combined District of West Tennessee" and Vicksburg, instead of "District of Memphis" and Vicksburg.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 222. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *East Point, Ga., September 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, will direct the Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Col. F. A. Starring commanding, to proceed forthwith, with camp and garrison equipage, via Cairo and Nashville, to these headquarters, and report to the major-general commanding for orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864.*

General A. BAIRD,
*Commanding Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I have intended at the first opportunity to express my gratitude to yourself, Colonel Este, and the officers and men of his brigade for their gallant conduct in the battle of Jonesborough of September 1, 1864. I have endeavored to do full justice to them in my official report.† Colonel Este arrived at a most important and critical moment, his brigade well formed. The Second Brigade of my division, after a most gallant struggle, had failed to drive the enemy from his works, had been forced to retire under shelter of the ground

* See Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 500.
† See Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 525.

to reorganize, and the enemy were advancing from their works upon us. Este's brigade, in two lines, with bayonets fixed, led by yourself and him, advanced without wavering under a deadly fire, drove the enemy back into their works, continued onward and dragged them out of the intrenchments or left them slain with the bayonet. Had Este's brigade failed to carry the works, it is my opinion that a repulse along the whole line of the Fourteenth Corps would have been the result. Striking the enemy at the angle in their works, and sweeping with their fire the face assaulted by Morgan's division, the difficulties and dangers of his assault were greatly reduced and some points entirely overcome. By the confession of the enemy many of their men were killed with the bayonet in their own breast-works by the Tenth Kentucky Infantry, Colonel Hays commanding. I presume other regiments made use of the same weapon of the brave with equal effect. There was an orderly with Colonel Este, a youth of about seventeen, whose gallantry and reckless daring attracted my attention. Under the heaviest fire, when men were falling around him, he kept his saber waving over his head, and darting from one point to another whenever symptoms of yielding were apparent. I regret that I do not know his name, but as you and Colonel Este do I shall expect to hear of his promotion. In my official report I recommended Colonel Este for promotion and would have recommended yourself if you had been my junior. But as commander of a division receiving support from yours I wish to give my heartfelt thanks for the very efficient, timely, and unceasing support you gave me. The term "support" is a word often used, but very indefinite in its meaning. The interpretation you gave it was to place yourself at the head of your only brigade in action, to lead them steadily, coolly, and persistently onward under an incessant and terribly destructive fire—so destructive that two horses were killed under you before the hottest of the battle commenced. To those who would say that there were but few rebel troops in the position attacked by the Second Brigade of my division and Este's brigade of yours, I assert that it was the key of the position, the strongest point—the point which the enemy attempted to hold at all hazards. Please give Colonel Este a copy of this letter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CARLIN,

[38.] *Brig. Gen., Comdg. First Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.*

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HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
*Columbus, Ohio, October 1, 1864.*

General H. W. HALLECK,
*Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: Soon after my arrival here to take command of this department I was informed from the War Department of secret organizations then forming in some of the States of my command and instructing me to ferret them out. I placed the papers in the hands of of Brig. Gen. H. B. Carrington, stationed at Indianapolis, Ind., through whom I have been enabled to keep the War Department fully informed of the measures being taken by the disloyal. Through his energy, perseverance, and good judgment I am indebted for all the information I have been able to transmit. Through the information thus obtained and the measures taken in consequence thereof we are indebted mainly to being saved from the horrors of civil war in these States. I cannot

be relieved from the duties of this department without putting on record my testimony in General Carrington's favor.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,

[39.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 175. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., October 3, 1864.*

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4. Lieut. Col. Aaron C. Johnson, commanding One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, will report at once with his command to Brig. Gen. John F. Miller, commanding post at Nashville, Tenn., for duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

M. ROCHESTER,

[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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NASHVILLE, *October 3, 1864.*
(Received 7 p. m. 4th.)

Colonel MCCALLUM:

The gauge of Little Rock Railroad five and one-half feet. Nashville and Chattanooga line not materially injured by rebels, but no trains were sent through from Nashville till yesterday for a week. No trains running to-day. Decatur line very badly damaged.

A. ANDERSON.

[39.]

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HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
*Columbus, Ohio, October 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
*Adjutant-General U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I reached Columbus on the 1st instant and relieved Major-General Heintzelman of the command of the Northern Department. Inclosed you will receive a copy of the order promulgated on assuming command.* Since the 1st I have been employed in making myself acquainted with my new command, and to-night, under the orders of the Secretary of War, shall proceed to Indianapolis. I have the honor to report that no further resistance to the draft in Ohio is anticipated. It is reported by one of the deputy provost-marshals that more difficulty is felt in its enforcement in Orange and Crawford Counties, in Indiana, but this, I conclude from dispatches received to-day from Major-General Hovey, has been considerably magnified. Of this, however, I shall be better informed from personal observation to-morrow. In the organization I have proposed for the department I shall require an officer of proper rank to command the District of Ohio, and request that one may be ordered to report to me for this service. I request that Col. B. H. Hill, now the senior officer and in command of the District of Michigan, be retained in that position.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,

[39.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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* See Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 23.

COLUMBUS, *October 4, 1864.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND:

Have just received your dispatch* directing me to proceed to Indianapolis. General Hovey reports that the affairs in Orange and Crawford Counties are not as important as represented by Captain Meriweather, and that the danger in that locality has now, he thinks, passed.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
[39.] *Major-General.*

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HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
*New Orleans, La., October 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. ASBOTH,
*Commanding District of West Florida, Barrancas, Fla.:*

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your reports† of the 23d of September and 1st instant, the latter giving a highly interesting account of your gallant and successful engagement at Marianna, Fla., on the 27th ultimo. He desires heartily to congratulate you and the officers and men who shared your dangers and honors, and to express his appreciation of the endurance, energy, and gallantry displayed.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
[35.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
*October 7, 1864—11 a. m.*

Colonel CLARK,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Tennessee:*

COLONEL: I am at Powder Springs. Enemy left last evening in direction of Dallas. I am marching now for Pumpkin Vine and road south of Dallas. I would respectfully suggest that the infantry be pushed in the direction of Dallas to protect my right. Hood's infantry, I learn, is massed to the right of Dallas. Forage in abundance on this side Noyes' Creek.

Very respectfully,
J. KILPATRICK,
[39.] *Brigadier-General.*

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GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 17.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Kolb's Farm, Ga., October 7, 1864.*

During the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. William E. Strong, inspector-general, Department and Army of the Tennessee, Lieut. Col. C. H. Howard, senior aide, staff of the major-general commanding, will act as inspector-general of the army in the field and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* See Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 85. † See Vol. XXXV, Part I, pp. 443-444.

NASHVILLE, *October 9, 1864.*
(Received 12.35 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. D. C. MCCALLUM:

Knoxville and Bristol Railroad line now open and trains running to Bull's Gap, fifty-six miles from Knoxville. Atlanta road badly damaged by high water, which has carried away many bridges. They will be repaired in a few days.

A. ANDERSON,
[39.] *General Superintendent.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 181. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., October 10, 1864.*

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5. Capt. L. Carper, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and assigned to duty in the adjutant-general's department, at headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, Nashville, Tenn. This order to take effect from October 1, 1864.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 182. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., October 11, 1864.*

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4. The One hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. T. Wilcox commanding, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty at the post of Nashville. Colonel Wilcox will report with his regiment to Brig. Gen. John F. Miller, commanding.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 183. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., October 12, 1864.*

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2. The One hundred and seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. H. H. Sage commanding, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty at the post of Nashville. Colonel Sage will report with his regiment to Brig. Gen. John F. Miller, commanding.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CHATTANOOGA, *October 13, 1864.*
(Received 9.05 p. m.)

General D. C. MCCALLUM:

The erection of permanent bridges I regard as absolutely necessary for keeping open the line of communication between here and Atlanta

during the coming winter, and I think this work has already been delayed too long. The flood did more or less injury to nearly every bridge on the line. Fortunately my men were so placed, and I had such an amount of material on hand at the proper place, that the repairs were completed in a short time. Anticipating future and frequent difficulty from floods which some time we might not be so well prepared for, I, in accordance to my understanding of your order on the subject, arranged for permanent bridges. I will telegraph Mr. Boomer your order by telegraph, dated 10th instant.

W. W. WRIGHT,
*Chief Engineer.*

[39.]

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
*Resaca, Ga., October 13, 1864.*

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
*Commanding Cavalry Brigade:*

COLONEL: The general commanding wishes you to convey to the brave men who have just charged and captured the rebel skirmish line, which has been so annoying during the day, his high regards for their daring and dashing conduct.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
WM. W. McCAMMON,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
*Resaca, October 13, 1864.*

Capt. JOHN WESTON,
*Fourth Kentucky Cavalry:*

I with great pleasure indorse General Baum's complimentary notice, and say that the conduct of yourself and men deserve the highest praise.

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
*Colonel, Commanding Brigade.*

[39.]

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
*Mountain Top, Snake Creek Gap, October 16, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General STANLEY:

The rear of the rebel column is just passing out of the gap, going north, closely followed by a column of our troops from the Army of the Tennessee. No signs of enemy in direction of Villanow or La Fayette. Large body of smoke between Ringgold and Rossville Gaps.

H. W. HOWGATE,
*Signal Officer.*

[39.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 187. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Nashville, Tenn., October 17, 1864.*

1. The One hundred and seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. Daniel McCoy commanding, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty at the post of Nashville. Lieutenant-Colonel McCoy will report with his regiment to Brig. Gen. John F. Miller, commanding.

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3. The One hundred and eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. Hiram McKay commanding, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty at the post of Nashville. Lieutenant-Colonel McKay will report with his regiment to Brig. Gen. John F. Miller, commanding.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

M. ROCHESTER,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 287. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Atlanta, Ga., October 17, 1864.*

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XII. Col. C. H. Carlton, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, will relieve Col. T. R. Stanley as commander of the post of Chattanooga, Tenn. Colonel Carlton will report to Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, for assignment to duty as post commander of Chattanooga, Tenn. Colonel Stanley will turn over to Colonel Carlton all records, orders, and letters of instructions received by him for the governance of the post.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 271. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, Tenn., October 17, 1864.*

I. The Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, is hereby discontinued. The troops comprising that brigade will be assigned to the Second Brigade of that division under the direction of Brig. Gen. J. Ammen, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

R. MORROW.
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CHATTANOOGA, *October 17, 1864.*
(Received 2.10 p. m. 18th.)

Hon. C. A. DANA,
*Assistant Secretary of War:*

The rear of Hood's army left La Fayette going south at daylight this morning.*

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
[39.] *Major-General.*

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CHATTANOOGA, *October 18, 1864.*
(Received 12.15 p. m.)

General D. C. MCCALLUM:

I need twenty-four miles of railroad iron to repair the track from here to Atlanta, and we have but four miles here, and Mr. Anderson tele-

* See also Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 334.

graphs me that there is but same amount at Nashville. There is nothing left me but to tear up some railroad to supply the deficiency, but the trouble in this case is that we need all the roads we have in this department. Cannot adequate supply of iron be furnished some way for the future?

W. W. WRIGHT,
[39.] *Chief Engineer.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 290. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Atlanta, Ga., October 20, 1864.*

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VII. Company I, Fourth Artillery, First Lieut. F. G. Smith commanding, is assigned to duty with the Fourteenth Army Corps, and will be held in readiness to proceed to the front without delay.

VIII. Company M, Fourth Artillery, First Lieut. Samuel Canby commanding, is assigned to duty with the Fourth Army Corps, and will be held in readiness to proceed to the front without delay.

IX. Second Lieut. J. A. Fessenden, with the men of Company K, Fifth Artillery, will report to Captain Bainbridge, at Atlanta, as early as practicable.

X. The officers commanding Companies F, G, and H, Fourth, and H, Fifth Artillery, will turn in the armament and ordnance stores of their commands to the ordnance department and the quartermaster's property to the quartermaster's department.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 291. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Atlanta, Ga., October 21, 1864.*

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V. The Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteers is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed to Bowling Green, Ky., whence the commanding officer will report by letter to Major-General Burbridge for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

VI. The Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed to Lexington, Ky., whence the commanding officer will report to Major-General Burbridge for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 292. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Atlanta, Ga., October 22, 1864.*

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V. The Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed to Lexington, Ky.,

where the commanding officer will report to Major-General Burbridge for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Gaylesville, Ala., October 25, 1864.*

1. Brigadier-General Garrard will relieve the Fourth U. S. Cavalry from duty with his division and order it to report at these headquarters without delay.

2. The following-named officers will report to Brevet Major-General Wilson for duty: Capt. G. H. Kneeland, Fourth Indiana Cavalry; Capt. C. C. McCormick, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; Capt. A. Edwards, assistant quartermaster; Capt. J. R. Fitch, commissary of subsistence; Lieut. Joseph Goddard, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

By command of Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
[39.] *Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
*Barrancas, October 25, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
*Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that B. F. Adams, purporting to be a private of Company G, Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry, and who was taken outside our lines to-day, states that Colonel Maury left Pollard yesterday morning for Greenwood's plantation (about twenty miles from the Tensas River), where the headquarters of his regiment is stationed. The different companies of the Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry are being relieved by companies of the Eighth Mississippi Cavalry, and they are all ordered to report at Greenwood's. Captain Amos' company of Fifteenth Confederate was to be relieved yesterday at Milton, Fla., by two companies of the Eighth Mississippi and the two companies stationed at Pine Barren bridge by two more companies of the Eighth. McCulloch's brigade (consisting of three small regiments), Culpeper's battery, and the Fifty-fourth Alabama Infantry comprise the troops stationed at Pollard. The Fifteenth Confederate and Tobin's battery, which is attached to the cavalry, are all the troops that are at Greenwood's. The battery has six pieces, four brass 12-pounder howitzers, and two iron pieces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BAILEY,
[35.] *Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 196. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., October 27, 1864.*

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8. The One hundred and eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. John O'Dowd commanding, having reported at these headquarters, is

assigned to duty at the post of Nashville, and will report to Brig. Gen. John F. Miller, commanding, for duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 141. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Cedar Bluff, October 27, 1864.*

I. Battery F, Michigan Light Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty with the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and will proceed without delay to Chattanooga, Tenn., and there report by letter to Major-General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, for further orders.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
[39.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GAYLESVILLE, *October 27, 1864.*
(Received 12.15 a. m.)

Brigadier-General RAWLINS,
*Chief of Staff, City Point:*

General Sherman has given me ample power in the reorganization of the cavalry, and authorizes me to ask if my request for General Upton and Colonel Mackenzie has been granted. We are very short of commissioned officers, and I hope the lieutenant-general will give me these asked for, as well as some others that have been tested.

J. H. WILSON,
[39.] *Brevet Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 198. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., October 29, 1864.*

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7. The Sixth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry (dismounted) will proceed at once to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to Major-General Steedman for temporary duty at that place.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Rome, Ga., October 30, 1864.*

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3. The First Alabama Cavalry, Colonel Spencer commanding, is assigned to duty with the army of the Department of the Tennessee. Colonel Spencer will report to Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard for orders.

4. Col. Israel Garrard will fully equip and mount two regiments upon the serviceable horses of his command, and order their commanding

officers to report by letter to Brigadier-General Kilpatrick for assignment in the Third Cavalry Division. Colonel Garrard will then proceed to Nashville with his regiment and all the dismounted men of his division found along the route.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
*Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
*Chattanooga, November 2, 1864.*

Col. L. JOHNSON,
*Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry:*

COLONEL: You will proceed to-morrow with your command to some point near Tyner's Station, and relieve a detachment there under command of Maj. S. B. McGuire, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana, guarding cattle. Major McGuire, on being relieved, will proceed without delay with his command to Atlanta, Ga. He will be permitted to ride on the tops of loaded trains.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
*Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

(Copy to Maj. S. B. McGuire, One hundred and twenty-ninth Indiana.)

[39.]

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
*Chattanooga, November 2, 1864.*

Maj. J. S. STEPHENS,
*Sixth Indiana Cavalry, Chattanooga:*

MAJOR: You will proceed with your command at once to Dalton, Ga., and relieve the garrisons of that place and Tilton, Ga. The garrisons of those places will, on being relieved, proceed without delay to Atlanta, Ga. They will be permitted to ride on the tops of loaded trains.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
*Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

(Copies furnished commanders at Tilton and Dalton, Ga.)

[39.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 202. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Nashville, Tenn., November 3, 1864.*

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2. Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge, U. S. Volunteers, with the officers of his staff, will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and report to Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as commander of Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, and District of Vicksburg. * * *

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
*Chattanooga, November 3, 1864.*

Col. J. H. MOORE,
*115th Illinois Volunteers, Tunnel Hill, Ga.:*

COLONEL: On the arrival of the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, which leaves here to-day, you will proceed by rail at once to Cartersville, Ga., and guard the road between that point and Kingston.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
[39.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Nashville, Tenn., November 6, 1864.*

I. Brigadier-Generals Long and McCook will at once proceed to Louisville, Ky., with the dismounted men of their divisions, for the purpose of remounting and equipping them for the field. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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IV. Capt. E. B. Carling, assistant quartermaster, having reported to Brevet Major-General Wilson, in pursuance of Special Field Orders, No. 304, from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is assigned to duty as chief quartermaster Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, and will at once enter into the discharge of his duties.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
[39.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Kelley's Ferry, Ga., November 7 [1864.]—6 a. m.*

Colonel RODGERS,
*Chief of Staff, Left Wing, Army of Georgia:*

COLONEL: Morgan's division of this corps encamped last night nine miles south of this place; the other two divisions here. Kilpatrick is four miles in the rear. No news of the enemy following us yet. We will march twenty miles to-day. This, I think, will bring us up to the Twentieth Army Corps.

Yours, respectfully,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
[39.] *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

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NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

RAILROAD AGENT AT WAVERLY:

Hold all trains with my troops at Waverly until further orders.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
[39.] *Major-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 394. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, November 11, 1864.*

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54. At the expiration of his present leave of absence, Brigadier-General Cutler, U. S. Volunteers, will repair to Jackson, Mich., an

relieve Lieut. Col. G. S. Wormer, Eighth Michigan Cavalry, in the command of the Draft Rendezvous at that place. Lieutenant-Colonel Wormer, on being relieved, will obey such instructions as Brigadier-General Cutler may give him.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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LOUISVILLE, KY., *November 11, 1864.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON,
*Commanding Cavalry Corps:*

I inclose you a recommendation addressed to the President asking for the promotion of Col. O. H. La Grange, First Wisconsin Cavalry, of whose efficiency you have so often heard. I hope it may receive your signature and that of General Thomas. Colonel La Grange's regiment has not been entirely filled, and rather than leave the service he has applied to the Governor of his State for a commission as lieutenant-colonel of his own regiment. His past services certainly entitle him to, and if you agree with me in this would it not be a good idea for you to telegraph the President or General Grant and secure him a brevet at once, and thus give him his proper rank to command his brigade. I feel deeply solicitous in this matter both for the good of the division and the service. I will telegraph you about horses to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
*Brigadier-General.*

[Inclosure.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., *November 11, 1864.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
*President of the United States:*

I have the honor to most respectfully recommend for promotion to the grade of brigadier-general of volunteers Col. O. H. La Grange, First Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry. The reports of his superiors will show that no officer has made a better record since the war began. He has commanded a brigade for more than two years, and I believe the interests of the public service will be promoted by giving him such rank as will enable him to retain the command he has so long and creditably filled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,
*Brigadier-General.*

[39.]

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Vicksburg, Miss., November 12, 1864.*

[General O. O. HOWARD:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have just received your letter of the 27th ultimo from near Gaylesville and hasten to reply, although I am in ignorance as to whether all former communications have reached you or whether this will find you going, as you are, "on the wing." I will be as active as I can to carry out your wishes, and will, no doubt, fully

accomplish them so far as can be done under the strangely mixed state of things which exists along the river. We are in your command under Sherman, and must, accordingly, instinctively obey all orders from you. At the same time we are under the orders of the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, and must obey all instructions received from him. Now, these orders have heretofore mostly conflicted, and you (the most distant immediate commander) must often have been disappointed in not having had your wishes literally fulfilled. On the other hand, Canby is sufficiently remote from this place and Memphis to have his orders for the movement of troops counteracted by previously-obeyed orders from yourself and Sherman. This District of Vicksburg is in a peculiar fix. It is composed of six posts, two large ones (Vicksburg and Natchez) and three medium sized (Davis' Bend, Milliken's Bend, and Goodrich's Landing), of a regiment of colored infantry each and a colored battery at each of the two latter, and one small post of four colored companies at Bullitt's Bayou, eight miles from Natchez. Before my arrival here the district had been almost completely swayed by two external powers, to wit, money in the possession of cotton speculators and political adventurers, and beauty in possession of rebel females, once lovely and with delicate sensibilities, now cunning, crafty, traitorous, and dangerous. Very many officers have been debauched by one or both of these, and these two powers actually held complete command and control of the lines of the army up to last summer. Bad as Memphis is now said to be, this place and Natchez were much worse prior to Canby's advent. The post of New York was not more open than the towns on the Mississippi, and every one of them was worth tenfold more to the rebels than before occupation by us. The nation was disgraced and its sons and daughters debauched, and supplies of all kinds, including even arms, were freely carried out to the rebels. Communication was as free as between New York and Brooklyn, and your secrets, and Sherman's, Grant's, and Canby's were as well known in rebeldom as at Washington.

Now, knowing from experience how very provoking it is for a man in your fix, with your shoulders bent under a load, to bear the griefs and troubles of others, I apologize for the foregoing prelude, which I could lengthen to a quire, so much have I felt about it, by informing you that it partially, if not wholly, accounts for my not yet having reached Memphis in accordance with your wishes. Canby has restrained me because he knows the danger of this district going right back again where it started from, and the almost impossibility of finding officers who would undertake to do the work over again. A new régime has been initiated here, and it is all-important it should be continued. Canby forbade my leaving here until further instructions, and notified me that he had so informed you. I prepared, immediately on receipt of your first letter, to go to Memphis at a moment's notice, and expected to go so soon as General Dodge reached here. I have been ready to go ever since, and now expect to go daily. I have written Canby that it was imperatively necessary and shall probably receive his sanction in three or four days. Still, Memphis is much better commanded by Washburn (that is the only post in his district) than this district would be here now in my absence. Washburn's dispatches make me easy about it at present. About ten days ago Canby came here very unexpectedly on his way to Little Rock and Memphis. He repassed here three days ago on his way down to New Orleans, seriously wounded. He was wounded in going up White River, and did not succeed in reaching either Little Rock or Memphis. He reiterated his instructions

not to leave here till I heard from him again, except on a sudden emergency. I have since written to him urging that I had better go. Morgan L. Smith assumes command of this post to-day. (My dear general, I write you confidentially and privately). I hear that in Washburn's absence at Memphis he relaxed things very much and loosened the lines materially, and it is asserted in the papers that he rendered himself very popular there, and that the merchants made money fast under his administration. I hear, also, that on his way down the Mississippi here he played cards in the cabin of the boat in his shirt-sleeves, &c. Confidentially, officers of the Western armies, if they ever knew, have lost their comprehension of a closed line. Dodge is said to be president of the Pacific Railroad, and some of his friends do not expect him to come here at all. Brayman is junior to Smith, and, besides, is seriously involved in war with the Treasury Department, whose officials aim at getting my name as intricately mixed with it as possible, in the hope of having me removed from the Mississippi. I am in their way and prevent their accumulations. They do not want any officer here who will not allow their business peculations and share in their gains. I felt that it was necessary to have a reliable officer to command this district as soon as I left it, for I know the people are only waiting for me to leave. General Veatch, who had been ordered to report to Washburn, was represented as a pretty reliable man, who would, at least, obey instructions without being watched. I ordered him down, but now hear that he had left Memphis to sit on a court-martial at Louisville before he received this order.

I inclose a copy of orders* I have issued putting Smith in command of the post, by which you will see that I have pretty closely restricted him. If I have to leave here now, with him in command of the district, these restrictions will be nearly neutralized. Still, I may have to do it, and trust to frequent or occasional visits here to be made by myself and inspector and provost-marshal, as well as yours. As to our troops, which are beyond my reach in Arkansas and Missouri, I had received a long dispatch from Sherman, dated October 31, of which he said he had sent a copy to you. I wished to make offensive operations against the lines of communication of the enemy on the Mississippi Central Railroad and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, but every disposable man for field service (unless I weakened all garrisons unwarrantably by a concentration of a small force), except some cavalry, was absent in Missouri and Arkansas. I wished also to drive Forrest out of West Tennessee and to seriously interrupt Frank Gardner's dignified repose. I urged the return of the Right Wing, Sixteenth Corps, and Canby ordered it, with Winslow's division of cavalry, from the pursuit of Price to Memphis by the shortest route. I then expected to change my cavalry raiding, which has been paying pretty well, to a campaign against the communications of Hood and Beauregard and Forrest, but yesterday I received information (to my astonishment) that A. J. Smith with the Right Wing was on his way via railroad to Nashville. Dennis will not join me for a long time, so you may expect our operations to be confined principally to cavalry. Our garrisons are weak, and if Beauregard approaches the river I shall break up the posts of Goodrich's, Milliken's, and Bullitt's Bayou to re-enforce the forts here and at Natchez, and ask Canby for more.

Magruder moved in force a few days ago from Camden, Ark., and its vicinity (23,000 men or thereabouts, four divisions infantry and three cavalry), on Pine Bluff and Little Rock. Price may in retreating unite

* See Special Orders, No. 177, District of Vicksburg, Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 726.

with him. If so, Steele will have to get all the assistance he can to hold his own. Reynolds is at the mouth of White River with two brigades, with orders to prevent the enemy from accomplishing their peremptory orders of Jeff. Davis to cross to the east side, a thing we have prevented for three months. They have tried it from Morganza to the Arkansas. I am compelled to keep transportation ready to respond to calls from Reynolds for assistance. Besides Dennis' troops and two white regiments from Natchez, he has the Fifty-third and Sixty sixth Colored from here up White River.

When I get to Memphis you may expect more howling against me. I shall certainly put a stopper on trade, comfort, and communication with the enemy, even at the risk of "going under" by the weight of Washburn's political friends and the cotton interest. It is utterly impracticable for cotton and efficient war, loyalty and traitorous traffic to grow together and thrive equally in the same crop. Don't be concerned about Lieutenant-Colonel Clark. I being on my guard will try not to offend his *amour propre*, and will be ready to prevent any undue assumption of powers which I know you do not wish him to exercise. I feel under much obligation, and am truly gratified at your good expressions and opinions. I shall try to retain them, knowing your characteristics and instincts so well that I shall feel satisfied when you find fault with me I am wrong, and nothing shall be wanting on my part to aid you as you desire.

I shall examine the defenses of Memphis closely. I ought to have an engineer officer. I am told the same mistake has been made there that has been made at all river towns. The fort is too large, and requires entirely too large a garrison. This may prevent the building of new works. Can't you have a competent engineer sent to me to see what ought to be done?

Hoping to hear constantly good news of you, truly, your friend,

[39.] N. J. T. DANA.

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CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Nashville, Tenn., November 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the report of the officer in command of the Quartermaster's Forces recently detached from this depot to aid in defense of Johnsonville.* The men were all volunteers from my division, and, without exaggeration, behaved well. They have all returned to this depot except the section of artillery, which the commanding officer at Johnsonville detains for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. DONALDSON,
*Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Cumberland.*

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
*Nashville, November 11, 1864.*

Col. CHARLES H. IRVIN,
*Commanding Brigade, Quartermaster's Forces:*

COLONEL: Circumstances have given me the honor of making the first report of active operations by the Quartermaster's Forces organized

* See also Meigs' report, p. 119.

at this depot. On the evening of the 1st instant an appeal was made to the First and Second Regiments for volunteers to proceed to Johnsonville, Tenn., which was being besieged by the rebel General Forrest. On the afternoon of the 2d instant orders were issued by you requiring the volunteers to report at the Chattanooga depot and placing me in command. The following forces reported: First company, Lieut. William Martin, Company I, First Regiment, 44 men; second company, Captain Moore, Company B, Third Regiment, 62 men; third company, Captain Mosher, Company C, Second Regiment, 40 men; fourth company, Captain Conway, Company D, Second Regiment, 35 men; fifth company, Captain Avery, Company A, Third Regiment, 30 men; sixth company, Captain Fleming, Company H, First Regiment, 37 men; section quartermaster's artillery, 2 howitzers, 12-pounders, 21 men, Lieutenant Smith commanding; section Battery A, Second U. S. Colored Artillery, 2 Napoleons, 30 men, Lieutenant Meigs commanding; making a total of 299 men. The command reached Johnsonville without accident on the morning of the 3d instant. Immediately upon arriving I reported to Col. Charles R. Thompson, commanding, and turned over my artillery to the chief of artillery at that post. The infantry was marched into the large warehouse near the river, when rations were issued and cooked, and the command properly organized. Pursuant to orders from Colonel Thompson, we moved into the trenches at 4 a. m. on the morning of the 4th and stood at arms till sunrise. During the day the command was subjected to a severe cannonading, yet I am proud to report that the conduct of my command could not have been better. In the afternoon the gun-boats were abandoned and fired, as also were the transports. The scene beggars description; it was awfully sublime. The roar of heavy artillery, the shrieking of shell, the vast, dark columns of smoke from the burning vessels, the fearful crash of exploding magazines, the terror of fleeing inhabitants seeking safety beyond the storm of iron, the demoralized panic of the gun-boat people flying with their personal effects, was enough to appall the stoutest heart, yet no man wavered, but executed the orders given them to change position with the precision of a parade.

On the morning of the 5th my force was increased by the arrival of Captain Wright with detachments of fifty men from the First and Second Regiments. I commenced to improve the works we occupied, and was assisted by some 500 citizens that I pressed into service from the ravines in the rear of the town. Five buildings, private property, were torn down by my order and their material used in the works. It being officially reported to me that Forrest had crossed the river during the night with strong infantry and artillery force and would attack our rear, rendered this destruction expedient. The works erected were of sufficient strength to resist field artillery, and they were well protected from a flank fire by heavy traverses every fifteen feet. In the evening orders were issued to abandon that part of the town north of the railroad. My command was posted in Fort Johnson and remained under arms during the night. We remained in the fort until Monday evening, when we were relieved from further duty by the order of Major-General Schofield, he, at the same time, making the request that the artillery remain. At first the quartermaster's section refused to serve longer than the infantry, and demanded to return to Nashville with them. I visited their quarters and made a strong appeal to them to remain, representing that the reputation of our corps would be sacrificed by their refusal. They ultimately agreed to remain, and are now still on duty. I would respectfully ask that they be relieved at the earliest moment consistent with public interest.

After many disappointments, exposure, hard labor, and starvation the infantry arrived at Nashville on the evening of the 9th instant. The hard labor, the unfortunate condition of the weather, rendered the hardships of this short campaign very hard, and in all the experience I have had in the field there was less grumbling than is usual with soldiers. Every man seemed to be resolved to perform his duties in a cheerful manner and according to orders. I respectfully desire to bring to your notice the following-named officers of the Quartermaster's Forces who volunteered and performed the duties of privates: Capt. John Myers, First Regiment; Captain Smalley, First Regiment; Captain Spurgheyre, Second Regiment; First Lieut. W. T. Hooper, First Regiment; First Lieut. Robert Hare, First Regiment; First Lieutenant Welch, Second Regiment. Of my acting quartermaster, Mr. Ray, I cannot say too much in his praise. He labored night and day, and is still behind on the railroad in charge of the property. The medical staff, consisting of Surgeon Lyman, First Brigade, and Surgeon Karber, Second Regiment, reported to the post surgeon for duty upon their arrival. They were constantly occupied in caring [for] the wounded. Surgeon Karber recklessly exposed himself on Friday to rescue two wounded gun-boat men who had been abandoned by their comrades and left exposed on the levee. His conduct on this occasion is deserving of the highest praise. Captain Bush, of the Second Regiment, was officer of the day, and was left at the warehouse with his guard to take charge of the property. The building was riddled with shell and shot and his guards deserted him, yet he remained at his post till relieved by orders from me. Many other individual acts of bravery came under my notice, but where all were brave it is difficult to cite personal instances. I cannot let this opportunity pass without saying a word in reference to the Ordnance Department. All the arms, accouterments, and ammunition issued to this brigade have been of the very meanest description that could be found in the depot. The artillery is honeycombed, and exposes the cannoneers to more danger than the enemy. The ammunition for small-arms is old and a large percentage of the cartridges are caked and hard as rocks. The arms themselves are the superlative of worthlessness, and it seems as though the ordnance officer embraced the opportunity to rid his papers of all the trash he had upon them. I would respectfully recommend that either good arms and ammunition be furnished or the corps never again be asked to face an enemy. It is an insult to us to make our regiments the cesspool of the Ordnance Bureau. I submit herewith a list of names of persons who volunteered to go upon this campaign. In addition thereto, I would add the names of Lieut. Col. James S. Allen, First Regiment; Maj. James Heffern, Second Regiment; Maj. C. D. Madden, First Regiment; Adjutant Booth, First Regiment.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. PETERSON,

[39.] *Colonel Second Regiment, Commanding Detachments.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 311. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., November 13, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. The organization known as the Artillery Reserve, Army of the Cumberland, is hereby disbanded. The commanding officers of the bat-

teries of which it is composed will report to Brig. Gen. John F. Miller, commanding post of Nashville, Tenn.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
*Pulaski, Tenn., November 13, 1864.*

The following are announced as the names of the works composing the defenses in and around Pulaski:

1. The battery at the most southern end of town to be called Battery Lane.
2. The work at the female seminary to be called Lunette Opdycke.
3. The work at McCullain's house to be called Lunette Evans.
4. The redoubt on the point of the ridge by the Cornersville road to be called Redoubt Suman.
5. The work at the northern point of the same ridge, where the old Columbia road crosses it, to be called Redoubt Waters.
6. The works on the cluster of hills, spurs, and ridges, fortified by General Bradley's brigade, to be called Bradley's Intrenchments.
7. The line of works constructed by Colonel Martin's brigade to be called Martin's Lines.
8. The works constructed by Colonel Knefler, on the most westerly hill, to be called Redoubt Knefler.
9. The work constructed by Colonel Post's brigade to be called Demilune Post.
10. The work on the central conical peak (where the flag-staff is) to be called Fort Pulaski.
11. The works between Lunette Evans and Redoubt Suman to be called Grose's Lines.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

W. H. SINCLAIR,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16.

HDQRS. 1ST. DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Atlanta, Ga., November 13, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. Lieut. Col. J. H. Brigham, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, will assume command of the Second Brigade of this division, composed of the Sixty-ninth Ohio and the Thirteenth and Twenty-first Regiments Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

By command of Brig. Gen. W. P. Carlin:

G. W. SMITH,
*Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[39.]

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CALHOUN, *November 13, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Will be ready to leave here early in the morning. I respectfully suggest that you send a battalion to Tilton. Guerrillas are getting quite

bold, and may cut the road in that vicinity before freight is removed from Resaca.

S. B. MOE,
[39.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Nashville, Tenn., November 14, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the report of the medical department with the Quartermaster's Forces sent from this depot to aid in defense of Johnsonville.* The total casualties were three killed, and it is beyond doubt that the men behaved well. Much credit is due Asst. Surg. Thomas J. Karber for his good conduct in rescuing the two gun-boat men under a heavy artillery fire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. L. DONALDSON,
*Bvt. Brig. Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Cumberland.*

[Inclosure.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 10, 1864.*

Col. J. C. PETERSON,
*Second Regiment Quartermaster's Forces, Comdg. Detachment:*

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the medical department of the expedition to Johnsonville: The forces under command of Colonel Peterson, of the Second Regiment, were embarked safely at 1 a. m. November 3, and reached Johnsonville at 12 m. of the same day, without notable occurrence. The command was immediately quartered in the large Government store-house on the levee, directly south of the terminus of the railroad. The men were soon engaged in the construction of a line of breast-works about the town, at which arduous duty they labored with marked spirit and alacrity, each seeming to vie with the other in efficiency. From 1 to 5.30 p. m. of the 4th instant the entire command was under a terrific fire from the batteries of the enemy, stationed upon the opposite bank of the river. Again, on Saturday, the 5th instant, the enemy's batteries opened a very rapid fire at about 8 a. m., which was continued for about half an hour. During all this time the enemy's sharpshooters were very active on the left bank of the river, the command being for the most part out of range. The entire list of casualties to the command, as far as I could learn, consisted of three killed by the enemy's shells. The men manifested throughout the entire engagement the greatest fortitude, sick call being little less than a formality, the men falling out of the line to receive attention and immediately resuming their places. Three men only were relieved from duty in consequence of sickness during the engagement, and that, too, against their inclination. The weather was most decidedly unfavorable to the health of the command, it being very wet and the roads very heavy and the mud deep. I should be recreant to duty were I to fail to make here a special mention of the heroic bravery manifested by Surg. Thomas J. Karber, of the Second Regiment, in the rescue of two gun-boat men who were left by their companions at the water's edge under a terrific cross-fire from the enemy's batteries. They were taken

* See also Meigs' report, p. 119.

up separately, each having lost a leg, and by and under the immediate supervision of Surgeon Karber were conveyed in a wheelbarrow to a place of safety. The command was safely re-embarked for the return at 8 a. m. on Tuesday, the 8th instant, and after many and vexatious delays reached this city at 10 p. m. of the 10th instant, without loss of life or limb further than above mentioned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. SEYMOUR,

[39.] *Surgeon, First Brigade, Quartermaster's Forces.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 313. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., November 15, 1864.*

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XII. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, pursuant to paragraph III, Special Field Orders, No. 122, from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, November 11, 1864, will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, for assignment to duty as commander of the brigades of convalescents, &c., belonging to the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, now at that place.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,

[45.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS,

*South of Tennessee River, November 18, 1864.*

[General R. S. GRANGER:]

GENERAL: Your attention is respectfully called to the facts and circumstances of the late violation of a flag of truce by the U. S. steamer Thomas on the Tennessee River. On the 5th instant I ordered Captain Hale, of my command, with two soldiers, and in company with two citizens, to repair to the south bank of the river to hold communication by flag of truce with the Federal officer at Whitesburg. My flag was at once answered by that officer. A preliminary conference was being held across the river, a white flag on either bank, when the steamer Thomas, lying out in the river, sent a boat to this side, with a flag of truce in her bow, to know "what was wanted." Captain Hale replied that he was holding a truce with the land forces on the other side of the river, in accordance with a previous agreement to that effect. After a moment of idle conversation the naval officer, whose name and rank are unknown to me, turned his boat from the bank, saying to Captain Hale, "I advise you to leave here at once;" to which reply was given, "I am under flag of truce, and requested by the other side to remain here until my mission is accomplished." The boat pulled away from the bank, making signal to the steamer Thomas, which opened fire with artillery at short range upon my flag of truce, ending the truce begun in good faith with violence and treachery. This outrage upon an unprotected flag, though in character with the previous conduct of the U. S. gun-boats on the Upper Tennessee in shelling the private residences and negro quarters of citizens occupied by women and children without provocation or warning, is in this instance of a peculiar nature, insulting to both Governments; for, while the officer commanding the

steamer Thomas was insulting my flag of truce, he had himself claimed the protection of a similar flag over his boat, which floated during the firing. Had I anticipated bad faith and allowed my men to wear arms, this boat would have been in easy range of my guns; but I had trusted to the sanctity of the white flag, under the laws and usages of civilized warfare. Had that flag been protected by aught save the suppositious honor of the public foe, the quick retaliation of the moment would have left me nothing to regret; but as it was, I am compelled for the present to demand simply the name and rank of the officer perpetrating this outrage, with such apology or explanation as you may be able to offer.

I am, general, respectfully,

WM. M. LOWE,
*Colonel, &c., C. S. Army.*

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL, DIST. OF NORTH ALABAMA,
*Huntsville, November 19, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to Capt. M. Forrest, commanding Eleventh District, Mississippi Squadron, with request that the alleged facts be investigated, and if true, that a suitable explanation or apology be made to Colonel Lowe.

By command of Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger:

JOHN W. HORNER,
*Lieutenant-Colonel Eighteenth Michigan Volunteers,*
*Provost-Marshal District of North Alabama.*

[Second indorsement.]

Referred to Capt. G. Morton, commanding U. S. steamer General Thomas, to be returned with a written statement in reply.

MOREAU FORREST,
*Commanding Eleventh District Mississippi Squadron.*

[Third indorsement.]

FLAG-SHIP BURNSIDE, *February 10, 1865.*

Respectfully returned to General Granger.

As Colonel Lowe, C. S. Army, has made one false statement in regard to the gun-boats firing on houses occupied by females, it is to be presumed that the whole letter is in consonance with that statement, and therefore false.

MOREAU FORREST,
[45.] *Commanding Eleventh District Mississippi Squadron.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 216. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Nashville, Tenn., November 19, 1864.*

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3. Capt. J. W. Barlow, U. S. Engineers, is assigned to the immediate charge of the defenses of Nashville, under the direction of Brigadier-General Tower, inspector-general of forts, Military Division of the Mississippi, to date from November 13, 1864, when Captain Barlow reported for duty. * * *

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
[45.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 159. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In the Field, Pulaski, Tenn., November 20, 1864.*

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5. The Twenty-second Indiana Battery will proceed by rail to-morrow, 21st instant, to Columbia, Tenn., and report to Brigadier-General Ruger, commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. * * *

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
[45.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 319. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., November 21, 1864.*

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IV. The following-named batteries are relieved from duty at this post and hereby announced as composing the Reserve Light Artillery of the department, reporting direct to the chief of artillery, Department of the Cumberland. Capt. E. C. Bainbridge, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is assigned to the temporary command of the above-named organization: Company K, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Capt. E. C. Bainbridge commanding; Company M, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, Second Lieut. J. Ziegler commanding; Company I, First Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, Capt. L. R. Smith commanding; Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Light Battery, Capt. C. C. Aleshire commanding; Seventh Indiana Volunteer Light Battery, First Lieut. J. C. Fislar commanding; Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Light Battery, Capt. M. A. Osborne commanding.

V. Maj. F. Schultz, First Regiment Ohio Light Artillery, is hereby assigned to the command of Fortress Rosecrans, Murfreesborough, Tenn., relieving Col. W. E. Lawrence, who will take command of the First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery and establish his regimental headquarters at Murfreesborough, Tenn.

VI. Company M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, will proceed without delay to Pulaski, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer of the Fourth Army Corps, to which command it has been assigned.

VII. The Twentieth Ohio Battery is hereby relieved from duty with the Fourth Army Corps, and will, upon the arrival of Company M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, at Pulaski, Tenn., proceed without delay to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer of the garrison artillery.

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X. The following-named batteries are hereby assigned to the permanent garrison of Chattanooga, Tenn., and will report without delay to the commanding officer thereof for duty: Companies A, B, and C, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery; Company I, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery.

XI. Company G, First Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty in the permanent garrison of Chattanooga, Tenn., and will report to Brig. Gen. John H. King for duty on Lookout Mountain.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
[45.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 221. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., November 25, 1864.*

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2. Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. H. Hammond, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in accordance with paragraph 44, Special Orders, No. 397, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of date November 14, 1864, is hereby assigned to duty with the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and will report in person without delay to Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, commanding Cavalry Corps.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
[45.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 323. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., November 25, 1864.*

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IX. Lieut. Col. William G. Le Duc, chief quartermaster Twentieth Army Corps, having reported at these headquarters from leave of absence, and it being impossible for him to join his corps at this time, will repair to Columbia, Tenn., and assume direction and control of the quartermaster's department of the army in the field now operating in Middle Tennessee.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
[45.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, November 26, 1864.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
*Commanding District of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication signed by Joseph Clement and others, a committee from the Union League of the city of Louisville, requesting that rations be issued by the Government to the suffering poor of that city, which was forwarded with your recommendation. The subject has been considered by the chief of staff, who recommends that "if Louisville will not support her own poor and destitute that General Burbridge be authorized to levy a military contribution for that purpose from the disloyal inhabitants of that city." The above recommendation of General Halleck is approved by the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
*Lexington, Ky., November 30, 1864.*

Respectfully referred through headquarters Second Division to the post commandant of Louisville, Ky., who will please inform the members of the Loyal League in Louisville, Ky., of the within decision of

the War Department, and who will, should necessity warrant it, act under the authority herein conferred, and compel disloyal inhabitants to contribute for the benefit of the suffering poor.

By command of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
[45.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 165.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*In the Field, near Columbia, Tenn.,*
*November 28, 1864.*

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4. The One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having reported for assignment to duty in the Twenty-third Army Corps, is hereby assigned to the Second Division, and its commanding officer will report at once to Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger for duty.

5. The Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, having reported for duty, is hereby temporarily assigned to the Second Division, and Colonel Bradshaw will report at once to Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger for duty.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
[45.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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FORT GAINES, *November 30, 1864.*

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
*Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: Forrest has sent down to Fowl River 1,000 men (sailors) where they have prepared launches to capture and destroy our transports running in Mississippi Sound. It is probable that they will try to push others out from the Pascagoula River. Captain Jenkins, U. S. Navy, commanding fleet here, and myself are on the qui vive. Our transports should be on the alert, and prepared with signal rockets to give the alarm to navy boats guarding the sound coast. It is probably their intention to prevent or delay supplies reaching Sherman and Davidson in case they should come in upon this coast. If I had a few troops and water transportation any attempt of this kind could be easily frustrated. I will try it anyhow. Deserters and refugees from Mobile report fighting going on at Macon. Later reports say that one column of Sherman's is moving on Mobile, while the main body has gone to Savannah. Everything indicates uneasiness at Mobile. I have two spies in Mobile, and hope to hear something definite soon.

Very truly,

G. GRANGER,
[45.] *Major-General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 449. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 15, 1864.*

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41. Brig. Gen. J. T. Copeland, U. S. Volunteers, upon being relieved in the command of the military prison and post at Alton, Ill., will report by letter to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[41.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Memphis, Tenn., December 17, 1864.*

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XIII. Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of West Tennessee, with headquarters in Memphis.

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By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

F. W. FOX,
[45.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
DETACHMENT ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
*In the Field, December 21, 1864.*

Lieut. JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division,*
*Detachment Army of the Tennessee:*

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions from the general commanding division I have the honor to submit the following special report in reference to the conduct of commissioned officers of this brigade during the late battles in front of Nashville: In making this report it is almost impossible to mention individual cases of meritorious conduct on the part of officers, since all behaved nobly and seemed to vie with each other in gallantly discharging their duties. Without doing injustice, however, to other officers I would respectfully recommend for promotion Capt. John B. Gandolfo, commanding One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers. This officer I have before recommended for promotion, and the manner in which he discharged his duties during the engagement of the 16th has only strengthened my former opinion as to his ability as an officer, and I again urge his advancement in the service. I cannot mention individual cases connected with the Fifty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteers, Forty-ninth and One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, as all performed their respective duties nobly and with that zeal and determination that always insures success and victory. I would, however, recommend for promotion First Sergt. R. A. Leonard, of Company H, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers, who has already received a commission as second lieutenant, but cannot be mustered as such on account of the reduced strength of his company. The position of regimental adjutant is now vacant in that regiment, and for meritorious conduct during the charge

of the 16th instant I would respectfully recommend him for that position. A more full and complete report giving casualties, &c., will be forwarded as soon as possible.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. WOLFE,
[45.] *Colonel, Commanding.*

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LOUISVILLE, *December 25, 1864.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Major-General MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General:*

Bridges at Elizabethtown and Nolin, on Louisville and Nashville Railroad, destroyed by the rebel General Lyon. Road will be useless for a week or more.

R. ALLEN,
[45.] *Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 248. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., December 29, 1864.*

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V. Brig. Gen. Thomas Kilby Smith, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed via Paducah, Ky., without delay to join the command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, at Eastport, Miss. * * *

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
[45.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Nashville, Tenn., December 29, 1864.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith monthly report of First Division, Quartermaster's Forces, Nashville, Tenn., under my command as depot guards here.† You will observe that the condition of the Second Brigade is not entered on my report. The reason for this is that this brigade is composed solely of employés of U. S. Military Railroads, and owing to the fact that these employés are not subject to my orders I have found it impracticable to preserve a military organization longer among them. When I first instituted the organization among my own force, I requested Col. (then Capt.) J. C. Crane, assistant quartermaster, in charge of disbursements and property of U. S. Military Railroads, to co-operate with us, and he cheerfully set about to do so. He went so far as to enroll his men and to perfect his organization and even partly to arm it; but he failed to secure the required

* See Vol. XLV, Part I, p. 490.

† The monthly report for November, 1864 (here omitted), shows an aggregate of 4,506 enrolled employés, exclusive of the Second Brigade, not reported.

drills and was unable to get the men out for the established reviews, except in four or five instances. For this remissness he was, in my opinion, in no respect to blame, as the general superintendent here, then Mr. A. Anderson, and his railroad officers interposed their authority between him and the railroad men, and declined to have them participate in this quasi military duty, as I required all other quartermaster's employés to do. Colonel Crane, indeed, I am persuaded, exerted himself to the utmost to carry out the spirit of my orders on the subject, although not regularly under my orders, but under the circumstances his efforts soon proved practically abortive.

I have nevertheless reported the brigade and have considered it on hand for duty in case of an emergency here, and should continue to tide it along somehow still were it not for the fact that in the recent crisis of affairs here it absolutely refused to take up arms and perform military duty. As you will see by copy of General Orders, No. 5, from these headquarters, current series (see copy herewith marked A), on the day of the battle of Franklin, at the request of the major-general commanding, the whole military force of the quartermaster's department was ordered to the trenches. A copy of the order was sent to Colonel Crane, commanding Second Brigade, Quartermaster's Forces, and a letter at the same time addressed to Mr. E. L. Wentz, general superintendent U. S. Military Railroads here, requesting his earnest co-operation in the matter, a copy of which please find herewith marked B. Colonel Crane reported next day that he was powerless to order the brigade out, and Mr. Wentz replied declining to co-operate, as you will see by copy of his letter herewith marked C. I have no remarks to make upon either the spirit or the character of this letter under the emergencies then existing here. I merely desire to say that the brigade thus refused to turn out for military duty at a time when of all others that will probably ever happen here its services were most required, and I have therefore to recommend, as this becomes my official duty, that the brigade be at once disbanded, and the commissions heretofore issued to its officers be forthwith revoked. The names and rank of its officers are as follows:

Second Brigade, Col. John C. Crane, inspector quartermaster's department, commanding: Fourth Regiment, Quartermaster's Forces—Col. J. C. Crane, inspector quartermaster's department, colonel; F. J. Slatterie, lieutenant-colonel; F. W. Corey, major; Charles A. Croney, adjutant; John Crawley, regimental quartermaster. Fifth Regiment, Quartermaster's Forces—Capt. George Isenstein, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteers, colonel; F. M. Houghton, lieutenant-colonel; Samuel Stocking, major; C. T. Wharton, adjutant; W. S. McAbee, regimental quartermaster. I regret this step thus becomes so necessary, exceedingly, as its effects will be bad and demoralizing in the extreme upon my other two brigades; but I see no other course to pursue under the present organization of U. S. Military Railroads, and cannot consent to report a paper organization which exists in reality nowhere else.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. DONALDSON,

*Bvt. Brig. Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Cumberland.*

P. S.—I shall forward you in a few days a full report of the operations of the division during the recent battles here.

J. L. D.

[Inclosures.]

A.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, QUARTERMASTER'S FORCES, *Nashville, Tenn., November 30, 1864.*

The forces of the quartermaster's department will at once move out the Granny White pike to the toll-gate near Mrs. Acklin's, and report for orders to an officer of the engineer department, who will be found there. They should reach that point not later than 1 p. m. without fail. Each brigade will supply itself before moving with 100 axes, 200 picks, and 700 spades or shovels, to be taken along in wagons. The force will at once set to work on intrenchments, under the orders of the engineer department, and will muster as strong as possible. To this end, all but the most necessary work will at once be stopped throughout the department.

By command of Col. C. H. Irvin:

JAS. F. RUSLING,
*Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

B.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Nashville, Tenn., November 30, 1864.*

Mr. E. L. WENTZ,
*General Superintendent U. S. Military Railroads:*

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of an order this day issued pursuant to instructions from the major-general commanding, which sufficiently explains itself. The Second Brigade of Quartermaster's Forces, as you are aware, is composed exclusively of employés of the railroad, and some months ago were organized as depot guard here in case of necessity, as now, the same as other employés of the Government here at Nashville. Of course, under the organization you are working under, I have no power to order your men, as I have other quartermaster's employés; but the public necessities here now, as you are aware, are very urgent, and General Thomas desires that all Government work cease that can at all be dispensed with, and our men held ready for military duty under his orders. Under these circumstances I shall be very glad if you will heartily and earnestly co-operate in this order, and have all disposable men report at once to Col. J. C. Crane for the duty indicated, until existing emergencies change. Please answer at as early an hour as practicable, and let me know how many men you can furnish.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. L. Donaldson.

Very respectfully,

JAS. F. RUSLING,
*Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, Chief Asst. Quartermaster.*

C.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
*U. S. Military Railroads, Nashville, Tenn., November 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. L. DONALDSON:

SIR: In reply to your communication received at this office at 1.55 p [illegible] to say that the U. S. Military Railroad service is an ardu-

ous and dangerous one, and the men composing the force are loyal and patriotic, but for many reasons best known to themselves are averse to entering the army. We are often compelled to recruit largely at the North and succeed among the class mentioned, because they are willing to endure hardship and danger and can do so in a way they understand by entering our service, and because in this service there is an implied contract, that they shall not be called upon to shoulder a musket. I have no hesitation in saying that I can set at any moment a large force at work intrenching and rendering other aid of a similar character, but they would have to go as civilians and be guarded while at work. Our force are (if I may be allowed to say it) celebrated for their readiness to assist in every way in such emergencies, but they have always gone out under and have preserved their own organizations, working under their own foreman, &c.; so much for that part of the subject.

Now for another point. I am here with a railroad force, responsible for moving trains, &c., and for a large amount of Government property. Our service is an anomaly in war, but you know that they are not quartermaster's men in the ordinary sense of the word. Now should an emergency happen (which God forbid) while my men were all out intrenching, by or on account of which General Thomas should want every article of Government property immediately moved—say across the Cumberland—what would he say to me if I had to tell him I had no men; that I had sent them out because the quartermaster's men were ordered out and I thought I would help them? Am I not entitled to some express and positive directions from him before abandoning even temporarily my responsibilities here? These are all questions which suggest themselves to my mind and somewhat embarrass me in replying to your letter as cordially as I could wish to. I hope that you will not imagine either that my force is at all lukewarm in this matter; they have too frequently encountered dangers to be suspected of that; but I wish them to be just where they ought to be, and have therefore made these suggestions. I have ordered every "head of a force" under me to supply every one of his men with picks, shovels, and axes and to await orders, and am anxious for them to co-operate and assist in every way consistent with a proper regard for their own immediate duties.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. WENTZ,

*General Supt. Military Railroads, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.*

[45.]

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Pulaski, Tenn., January 1, 1865.*

* * * * * * *

V. The following-named regiments are hereby assigned to the Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and will render the desired reports and returns to Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, commanding: Forty-fifth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,

[45.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
*Lexington, Ky., January 3, 1865.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I desire to visit Washington to see you on important business relative to the condition of affairs in Kentucky. I have never been in Washington.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
[45.] *Brevet Major-General, Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
*Lexington, Ky., January 4, 1865.*

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
*Frankfort, Ky.:*

The Secretary says he will be very glad to see you at Washington.

[45.] DICKSON.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
*Savannah, Ga., January 6, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
*Comdg. the Mil. Div. of the Mississippi, Savannah, Ga.:*

GENERAL: You no doubt remember our conversation at Cartersville, Ga., in September last, in reference to your report of the battle of Mission Ridge, and the part my command took in that battle. Acting upon your suggestion, I address you this note for the purpose of putting upon paper the statements I then made to you. I was ordered to support General Matthies, whose brigade was closely engaged with the enemy near the crest of the hill to the left of the tunnel. I went forward at the double-quick, in two lines, under a sharp artillery fire. I formed the Seventeenth Iowa and Eightieth Ohio Volunteers behind the fence, on the upper side of the field, and the Fifty-sixth Illinois and Tenth Missouri Volunteers in the road at the foot of the hill. A short time after these dispositions were made I received information that General Matthies' brigade was running short of ammunition. I at once ordered the Seventeenth Iowa and Eightieth Ohio forward, intending to relieve the troops in front. At this juncture the enemy, massing a considerable force upon the right flank of Matthies' brigade, made a furious attack upon him. I was with my advance troops, and therefore could not see what was going on around the point of the hill. My men had not advanced more than forty yards beyond the fence when I discovered that Matthies' right had been forced back, carrying mine with it, and that the enemy had actually passed to our rear on the right, while they were making a vigorous attack in front. The disorder on the right communicated rapidly, and in a few moments the entire line gave way, and was reformed again as indicated in your report. The enemy pursued and formed an irregular line below the upper fence. My second line, composed of the Fifty-sixth Illinois and Tenth Missouri Volunteers, stood firm, engaged the enemy with spirit, and forced him to retire to his works upon the hill. It was whilst directing the fire of these two regiments that I was wounded. I did not leave the field, however, until the engagement was over, so that what I have stated is from my personal knowledge. When I read your report I supposed

that from your position on the hill you were unable to see my reserve line, and seeing the enemy retire, that it naturally occurred to you that the troops on the left had driven them back. In making the foregoing statements I do not detract from the just meed of praise to General Lightburn's command, for at Mission Ridge there was glory enough for all. I have observed that the Army and Navy Journal, in commenting upon that battle, has followed your report, thus carrying an error into history. With these statements I leave the matter with you to make such addenda as will do justice to the living and the dead.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

GREEN B. RAUM,
*Brevet Brigadier-General.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Savannah, January 8, 1865.*

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C., to be filed as a part of the history of the battle of Chattanooga. I did not attach any blame to the falling back of Raum's and Matthies' brigades. Still, the two regiments herein named are entitled to the credit of holding their ground.

W. T. SHERMAN,
[31.] *Major-General, Commanding.*

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HDQRS. DETACHMENT 30TH KENTUCKY MOUNTED INFANTRY,
*Williamstown, Ky., January 9, 1865.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
*Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Military District of Kentucky:*

SIR: On the evening of the 6th instant I sent Captains Dyas and Searcy with forty men of my detachment to Owen County, at Lusby's Mill. They came upon Lieutenant Whetmore, of Jessee's command, and several others, and had a running fight of two hours; succeeded in having the pleasure of carrying General Orders, No. 8, out on them. On returning they came upon the noted Alex. Webster at their rendezvous at Mrs. Gross'. Captured a noted guerrilla, Willis Steve, alias Stephenson. I intend returning to Lusby's Mill with my entire command. Upon my arrival there I intend executing Stephenson at that place. I send two prisoners, Jack Jones and John Bates. We have strong presumptive evidence that they have been acting with guerrillas (of which I will furnish as soon as I can). The evidence we have received as yet is not sufficient to carry out General Orders, No. 8. The roads have been impossible nearly to travel them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FLEMING BATES,
*Captain, Comdg. Detachment Thirtieth Kentucky Mounted Infantry.*
[45.]

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } LOUISVILLE, KY., *January 10, 1865.*

I. The One hundred and fourteenth, One hundred and fifteenth, and One hundred and twenty-second regiments U. S. Colored Infantry will

forthwith proceed to the Army of the James and report to Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation by steam-boat to Parkersburg, W. Va.; by railroad thence to Baltimore, Md., and thence by water to City Point, Va. Capt. Evan Thomas, Fourth U. S. Artillery, will repair to Baltimore and attend to the equipment of these troops as they arrive.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
[45.] *Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 9. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In the Field, Clifton, Tenn., January 11, 1865.*

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V. Capt. Clinton A. Cilley, assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from duty at these headquarters, and will report in person without delay for duty to Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
[45.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Memphis, Tenn., January 15, 1865.*

1. Col. E. D. Osband, Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, will immediately assume command of the Cavalry Division, Department of the Mississippi. His headquarters will be with the command, but he will establish an office in Memphis for the reception of reports.

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9. The Fourth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers will immediately proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., there reporting to Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding District of Vicksburg. * * *

10. The Second New Jersey Cavalry Volunteers will immediately proceed to Natchez, Miss., there reporting to Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, commanding District of Natchez. * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

T. H. HARRIS,
[48.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 13. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Louisville, Ky., January 20, 1865.*

On the arrival of the Twenty-third Army Corps at Louisville, Ky., the commanding officers will proceed with their troops without delay by boat to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence by rail to Alexandria, Va.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
[45.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

EASTPORT, MISS., *January 23*, [*1865.*]
(Via Paducah, Ky., 25th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
*Chief of Staff:*

Believing that the efficiency of the cavalry arm serving with me will be promoted by its having a corps organization, I would recommend that it be so organized, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, as at present.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
[45.] *Major-General.*

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, QUARTERMASTER'S FORCES,
*Nashville, Tenn., January 23, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the formation of another military organization here, composed of the quartermaster's employés of the freight depot U. S. Military Railroads, under Capt. S. B. Brown, assistant quartermaster. This organization has been recently completed by Captain Brown, and consists of five companies properly officered, numbering in the aggregate 413 men. It has been assigned for duty to the First Brigade of my command under the designation of the Ninth Regiment, Quartermaster's Forces, and I would respectfully ask that letters of appointment be issued to its field and staff officers in accordance with the already established usage. The following is a list of the officers nominated for the rank annexed to their respective names: Capt. S. B. Brown, assistant quartermaster, colonel; Alexander Maffet, lieutenant-colonel; G. F. Brown, major; Marion L. Wood, first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster; George S. House, first lieutenant and adjutant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. DONALDSON,
*Brevet Brigadier-General and Assistant Quartermaster,*
[45.] *Department of the Cumberland, Commanding Division.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Washington, D. C., January 31, 1865.*

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V. The following orders are incorporated into and made a part of the series of orders from these headquarters, viz:

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 13. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
*Clifton, Tenn., January 14, 1865.*

I. Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean, U. S. Volunteers, will, in the absence of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, U. S. Volunteers, assume command of the Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

II. Brig. Gen. J. A. Cooper, U. S. Volunteers, will assume command of the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Couch:

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
[45.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1865.*

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XII. The Eleventh Michigan Cavalry is hereby transferred from the command of Major-General Stoneman to the Sixth Cavalry Division. The regiment will, however, remain with General Stoneman until his expedition, when he will send it to Chattanooga, whence the commanding officer will report by telegraph to these headquarters for orders.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
[49.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., March 6, 1865.*

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IV. The One hundred and forty-eighth Indiana Infantry will proceed to Columbia, Tenn., to relieve the Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers at that place, reporting by telegraph upon its arrival to Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, at Pulaski, Tenn. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
[49.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 77. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, March 24, 1865.*

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XVIII. Brig. Gen. L. D. Watkins, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, commanding Department of Kentucky, for assignment to duty.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
[49.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 2, 1865.*

Lieut. Col. Orson H. Hart, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Hooker, commanding Northern Department, for assignment to duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[49.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, April 9, 1865.*

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IV. George W. Howard, assistant adjutant-general, having reported, in compliance with orders from the War Department, is hereby assigned to duty at these headquarters.

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By command of Brigadier-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
[49.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 101. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., April 17, 1865.*

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III. So much of paragraph 10, Special Field Orders, No. 98, current series, from these headquarters, as includes the One hundred and eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the organization, First Brigade, First Division, Department of the Cumberland, is hereby revoked, and the Forty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers is substituted in its place, the former regiment being on duty with Brigadier-General Tower.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,

[49.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., April 17, 1865.*

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6. In accordance with Special Orders, No. 167, paragraph 13, War Department, April 11, 1865, Col. James F. Wade, Sixth U. S. Colored Cavalry, is relieved from duty as commandant of Camp of Rendezvous at Covington, Ky., and will report in person without delay to Major-General Weitzel, commanding Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer:

E. B. HARLAN,

[49.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 44. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Mobile, Ala., April 25, 1865.*

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2. Capt. W. E. Church, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, will report to the commanding general of the Thirteenth Army Corps for assignment to duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

[49.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 112. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, April 29, 1865.*

I. Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. Volunteers, having returned from the duty assigned him in Special Field Orders, No. 77, paragraph 35, current series, War Department, will repair to Memphis, Tenn., and report in person to Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding, for assignment to duty.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,

[49.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 119. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, May 6, 1865.*

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II. In accordance with orders from the Secretary of War, Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, will proceed without delay to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of presenting to the Secretary of War the views of the commanding general as to the restoration of civil authority in Northern Alabama and Georgia. General Steedman has authority to take with him one staff officer.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
[49.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 124. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, May 11, 1865.*

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XIII. The Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, Col. L. H. Waters commanding, is hereby relieved from duty in the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and will report to Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, commanding First Division, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to the Second Brigade, First Division.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
[49.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., May 13, 1865.*

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4. Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. D. Osband, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the post of Jackson, and will at once report at these headquarters for instructions.

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By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

FREDERIC SPEED,
[49.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 67. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Mobile, Ala., May 19, 1865.*

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5. Capt. George Monroe, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having been relieved from duty with the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, is hereby assigned to duty with the commanding general District of West Florida, and will report accordingly without delay. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

6. Maj. Frank Eno, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the District of West Florida and will proceed to New Orleans, La., and report at the headquarters of the military division for assignment to other duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
[49.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 68. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Mobile, Ala., May 20, 1865.*

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3. Capt. Byron Porter, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in accordance with Special Orders, No. 188, paragraph 83, dated Adjutant-General's Office, April 26, 1865, is ordered to report to the commanding general Thirteenth Army Corps for assignment to duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

[49.] *Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, *Louisville, Ky., May 21, 1865.*

I. Col. C. H. Carlton, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, ordered by the major-general commanding Department of the Cumberland to relieve Brig. Gen. S. Meredith of his command in this department, having reported at these headquarters, will proceed without delay to Paducah, Ky., and assume command of the District of Western Kentucky.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer:

E. B. HARLAN,

[49.] *Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 168. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, 1865.*

I. Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. D. Osband, colonel Third U. S. Colored Cavalry, will, on the arrival of his regiment at Vicksburg, assume command of it and proceed with it to Memphis, Tenn., where he will report on his arrival to the commanding general District of West Tennessee. * * *

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By order of Major-General Warren:

FREDERIC SPEED,

[49.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 76. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *Mobile, Ala., May 28, 1865.*

I. Special Field Orders, No. 75, paragraph 4, is hereby so modified as to require Brig. Gen. T. Kilby Smith, U. S. Volunteers, to report at Mobile, Ala., to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, for assigment to duty, instead of at the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, at New Orleans, La.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

ALFRED FREDBERG,

[49.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 77.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
*Mobile, Ala., May 29, 1865.*

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2. The Thirty-first Massachusetts Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. E. P. Nettleton commanding, is hereby relieved from duty at these headquarters, and will without delay report to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, for duty.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

ALFRED FREDBERG,
[49.] *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Nashville, Tenn., June 12, 1865.*

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XIII. Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. C. Mason is hereby assigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Department of the Cumberland

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

HENRY M. CIST,
[49.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
*Tallahassee, June 19, 1865.*

I. In compliance with General Orders, No. 81, Department of the Gulf, dated June 3, 1865, the undersigned, as senior officer present, assumes command of the District of Florida.

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JOHN NEWTON,
[49.] *Brigadier-General of Volunteers.*

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 318.

WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, June 20, 1865.*

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46. Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. T. Ward, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Major-General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
[49.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Edgefield, Tenn., June 30, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
*Comdg. Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi:*

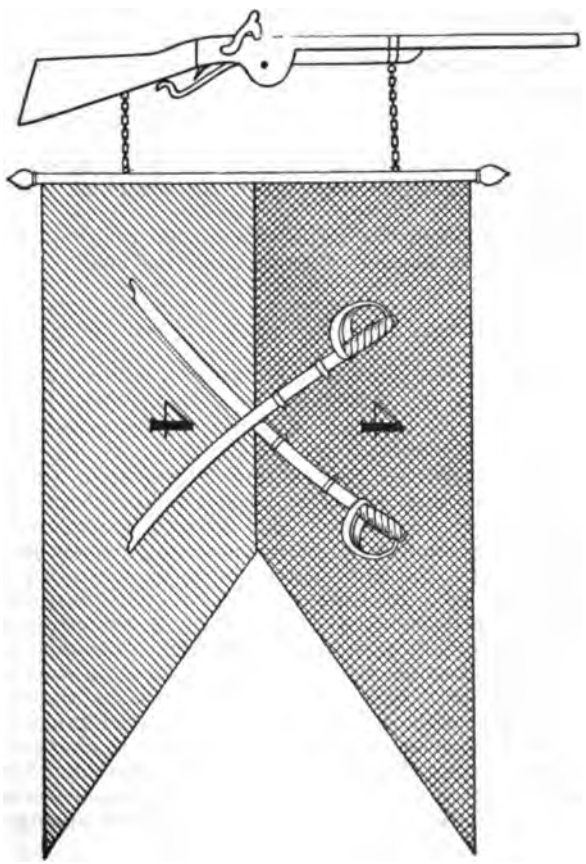
SIR: I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the officers and enlisted men of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mis-

sissippi, held at this place on the evening of the 26th ultimo, the following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to adopt and design a badge for the organization: Bvt. Brig. Gen. B. D. Pritchard, Second Division; Col. Israel Garrard, Fourth Division; Lieut. Col. H. P. Lamson, First Division; Bvt. Maj. James W. Latta, secretary. The committee were clothed with power to act without further consultation with the meeting, provided their action received your approval. In conformity with this resolution, they convened and agreed upon the following design: Pin, Spencer carbine, gold, silver, or other metal, and pendant by two chains, gold or silver, secured by a bar, the design of the flag of the brigade to which the party wearing it belonged. Headquarters to be distinguished by their respective flags, the pendant to be either of metal or heavy silk ribbon, as the wearer might select. If of silk, the salves to be embossed, and if of metal, to be enameled with proper colors. Inclosed please find design and proceedings of meeting. Please notify me of your approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. LATTA,
*Secretary.*

[Inclosures.]



HDQRS. MUSTER-OUT AND REORGANIZATION CAV. CORPS,
*Edgefield, Tenn., June 27, 1865.*

Pursuant to the circular issued on Saturday, the officers and men of the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi met at the point designated on Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the adoption of a badge to be worn by the members of the corps.

Brevet Major-General Upton was called to the chair, and Maj. James W. Latta acted as secretary.

Upon taking the chair the general remarked that the corps had manifested, as a body, a degree of diffidence and modesty that hardly seemed to be in keeping with its recent achievements and exploits. That it became them, in view of the prominent part it has so lately played in damaging and crippling the enemy in the closing struggles of the rebellion, to endeavor to perpetuate in our Army in some way by an emblematic sign the memory and associations of our organization that had so materially aided in advancing the strides of liberty and civilization.

On motion of Brevet Brigadier-General Alexander, it was agreed to leave the subject under consideration to a committee, and that the design selected by them should be adopted as the badge of the corps after it had received the approval of Brevet Major-General Wilson.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed as the committee: Lieut. Col. H. P. Lamson, First Division, Cavalry Corps; Bvt. Brig. Gen. B. D. Pritchard, Second Division, Cavalry Corps; Col. Israel Garrard, Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps.

On motion the name of the secretary of the meeting was added to the committee.

On motion it was resolved that the design of the badge be published in the military serials of the day and in the principal Northern and Western papers.

After three hearty and well-meant cheers for their much-respected and beloved corps commander, the meeting adjourned.

[49.]

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HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
*Nashville, Tenn., June 30, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington City, D. C.:*

GENERAL: In compliance with General Orders, No. 39, Quartermaster-General's Office, current series, I have the honor to submit my report of the operations of the quartermaster's department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865. My report for the year ending June 30, 1864, was mailed to you April 28, 1865. The 1st of July, 1864, found me on duty as chief quartermaster Department of the Cumberland and of the depot in Nashville. The Department of the Cumberland comprised the State of Tennessee east of the Tennessee River and west of the Hiwassee River, and such parts of Northern Alabama and Georgia as were already in possession of our troops, or might be taken possession of by the armies then actively operating at the front. Large quantities of stores had been accumulated at Nashville, the great depot, and Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Johnsonville, the minor depots, as well as at Allatoona and Big Shanty, Ga., along the line of operations. The

depots at Allatoona and Big Shanty were intended solely for the immediate use of the army. Forage, clothing, ordnance, hospital stores, and repairing material for the trains were accumulated at these points as they were needed. The depots of Nashville and Chattanooga had been expanded to meet any possible emergency, and buildings were erected at Johnsonville, the terminus of the Northwestern Railroad from Nashville to the Tennessee River. These buildings were necessary from the fact that the Tennessee River is the most reliable channel of communication at all seasons of the year to this portion of the Southwest. Supplies can be safely transported to Johnsonville, and a comparatively small body of troops will suffice to protect the Northwestern Railroad thence to Nashville. At certain seasons of the year the water in the Cumberland is too low for navigation, and previous raids on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad made it expedient to establish a third line. This line was obtained by the construction of the Northwestern Railroad and the depot at Johnsonville.

On the 1st of July, 1864, General Sherman's army was in front of Kenesaw Mountain, 250 miles from Nashville. He had in round numbers 100,000 men and 80,000 animals; but notwithstanding this formidable force, and its great distance from its base by a single line of rail running through mountain fastnesses, liable to be cut at any time, it never suffered for any essential supply. On the contrary it had abundance of everything needed from the moment it left Chattanooga to the fall of Atlanta. The quartermaster's department has reason to congratulate itself in this result, for it was a grave question at the time whether it would be possible to accumulate sufficient supplies at Nashville and send them by a single line of rail to a huge army operating at such a distance from its base, so that it would not only be able to take Atlanta, the objective point of the campaign, defended as it was by a powerful army behind formidable earth-works, but be enabled to march thence to the sea. Soon after the occupation of Atlanta the rebel cavalry under Wheeler made a raid on the railroad in rear of the army and severed its communication between Atlanta and Chattanooga as also between Chattanooga and Nashville. On the 10th of September communications were restored and the utmost capacity of military railroads taxed to forward supplies. A fortnight brought news of plenty at all points.

The army was equipped in time for the brief campaign against Hood, early in October, and the Twentieth Corps, which held Atlanta, did not suffer for anything needed. The great damage sustained by the railroad from Tunnel Hill to Marietta, Ga., by the movements of the enemy, crippled the department temporarily, but on the 1st of November everything went regularly forward, and the seaward-bound army was preparing for its march. All kinds of stores were in Atlanta at the proper time. The nature of the approaching campaign made it necessary to relieve the army of its surplus transportation and material. The officers of the quartermaster's department deserve great credit for the industry they displayed in collecting this property and shipping it to the rear. I have no knowledge that any large amount was lost, although independent commanders at isolated points in a few instances ordered the destruction of stores. In a range of country several hundred miles in extent, with troops using public property at innumerable points, it was difficult to withdraw them without incurring some loss.

Hood threatened Decatur in November and compelled the evacuation of its garrison. A considerable amount of public stores was sacrificed,

but take the thing as a whole, and it may be said that comparatively few stores were lost in a movement of such magnitude, upsetting as it did all previous arrangements. General Thomas' army, in front of Nashville, drew its supplies direct from the depot, and its gallant attack, defeat, and pursuit of the enemy's forces, December 15 and 16, 1864, did not overtask the capacity of the quartermaster's department. It so happened that the army concentrated at Nashville, deficient for the most part of transportation left behind at Chattanooga and elsewhere, but by the extraordinary foresight and exertions of Bvt. Col. Charles H. Irvin, assistant quartermaster, an officer of great resources, the army was re-equipped and enabled to pursue Hood's shattered forces to the Tennessee River. With the departure of the Twenty-third and Sixteenth Corps South and East, the forces remaining in the department were stationed as follows: The Fourth Corps at Huntsville, Ala., and the Cavalry Corps at Eastport, Miss. Early in March orders were given to prepare for a probable campaign in East Tennessee. I directed Capt. M. D. Wickersham, assistant quartermaster, then inspecting quartermaster, Army of the Cumberland, to proceed to Knoxville and report upon the wants of the department. He communicated freely by telegraph and letter, and subsequently submitted a full report of affairs in that direction. About the middle of March the Fourth Corps was transferred from Huntsville, Ala., to East Tennessee. A switch was built at Knoxville from the main railroad, store-houses commenced, and stores pushed forward. This work was in progress when intelligence came that Richmond had fallen and the army which had so stubbornly defended it surrendered. The Fourth Corps was at once withdrawn to Nashville and re-equipped, and in June a fleet of steamers was collected at Johnsonville to move it to New Orleans. The embarkation was superintended in person by Colonel Mackay, chief quartermaster Army of the Cumberland.

*Loss and destruction of public property.*—The loss and destruction of public property in the Department of the Cumberland during the past year has been, comparatively speaking, very small. The total value of property destroyed by fire, by freshet, captured, abandoned, or destroyed to prevent it falling into the hands of the rebels, will not, I believe, exceed $3,500,000; a small sum when the time and extent of operations are considered. In no instance that I am aware of has the loss occurred through the neglect of my subordinate officers. In every case it was occasioned either by the movements of the enemy, the orders of superior military commanders, or causes beyond the control of any one. The first loss sustained was in August, at Cleveland, during the raid of the rebel General Wheeler into East Tennessee, but the amount of property was small, having been destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. For similar reasons, and during the advance northward of the rebel army under Hood in November, property was destroyed at Decatur.

On the 4th of November the rebel General Forrest attacked Johnsonville, the terminus of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, from the west bank of the Tennessee River. He had a large force of cavalry and artillery, and although the quartermaster's department made strenuous exertions, sending one of its own regiments from Nashville, in addition to the regular garrison, to defend the place, he succeeded in establishing batteries above and below the depot, shutting in three navy gun-boats, eight transports loaded with stores, and eleven barges. After sustaining a heavy cannonading and some severe fighting, the gun-boats were disabled, fired, and abandoned by Acting Volunteer

Lieutenant King, U. S. Navy, and, following this example, the officer commanding the garrison ordered the transports to be fired. This being done, the flames spread to the stores on the levee and involved them in a common ruin. The large warehouse, with the engine and machinery for hoisting freight, escaped uninjured. The value of the transports destroyed is estimated at $300,000; of the barges, $35,000; total loss estimated at $1,500,000, $500,000 of which were commissary stores. The enemy did not cross the river, but withdrew the next day, satisfied with the mischief he had done. I am not prepared to believe that the destruction of the property at Johnsonville was necessary or warranted by circumstances. I think there was a want of judgment on the part of the officer who ordered the transports to be fired. It may be said he apprehended their falling into the hands of the enemy, but the answer to this is, the transports were under his fire and could have been destroyed at any time.

For months before this occurrence the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad had been worked to its full capacity, and the few stores remaining after the fire were shipped to Nashville as rapidly as possible.

On the 30th of November the post was evacuated without further loss. The defeat of Hood's army in December and its retreat across the Tennessee River at Florence necessitated the establishment of a depot at Eastport, Miss. The Sixteenth Corps and Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, were transferred there at once. Soon after heavy rains set in and swelled the Tennessee to the unprecedented height of thirty feet above low-water mark. So sudden and unexpected was the rise that about 20,000 sacks of forage and some miscellaneous stores were submerged and proved a total loss. I do not believe that the loss will exceed $150,000 in value, and it is but just to say that it occurred through no neglect of the officers of the quartermaster's department, and it was owing to the energy displayed by them that it was not greater.

On the 9th of June the south half of the immense Government storehouse in Nashville, known as the Taylor Depot, and located at the terminus of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, was destroyed by fire. It was filled at the time with a large amount of quartermaster's stores, but was fortunately separated from the larger portion of the depot by two massive fire walls fifty feet apart, which I had caused to be erected. This precaution saved the larger portion of the building, in which, the chief commissary informed me, $4,000,000 of subsistence was stored. The origin of the fire is unknown, though the affair was thoroughly investigated and reported upon by a board of officers. The most plausible theory is, the building took fire from sparks of a locomotive, drifting in at one of the sliding doors. It is directly on the railroad track, and a locomotive had been observed passing to and fro only a few minutes before the fire broke out. I am satisfied that extraordinary precautions had been taken to guard the building against fire, such precautions, I venture to say, as are only used in powder magazines, but it was so frail that it went like a flash, and it was found impossible to save it, though there were three fire plugs inside the building with the hose attached day and night. The plugs, however, proved of service, as their natural flow of water after the hose was burnt off saved a great deal of property around them. The loss of stores will not exceed $1,000,000, most of the iron being saved; and, strange to say, over 200 barrels of wagon grease and 150 boxes of glass have been recovered from the débris of the ruins. The fire department rendered valuable services at the fire, and but for it the larger half of

the depot, containing a vast amount of subsistence stores, would also have gone. Captain Wainwright, assistant quartermaster in charge, fortunately had his office detached from the building, and his books and papers escaped uninjured. The closest scrutiny of the case compels me to acquit him of any charge of criminality or neglect. On the same day two forage sheds at Chattanooga were destroyed by fire, the principal loss being some 2,000,000 pounds of hay. An explosion at the arsenal was the cause of the fire. Total loss estimated at $47,814. Here, as at Nashville, the Government fire engines were promptly on hand and rendered good service.

*Fire department.*—An efficient fire department in a crowded city is absolutely necessary to safety. The department of Nashville in the fall of 1863 was wholly inadequate to the purpose, and I organized one of my own, consisting of one steamer, four hand engines, and one hook-and-ladder company, the whole under Bvt. Col. (then Capt.) Charles H. Irvin, assistant quartermaster. A like organization was effected at Chattanooga and Knoxville, and the services these organizations rendered at various times, and particularly at the great fire of the 9th of June in Nashville, amply paid for their expense. I am satisfied that it is true economy to always have a steamer on hand at points where great amounts of public stores are accumulated.

*Hospitals, quarters, and store-houses.*—Buildings for hospitals for the quartering of troops and employés and for the storage of quartermaster's, hospital, ordnance, and subsistence stores were extensively erected in the department during the year, and were eminently necessary for the work then in hand. Having fulfilled the purpose for which they were erected, they can now be dispensed with and sold for a considerable portion of the cost of building them; but even if they sell for nothing at all they have amply paid for their expense in the comforts they have afforded our armies and the security and protection they have given the public stores.

*Work-shops.*—The repairs of trains and material and a vast amount of building necessitated the erection of work-shops at various points in the department, but chiefly at Nashville and Chattanooga. A large amount of repaired transportation was kept constantly on hand at the former point, and the expediency of doing so was illustrated in the battle of the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, when General Thomas' army, having concentrated at Nashville, deficient for the most part of transportation, was refitted from the depot, and was thus enabled to fight the battle and to pursue the enemy to the Tennessee River.

*Gun-boats and transports on the Upper Tennessee.*—On the 1st of July, 1864, there were four gun-boats and thirteen transports on the Upper Tennessee, constructed chiefly at Bridgeport, Ala., under the supervision of Bvt. Col. (then Capt.) Arthur Edwards, assistant quartermaster, an officer of decided ability in that branch of the service. The gun-boats were transferred to the Navy August, 1864, cost $76,000, and rendered valuable services in patrolling the river between Chattanooga and Decatur. The transports were useful in supplying the army and moving troops and material to various points on the river.

*Employés.*—In March, 1864, the number of employés at the depot of Nashville was 15,715, of which 4,510 were employed on military railroads. April 30, 1865, the number of employés was 12,972, and June 30, 1865, 5,001, the number diminishing with the importance of operations. In making reductions officers were instructed to retain old soldiers, refugees, and contrabands in preference to Northern labor, as this last was the most costly of all, and at the same time in the general reductions could better take care of itself.

*Military organization of quartermaster's employés.*—I early recognized the advantage of organizing my employés into a military force, and in May, 1864, when General Sherman advanced from Chattanooga, and the garrison at Nashville was reduced to a low figure, I perfected the organization and regularly drilled it. (See my order, No. 17, of May 17, 1864, and subsequent reports forwarded to your office.) The first practical advantage derived from this force was in September, when Nashville was threatened by the rebel General Wheeler. My men turned out with alacrity, and no doubt would have behaved well had the necessity arisen. As it was, the enemy retreated after coming within six miles of the city. Later, when Johnsonville, Tenn., was attacked by General Forrest, one of my regiments volunteered to defend it, took its place in the trenches, was under heavy fire, lost several of its members, and behaved well, as all concur in saying. Again, on the 30th of November, when Hood advanced on Nashville, my entire force of near 7,000 men was moved into the trenches, and in eight days had constructed more than two miles of work. The service thus rendered was acknowledged in the following note from Brig. Gen. Z. B. Tower, inspector-general of fortifications, Military Division of the Mississippi:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORTIFICATIONS,
*Nashville, Tenn., December 8, 1864.*

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. L. DONALDSON,
*Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland:*

GENERAL: It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge and thank you for the services of your department in throwing up a girdle of rifle-pits, infantry intrenchments, and batteries around the city of Nashville during the past eight days, and for furnishing lumber and other materials so much needed. A large part of this line is connected with the adopted line of defense of the city, and will be finished as a permanent construction. Please express to your department my cordial thanks and appreciation of their invaluable services.

With respect, your obedient servant,

Z. B. TOWER,
*Brig. Gen. and Inspector-General of Fortifications, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.*

Finally, General Thomas assigned the forces of the quartermaster's department a position in his line of battle before Nashville December 15 and 16, 1864 (see his order of battle marked Exhibit No. 1*), and it took its place in the trenches while the battle lasted, holding two miles of works, and releasing a like number of troops who would otherwise have been held in reserve. This is the first time the department has been thus recognized by a commanding general, and I desire to thank General Thomas for the compliment paid it. Other military service was performed by the organization, but it was of small moment, such as scouting and furnishing sentinels and escorts when the garrison of Nashville was unable to furnish them from its own forces. All things considered, I think the organization was a decided success, and recommend it to be generally adopted where there are a sufficient number to make it an object.

*Hospital for employés.*—The large number of men in the employ of the quartermaster's department at Nashville and elsewhere early necessitated the establishment of hospitals. Heretofore the men when taken sick were sent to some one of the numerous army hospitals. The consequence was the department lost sight, and sometimes trace, of the men, who after a long time would be found acting as nurses or mechanics in some general hospital, when they should have been sent to their proper duties, an expensive arrangement, to say the least. To obviate

* See Special Field Orders, No. 342, Vol. XLV, Part II, p. 183.

this trouble, and to prevent shirking, malingering, &c., the quartermaster's hospital was established, and I am satisfied it was an economical and valuable adjunct to the department. I will only add that the institution was made self-sustaining by a tax of 1 per cent. on the monthly pay of the employés. The fund arising from this tax was transferred to Capt. C. T. Wing, assistant quartermaster, my general disbursing officer, and paid out by him on vouchers certified to by the quartermaster and senior surgeon in charge. Monthly abstracts and vouchers of this fund have been regularly transmitted to your office.

*U. S. printing house.*—The Methodist Publishing House—confiscable property—in the city of Nashville was taken possession of in January, 1864, by order of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding the department, and used as a Government printing house. The operations of the establishment up to June 30, 1864, were given in my last annual report. During the year ending June 30, 1865, over 5,300,000 impressions were made; 4,352 forms printed; 100,000 quires of paper used, and 22,380 quires of blanks furnished; at a total cost to the United States, including pay, commutation, &c., of enlisted men, of $29,261.40; actual cost to the Quartermaster's Department, $25,456.45. (These figures are shown by the monthly reports of the officer in immediate charge of the printing house, heretofore forwarded to your office.) The details of the establishment have been under the direction of Bvt. Maj. A. W. Wills, assistant quartermaster, who deserves great credit for its economical management. The average saving to the Government, taking Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Nashville prices, as shown by the monthly reports heretofore sent, is 82½ per cent.; though it is believed the actual saving is fully 100 per cent. No work of any description is allowed until a requisition is first approved at this office. At this writing it is being turned over to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, as no longer needed for the public service. The concern merits my warmest praise, and I recommend it to your favorable notice and consideration.

*Repair of unserviceable tentage.*—Since June, 1863, the unserviceable tentage turned in at this depot and repaired under the supervision of Capt. Thomas J. Cox, assistant quartermaster, has been as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2,825 bell tents; 1,146 common tents; 1,320 wall tents; 2,864 Sibley tents; 523 hospital tents; total, 8,678 (Government valuation) | | $650,000 |
| If condemned and sold would have realized probably | $13,000 | |
| Cost of repairing | 10,590 | |
| | | 23,590 |
| Total | | 626,410 |

showing a saving to the Government of over $625,000. Great credit is due to Captain Cox for the economical management of this matter.

*Purchases.*—Purchases of horses, mules, forage, straw, fuel, and small items of material not on hand at the depot, were made from time to time in the department during the year. The chief items of purchase were horses and mules, and it is believed they were had at rates from $5 to $10 below prices North, to say nothing of the cost of transportation and danger of depreciation from a long journey in cars or on boats.

*Reductions, &c.*—April 17, 1865, Orders, No. 25, was issued to officers of the quartermaster's department in the Department of the Cumberland to forthwith cease all logging and building operations; to reduce the number of employés to the lowest figure compatible with the interest of the service, and to ship all surplus property and articles for repair to the chief depots at Nashville, Chattanooga, and Knoxville.

The further purchase of animals and supplies was prohibited and officers urged to reduce expenses. In consequence of this order, immense quantities of camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, and serviceable transportation was poured into the depots. The store-houses were filled to repletion, and the labor incident to the receipt and proper disposal of such a vast amount of material increased the labor of the department for a while, but with the disposal of this property came a lull, which was taken advantage of to further systematize and reduce expenses. Simultaneous with the order above alluded to, circulars were issued directing immediate steps to be taken to cause all unserviceable property to be inspected with a view to its condemnation and sale. So well was this matter attended to that at the time General Orders, No. 113, War Department, current series, was received, a large quantity of stores at Nashville, already duly inspected and condemned, was advertised for sale. The sale was at once postponed, and the list of stores submitted for action in accordance with the order. In the meantime the vast amount of stores accumulated at the depots were concentrated in as few warehouses as possible, and all private buildings not required for the public service returned to their owners. At the depot of Nashville quite a number of hospitals were vacated by the medical department. The most of these buildings were churches, and in several instances orders were given for their repair. In a number of cases, however, and solely with a view to reduce the number of employés, I had an estimate made by my master mechanic of the damage done and the cost of repair, and then proposed to the trustees that they should take a certain sum of money, say 15 per cent. less than the estimate of my master mechanic, and forego all claims against the United States for damages. When such propositions were accepted I have submitted the same to you, with the recommendation that the money be paid. I have no doubt that ultimately all claims for damages to buildings occupied by the United States belonging to loyal owners will be paid. As time rolls by these claims will swell in amount, and my opinion is that they had better be settled at once, on estimates made by ourselves, instead of allowing them to be made by others who will be interested in presenting them.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| On hand July 1, 1864 | $720,516.68 |
| Received from officers during the year | 2,044,005.97 |
| Received from Treasury Department during the year | 23,431,470.06 |
| Received from sales of property and other sources during the year | 9,730.72 |
| Total | 26,205,723.43 |
| Expended during the year | |
| Transferred to other officers during the year | 24,821,005.79 |
| Remaining on hand June 30, 1865 | 1,384,717.64 |
| Total | 26,205,723.43 |
| The balance on hand is deposited as follows: | |
| Assistant Treasurer United States, New York | 376,743.04 |
| First National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa | 1,007,974.60 |
| Total | 1,384,717.64 |

In this connection I wish to call your attention to statements (marked Exhibit No. 2*) of my disbursing officer, Capt. Charles T. Wing, assistant quartermaster, appended to this report. Captain Wing has per-

*Omitted.

formed his responsible duties with ability and faithfulness, and the system he has introduced into his office has been of the greatest service to the department. Paragraphs III and IV, and paragraph V, except sections 1 and 4, and also paragraphs VII and VIII of General Orders, No. 39, and the forms accompanying the order, do not come under the scope of my duties. I, however, transmit herewith the reports of my depot officers, showing the amount of material and supplies received and issued during the year at the depot of Nashville, marked, respectively, Exhibits Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.* The officers of the department have performed their duties during the year in a creditable manner; some cases of malfeasance in office have occurred, which have been punished by court-martial and dismissal, but, as a general rule, when the magnitude of operations and the large amount of public money and material handled are considered, it must be acknowledged that the quartermaster's department in the Department of the Cumberland has been as faithfully administered as any other department in the vast area of operations. It only remains to mention the officers who have served under my immediate orders, and whom I deem worthy of notice: Col. A. J. Mackay, chief quartermaster, Army of the Cumberland, served with the army through all its brilliant operations, from the march to Atlanta to the battle before Nashville, witnessing its gradual and final dissolution as an army. During this time he performed his complicated duties to the entire satisfaction of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding, and I need hardly say of mine, and I cannot speak too highly of his ability, faithfulness, and devotion to duty. Capt. James F. Rusling, assistant quartermaster, was my chief assistant quartermaster from 1st of July, 1864, to 7th of May, 1865, when he received his appointment as inspector Quartermaster's Department. During the Atlanta campaign and afterward he was of great assistance to me in the work of supplying the army, and I witnessed his well-earned promotion with pleasure. Capt. F. J. Crilly, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, was under my orders as disbursing officer U. S. Military Railroads, Military Division of the Mississippi. He performed these responsible duties satisfactorily, disbursing a vast amount of public money with discretion and dispatch, bringing his office down to an admirable system, and displaying large administrative abilities, abilities which were invaluable in his position, as it was a new field, and he could have easily saved or squandered a million and no one be the wiser. I earnestly recommend him for the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. Capt. M. D. Wickersham, assistant quartermaster, served on the staff of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Army of the Cumberland, from July 1 to September 15, 1864, as inspecting quartermaster, Army of the Cumberland, from September 15, to May 18, 1865, and from May 18 to June 30, 1865, in my office as chief assistant quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland. In these several positions he has displayed industry and ability, and no young officer of his grade has a handsomer or more creditable record of services. Bvt. Col. Charles H. Irvin, assistant quartermaster, and Capt. Charles T. Wing, assistant quartermaster, have already been noticed in this report; both have been invaluable in their positions. Capt. C. K. Smith, jr., assistant quartermaster, was in charge of the depot of Chattanooga from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1865. During all this time, and particularly during the Atlanta campaign, he performed his duties with ability and dispatch. Capt. S. B. Brown,

*Omitted.

assistant quartermaster, has had charge of freight and passenger transportation on all the railroads centering in Nashville. In a work involving such a variety of detail he has succeeded in preserving order and system, and I commend him to your favorable notice and consideration. Capt. T. J. Cox, assistant quartermaster, has had charge of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage for the large armies operating in the department. His duties in consequence have been extensive, and it is sufficient praise for me to say that during the year I have not received a single complaint of the want of these essential supplies at any point. Capt. George B. Hibbard, assistant quartermaster, has had charge of forage at the depot, Nashville. It comprised a vast amount, and the care he took of it, working over several hundred thousand sacks of grain which bid fair to spoil, entitled him to my warmest commendation. Capt. W. A. Wainwright, assistant quartermaster, has had charge of receiving and issuing quartermaster's stores. In this position he showed zeal and ability, anticipating the wants of the army so that it never suffered at any time. Capt. E. B. Kirk, assistant quartermaster, served from July to October, 1864, as chief quartermaster District of the Etowah; from October, 1864, to May, 1865, in charge of corrals, animals, and depot transportation at Chattanooga, and from May to June 30, 1865, in charge of depot, transportation, corrals, &c., Nashville. He has displayed good judgment and ability in each of these positions, and his large sales of public animals and material have been conducted with economy and fidelity. I have already referred to the services of Bvt. Maj. A. W. Wills, assistant quartermaster, in connection with the Government printing house. In addition to this he has been in charge of the contraband camp, public buildings and quarters, and a variety of details, all of which have been well managed. Capt. H. M. Smith, assistant quartermaster, had charge of workshops and buildings at Chattanooga till March, 1865; from March to June 30 he has been in charge of the cavalry depot, Edgefield, and his management of that concern and particularly his care and sale of public horses have been judiciously conducted. Capt. John H. James, assistant quartermaster of Tennessee troops, was under the immediate orders of Governor Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, though he reported to me for instructions. His duties were arduous and complicated, and he performed them to the satisfaction of Governor Johnson, as the Governor personally assured me. Capt. Henry Howland, assistant quartermaster, served at the depots of Bridgeport, Johnsonville, and Nashville. He showed himself a valuable officer at each of those points. The only acting assistant quartermasters of whom I have any personal knowledge are Capt. W. Mills, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and First Lieut. S. H. Stevens, Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Illinois Volunteers. Both served at the depot, Nashville, and both displayed ability and faithfulness in their sphere. Captain Mills was post quartermaster, and Lieutenant Stevens was in charge of river and depot transportation, levees, fuel for steamers, &c. The duties of these officers were arduous and responsible, and Lieutenant Stevens especially deserves great credit for the manner he loaded and unloaded boats and disposed of the enormous amount of public stores. I refer to his accounts as evidence of this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. DONALDSON,

*Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, and Chief Quartermaster.*

[38, 39, 45, and 49.]

*ADDENDA.*

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
*Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: The close of the last fiscal year being virtually a termination of the rebellion, I deem it proper to take a general but very brief retrospect of the transactions of the department over which I have had control since I entered upon duty at Saint Louis in October, 1861. To write a full history of these transactions would be in effect to write a history of the war in the West and Southwest during this period. The scope of an official report would be insufficient to give even an index to a full record of the labor accomplished and the duties performed. Commencing my labors with supplying the scattered and destitute forces under the command of Major-General Frémont, I afterward transported them to points designated for concentration and organization when the command of the West devolved upon Major-General Halleck. Under the active and energetic administration of this officer the fragments of the armies rapidly assumed shape, no time being lost in preparing them for the field and transporting them to the theater of action; and now commenced the movements along the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers which resulted in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battle of Shiloh; the driving of the enemy from Corinth, and the taking of Columbus, New Madrid, and Island No. 10. Simultaneously I supplied the army under Major-General Curtis moving against the rebels, led by Price in Missouri, terminating in the battle of Pea Ridge and the utter discomfiture of the enemy in that region. Following the order of events in this meager outline, I furnished supplies to the armies of Major-Generals Grant and Sherman in the interior of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and to forces operating along the Mississippi River under their command, leading to the battles of Chickasaw Bluff, Grand Gulf, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, the investment and fall of Vicksburg, and capture of Pemberton's army.

Next, I supplied and transported the command which moved up the Arkansas River and captured Arkansas Post, outfitting the expedition under the command of Major-General Steele which operated in Arkansas; kept it constantly supplied, as also the remote and almost inaccessible depots at Forts Smith and Gibson. I transported the command of Major-General Sherman (on his return from Meridian) to Memphis and on his march across the country to join Major-General Grant at Chattanooga. I had steamers in readiness at Eastport to cross the command over the Tennessee River without an hour's delay, a foresight which facilitated the march and enabled the command to reach Chattanooga just in season to participate in the battle and victory of Mission Ridge. I fitted out the several cavalry expeditions which operated in Eastern Tennessee, Kentucky, Southwestern Virginia, and North Carolina under the commands of Major-Generals Stoneman, Burbridge, and others. I furnished the supplies for the troops in New Mexico, and on the plains, and fitted out the several Indian expeditions under the command of Major-General Sully. The depot at Nashville derived its principal stores from purchases made by myself and officers serving under my orders. It drew heavily upon the resources of the country already partially exhausted by the requisitions from other quarters. The heaviest items were purchased at remote points—remote, I mean, from the base of operations—and the transportation monopolized and

taxed to their utmost capacity all the steam-boats on the Western waters and all the rolling-stock on the Western and Southwestern railroads. It was a herculean task to collect, transfer, and concentrate at one point horses and mules by the hundreds of thousands, corn and oats by the millions of bushels, hay by the tens of thousands of tons, wagons and ambulances by the tens of thousands, fitted out with harness; subsistence stores by the hundreds of thousands of tons, and miscellaneous articles in the aggregate proportionably large. At the same time, immense trains of railroad stock, engines, and cars were brought from the East, crossed over the Ohio River at Louisville, and sent forward to transfer the stores from Nashville to the front. It was from the depot at Nashville thus stocked that Major-General Sherman drew the supplies for his grand army from the beginning of its march to the end, save the requisitions he made upon the enemy. The arduous task of transferring these immense supplies to the ever-changing front devolved upon the present Brevet Major-General Donaldson, then chief quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, and how well that task was performed is known to you and the army. I have now given a skeleton outline of the operations of the department directed by myself, but a more distinct conception of the magnitude of the business may be derived from an exhibit of the cash expenditures.

From the 1st of October, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1865, I have received and expended $106,694,657.24, while there were expended during the same time at Saint Louis under my directions $90,799,435.88, making an aggregate expenditure of $197,494,093.12. As I have before stated, to enumerate the supplies purchased by this vast sum of money is impracticable, but some of the prominent items may be mentioned. At the two points of Saint Louis and Louisville alone within the dates given were purchased 8,864,173 bushels of corn, 26,234,423 bushels of oats, 77,518 tons of hay, 6,638 wagons, 1,269 ambulances, 60,854 sets of harness, 100,364 horses, and 75,329 mules. But the purchases made by myself or under my immediate supervision, vast as they are, were accomplished with less labor to myself than the task, self-imposed, of revising the vouchers of the inexperienced quartermasters stationed at remote points or attached to troops in the field. I have not only revised my own accounts, but I have performed the part of auditor in the examination of the accounts of others. Not less than 250,000 vouchers have passed through my hands, and by this system of surveillance millions have been saved to the Treasury. It is no fault of mine that I have not served with marching columns. Major-General Sherman did me the honor to apply for my assignment to his command, proposing to confide to me a wide discretion at the commencement of his last memorable march, and it was a service which I sought. But the application was denied for reasons complimentary to myself—that my services were of more value to the Government in the position I occupied as the chief quartermaster of the Valley of the Mississippi, in which several armies were operating, than directing the transportation of a single army already equipped and provided. In the general direction of my whole business I have received most efficient and able aid from the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri, Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Myers. The depot at Saint Louis, the largest in the West, has been in his immediate charge. His own reports will show the enormous amount of stores of all kinds which have passed through his hands. His disbursements, second only to my own, amount to $90,799,435.88 running through 122,088 vouchers. At the depot a very large amount of clothing has been manufactured and extensive repair

shops have been kept in constant operation. More work, with less pretension, has been accomplished at this point than any other under my control, and I accord to General Myers the chief merit of its performance. He has never been appalled by the magnitude or complication of his duties, but has done his work with cheerfulness and alacrity, every requisition upon him being promptly and successfully met.

At the head of the transportation division was General Lewis B. Parsons, of whose capacity and extent of service I have had occasion before to speak. This meritorious officer, being transferred to Washington and reporting directly to you, will render his own account of his transactions. His zeal, devotion to duty, intelligence and activity in its performance have been recognized by the Government in his promotion. As individual reports are made to you by each officer, whether serving at depots or not, I need not recount their services. I may mention, however, that from the 2d of September, 1862, until the 13th of July, 1864, the transportation office at Saint Louis was in the immediate charge of Capt. Charles Parsons, who went out of service by resignation at this latter date. This officer deserves special commendation. He bore the brunt of the labor in this branch when it was arduous in the extreme, was never found wanting, always ready for duty, day and night, and always prompt in its performance. At the depot in this city the duties were divided as follows: Chief of depot for the last nine months, Col. George F. Clark; in charge of railroad transportation, Capt. John H. Ferry, until October, 1864, since which time Capt. J. R. Del Vecchio; in charge of river transportation, Capt. Franklin Ernst; in charge of forage and miscellaneous supplies, Capt. D. O. De Wolf; in charge of quarters and fuel and miscellaneous disbursements, Capt. A. M. Tucker; in charge of clothing and camp and garrison equipage, Capt. G. A. Hull, military storekeeper; in charge of animals, corrals, and city transportation, Capt. J. T. Allen for the principal period, subsequently Capt. J. H. Belcher. All these officers have been faithful public servants, and it affords me pleasure to bear testimony to their merits. At Saint Louis there were like divisions: In charge of river and railroad transportation, Capts. Charles Parsons and L. S. Metcalf; in charge of forage, Capts. E. D. Chapman and William Currie; in charge of animals, corrals, city transportation, miscellaneous supplies, quarters and fuel, &c., Capts. G. W. Ford, Edmund Wuerpel, F. A. Seely, John L. Woods, and D. N. Welch, the latter in charge of miscellaneous disbursement; in charge of clothing and camp and garrison equipage, Capts. S. E. Meigs and R. S. Hart. The vast business transacted at this depot is a warrant of the efficiency of these officers, whose immediate chief has, I presume, set forth their several merits. The depot at Memphis was ably conducted by Capt. A. R. Eddy and, subsequently, Col. R. E. Clary; at Cairo by Capt. A. C. Woolfolk, Bowling Green by Capt. D. Heany, officers who deserve well of their country. The clothing branch at Saint Louis, first under Capt. S. E. Meigs and subsequently under Capt. R. S. Hart, you will find makes a highly satisfactory exhibit in the quantity of the clothing as well as in the quality of the work. The clothing branch at this depot, under Capt. G. A. Hull, military storekeeper, has likewise a praiseworthy record.

In conclusion I must be permitted to remark that history furnished few, if any, examples of armies so great traversing territories so wide and having their every want at every step supplied. It demonstrates how vital to the success of military operations is an efficient quartermaster's department—a department that it has long since become a

habit to abuse. Every officer and every private constitutes himself its accuser and judge. No failure in this department escapes the argus eyes of censure or the prolific tongues of reproof. It is not only accountable for its own sins, but it is the great scapegoat upon which blundering generals pack their own errors. In view of these facts I say it is a proud reflection for the department in the West that its faults, subject to this ordeal, were past finding out.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. ALLEN,
*Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster*
*Valley of the Mississippi.*

[7, 10, 17, 24, 30, 31, 38, 39, 45, 49.]

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
*Macon, Ga., July 9, 1865.*

Maj. JAMES W. LATTA,
*Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers, Edgefield, Tenn.:*
(Care of Major-General Upton.)

Your communication and design concerning the Cavalry Corps badge has been received.* The brevet major-general commanding suggests that the design adopted fails to embody the idea of unity. The badge should be the same throughout the whole corps. This is the only objection, and if not too late he would suggest it be altered and some other design adopted. If, however, too late, it has his approval. The badge as adopted would simply indicate brigades, divisions, or corps, as the case might be, whereas the idea to be embodied is exclusively that of the corps organization. Please lay this letter before the board and request its early consideration. The general would have written himself, but he is suddenly called away. If the officers are separated, the matter might be arranged by correspondence or visitation. Should this not be deemed advisable, send the designs submitted to these headquarters and the general will make a selection.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. INHOFF,
[49.] *Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 10. } *Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865.*

The following named enlisted men having served faithfully in the adjutant-general's office of the Seventeenth Army Corps during the campaign against Atlanta and through Georgia and the Carolinas are hereby awarded the silver medal of honor of the corps. They are authorized to have inscribed on it "Vicksburg, Atlanta, Savannah, and Goldsborough:" Louis O. Kohtz, F Company, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers; Charles H. Ferris, F Company, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers; Ogden Tomlinson, G Company, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers; James Boyd, D Company, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteers.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair:

C. CADLE, JR.,
[24, 38, 44, 47.] *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* See June 30, p. 678.

HDQRS. U. S. MIL. TELEGRAPH, MIL. DIV. OF THE TENNESSEE,
*Nashville, Tenn., July 20, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: In obedience to General Orders, No. 39, current series, Quartermaster's Department, dated July 1, 1865, I have the honor to report that at the commencement of the year, which ended on the 30th of June last, I was on duty at headquarters Army and Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas commanding, then in the field near Marietta, Ga., in the capacity of assistant superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph, having acted in that capacity since the date of my appointment, October 27, 1863. During the month of July I accompanied the advance from Marietta to the position in front of Atlanta, keeping open communication with the rear by an ordinary line of telegraph of two wires and throwing field lines to the right and left, as ordered—to the right as far as the Sweetwater from Pace's Ferry, and to the left from Pace's to Power's Ferry and from Marietta to Roswell, in all about forty-five miles of lines. These lines were all constructed during the first eight days of the month, and were intended to facilitate the crossing of the Chattahoochee, becoming useless and being removed as soon as that movement was completed. Immediately after the engagement of the 20th at Peach Tree Creek my working parties crossed the Chattahoochee at the railroad bridge and pushed the reconstruction of the permanent line along the railroad to the third mile post, which brought it within three-quarters of a mile of the rebel defenses. From this point a field line to the right and left connected the headquarters of Generals Sherman and Thomas with those of such officers as they desired and with the points of observation established by the Signal Corps. This line extended to the left as far as the position south of the Augusta railroad, which was attacked by the enemy on the 22d, and to the right as far as the right was extended before the abandonment of the attack in front and the movement on Jonesborough. This line was at one time twenty miles long, was continued in use twenty-eight days, offices having been opened and worked at twenty-three different points, more than one-half of which were exposed to the fire of the enemy. When the army moved on the communications of the enemy south of Atlanta, this line became useless and was taken down, the work being done after the movement had commenced, the party accompanying the march of the army until it reached Campbellton, where it recrossed the Chattahoochee and returned to the camp of the Twentieth Army Corps, north of the river, near Pace's Ferry, and there awaited the result of the movement. During the month of August I also rebuilt entirely, using new poles and insulators, and to a large extent new wire, the lines upon the railroad to Chattanooga, that I might be able to render that assistance to a U. S. military railroad management which the necessities of the service demanded.

On the morning of September 2 I again crossed the Chattahoochee River at the railroad bridge, and on the next morning opened an office in Atlanta. During this month I built a line from Roswell through Cross Keys and Decatur to Atlanta, and thence via East Point to Campbellton along the line occupied by our forces, with offices at headquarters of the army corps and cavalry commanders. This work was completed by the 13th, and on that day, by permission of the major-general commanding, I left Atlanta to return to this post, having been absent from my office nearly five months. The line along the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad from Strawberry Plains to Bull's Gap was also

repaired and put in operation during this month. During October the lines in front and to right and left of Atlanta were abandoned, as well as that from Strawberry Plains eastward, and no new work was ordered or undertaken. The enemy destroyed the lines between Kenesaw Mountain and Allatoona and between Tunnel Hill and Resaca in the attempt to force the abandonment of Atlanta by destroying the communications with Chattanooga, and these lines were replaced as rapidly as possible after the repulse at Allatoona and the retreat from Dalton westward. In re-establishing these lines at this time I was so fortunate as to receive the commendation of the major-general commanding in his report of the operations of the forces under his command. During the latter part of the month all materials and men not absolutely needed to maintain communication with Atlanta were removed to Chattanooga, and the field train and equipment brought to Nashville and refitted. Nine men (all operators) were selected to accompany General Sherman's march through Georgia, and placed at the different headquarters they were to accompany, being furnished with ciphers (as they were needed for the ciphers chiefly) and the proper instruments to enable them to tap and use the enemy's lines, if any should be found working.

In November, General Sherman's column having left Atlanta, the lines of telegraph south of Dalton were entirely abandoned, the men and property being concentrated at Chattanooga. I was also compelled, by the advance of the enemy from Florence, Ala., toward Middle Tennessee, to abandon the lines between Nashville, Tenn., and Decatur, Ala., between Nashville and Johnsonville, Tenn., and between Decatur and Stevenson, Ala., while that between Nashville and Murfreesborough was in actual possession of the enemy and used by him for several days. At the close of the month there was no communication south from Nashville, but the lines under my charge from Chattanooga to Dalton, Ga., to Strawberry Plains, Tenn., and Murfreesborough, Tenn., were in operation, and communication via Louisville and Cumberland Gap with Knoxville was undisturbed. The only work done during the first fourteen days of December (except maintenance of working lines) was the construction of a field line around the defenses of Nashville, connecting department headquarters with the headquarters of the different subordinate commanders, and this line, constructed on the 4th, was used until the 16th, when, the enemy having been defeated and driven across the Harpeth, it was taken down and the reconstruction of the lines south and west commenced. Using my field equipment as auxiliary, I pressed south upon the line of the enemy's retreat, and was able to keep pace with the pursuit and to open an office at General Thomas' headquarters every evening, until the pursuit ceased at the crossing of Richland Creek. All the lines abandoned in November were reoccupied and opened by the close of the month except that between Nashville and Johnsonville, Tenn.

During January, 1865, the line on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad was restored, and measures were taken to reopen the line between Fort Donelson and Smithland, Ky., which, though not abandoned, had been practically of no value by reason of the presence in the wild country between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers of various smuggling and guerrilla parties, and the entire want of protection by our forces. No new work was undertaken during February, though my force was fully employed in thoroughly repairing the lines so lately in the possession of the enemy, and hastily rebuilt on his retreat, and the same is true of the month of March until near its close, when, in view of proposed operations in East Tennessee, the

lines between Strawberry Plains and Bull's Gap were again (for the fourth time) rebuilt, and preparations made to add a second wire to the line between Chattanooga and Knoxville, for the purpose of affording increased facilities for the handling of trains upon U. S. Military Railroads and generally assisting in the military operations. During April this work was completed and the line rebuilt along the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad as far as Carter's Station, and along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Germantown, W. Tenn., to Lafayette. Capt. S. Bruch, assistant quartermaster, having died on the last day of March, I was directed by Col. A. Stager to superintend the preparation and rendition of his accounts, and was assigned to the duties performed by the deceased officer, in addition to those already devolving on me. During the month of May the line along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Decatur, Ala., and Lafayette, Tenn., was rebuilt, giving a connection by telegraph with Memphis, and, by taking possession of the existing lines in Mississippi and Louisiana, opening communication with Mobile and New Orleans and the system of telegraph lines under Capt. W. G. Fuller in the Department of the Gulf. The line along the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad was also rebuilt from Dalton to the Etowah River, and a short line built between Iuka and Eastport, Miss. In June my lines were extended from Carter's Station to Bristol, Va., at which point I connected with lines established by Major Eckert, and thus completed the connection, via Lynchburg and Richmond, to Washington. A line was constructed from Memphis, Tenn., to Senatobia, Miss., to complete the connection between Memphis and New Orleans, and the line rebuilt from the Etowah River to Atlanta, connecting there with the lines under charge of Capt. J. R. Gilmore, closing the labors of the year by closing the last gap in the system of lines which extended by two routes, seaboard and inland, from Washington to New Orleans, and the cross-route from Savannah and Charleston to Louisville, Ky., and Saint Louis.

I submit herewith statements of the quartermaster's stores on hand at the beginning of the year, received and disposed of during the year, and on hand at its close; the same statement as to clothing, camp and garrison equipage; the same as to public moneys, and a statement of the number of miles of telegraph line in operation at the beginning of the year, constructed, abandoned, and working at the close of the year.* I have nothing to report upon forms C, CC, D, E, F, or G.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. VAN DUZER,

*Capt. and Asst. Qmr. and Asst. Supt. U. S. Military Telegraph.*

[38, 39, 44, 45, 49.]

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HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
*Saint Louis, Mo., August 18, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: In accordance with General Orders, No. 39, from your office, current series, I have the honor to make the following annual report for the year ending June 30, 1865. My report for the year ending June 30, 1864, was mailed to your office October 31, 1864, and a

* Statements omitted. The last mentioned shows an aggregate of 1,121½ miles in operation July 1, 1864; 1,002 miles repaired during the year; 474 miles constructed, and 470 miles abandoned during the same time; and 2,127½ miles in operation June 30, 1865.

corrected one for the same period was mailed to you May 19, 1865. July 1, 1864, I was on duty as chief quartermaster of the army of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman and of the Army of the Cumberland, which at that time were in front of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., facing the rebel army of General Johnston. The effective strength of our army in the field was about 100,000 men, with 28,300 horses, 32,600 mules, 5,180 wagons, and 860 ambulances. The enemy occupied a strong position, including Kenesaw and adjoining heights, and covering Marietta, and had maintained it for nearly three weeks, occasionally cutting the railroad which connected us with Chattanooga, by means of small parties of guerrillas or cavalry who operated between Dalton and Resaca, and could hide in the mountains and forests of the Chattooga Ridge. General Sherman had left garrisons at Tunnel Hill, Dalton, Resaca, and Kingston, and a division of cavalry at Adairsville, but the first attempts of the rebels at interrupting the road, which occurred in June, were successful. They would displace rails, wait until a train came along, which would be thrown from the track, and then burn it. In one or two cases they buried torpedoes under the rails, which exploded, throwing the locomotive from the track. Later accidents from the removal of rails was prevented to a great degree by patrols, which went out from the posts regularly to examine the track. The enemy burned a small bridge near Dalton, and by frequent dashes at the road prevented to a great degree the passage of trains for about twenty days. Our dependence during that time was mainly on Resaca. When the army abandoned the railroad at Kingston, May 24, and marched to Dallas, for fifteen days they were on half-rations of grain and three-quarter rations of subsistence, which had been loaded into the wagons at Kingston. During this time I had directed the chief depot quartermaster at Chattanooga, Capt. E. L. Hartz, to accumulate at Resaca grain and subsistence. The latter place, around which numerous earthworks had been built by the enemy, was garrisoned pretty strongly to guard these supplies. Above ten days' grain and twenty days' subsistence for the army were collected there, and until the breaks in the road were repaired and the guerrillas hunted from the region about Dalton we lived on the supplies brought from Resaca. By the 30th of June, while we were still in front of Kenesaw Mountain, all the forage had been brought away from Resaca. Allatoona was named as the point where any future accumulation that was possible should be made, and by order of General Sherman earth-works were built to strengthen the position, which was naturally a strong one.

From the 11th to the 19th of June the enemy had been forced back step by step till our men reached the base of Kenesaw Mountain, but there our utmost efforts could not force them farther. Kenesaw consists of two elevations, one about 900, the other about 800 feet high. They are very steep, and on the sides and summit the enemy had signal stations that could look down on us and report our every movement. Their batteries on the heights had a great advantage over ours on the low grounds, and an assault made on their lines on the 27th of June was repulsed with a loss to us of 3,000 men. After this General Sherman directed that the wagon trains should be filled up as far as possible at Big Shanty, and all cars and stores not taken by the wagons be sent back to Allatoona, and while the Armies of the Cumberland and the Ohio still continued to press the enemy's lines closely, the Army of the Tennessee should march from our extreme left to the extreme right to Ruff's Mill, on Nickajack Creek, threatening a crossing of the Chattahoochee River and the railroad. It was only by extraordinary exertions

that we brought up to Big Shanty the necessary quantity of supplies in time, but they were brought up. The movement was entirely successful. The march of the Army of the Tennessee had hardly commenced before the enemy withdrew from Kenesaw, our men following them closely and occupying Marietta July 3. By the 6th we had forced them to the Chattahoochee and partly across it. The railroad, injured by the destruction of two miles of track and the removal of the frogs at Marietta, was repaired to that place by the 6th, and to Vining's Station a few days later. July 18 our army was all across the Chattahoochee with wagons full, carrying about ten days' supplies. In the hard-fought battles that followed our army repulsed the desperate assaults of the enemy at Peach Tree Creek, about Decatur, and west of Atlanta. Up to August 5 whatever stores were immediately wanted by the army were unloaded at the Chattahoochee River (the remainder being left at Marietta), at the point where the railroad bridge had stood before it was burned. Two wagon bridges had been built over the river by our troops and a pontoon bridge captured from the enemy. August 5 the railroad bridge was completed by the construction corps, and supplies were brought over the river and unloaded on the bank south of it. At that date we had twenty days' subsistence and twelve days' grain up with the army and the men were well clothed.

During the month of July we had begun to feel some solicitude concerning the quantity of supplies at Nashville. The navigation of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers was partially suspended on account of low water, and the light boats that could run received very inefficient protection on the Tennessee from the enemy's cavalry by our gunboats being obliged to wait, collect in fleets, and be convoyed up the river, thus causing a great loss of time. The Louisville railroad was delivering hardly fifty cars of freight daily at Nashville, which would furnish the army much less than half its daily consumption of stores of all kinds. The consumption of grain by the army in the field alone was over 600,000 pounds daily, and Colonel Donaldson had barely enough to last until September 1. The quantity of subsistence was sufficient to supply us up to about the 15th of September. July 27 the chief commissary of the army and myself united in a letter to Major-General Sherman, representing these facts and recommending that he issue orders to the construction corps to repair the railroad from Clarksville to Nashville, there being only about thirteen miles of it to put in order, and the Cumberland being navigable to that point (which is below Harpeth Shoals) at all seasons. The order was given and Col. W. W. Wright sent north to carry it out. Colonel Donaldson reported that enough grain had been received during the season at Nashville to last until October, but that much had been destroyed. The quantity destroyed at the front was not large. In two or three cases railroad trains of forage had been burned by the enemy, but none was lost after it reached the army, and much of the time since leaving Chattanooga our animals had not received full rations. Considerable grain had been ruined by shipping it at Nashville and Chattanooga in platform cars without protection from the rain. It required some severe measures from me at Chattanooga to break up this practice and that of shipping grain already damaged.

August 16 I put our animals on half rations of grain. August 24 Colonel Donaldson reported that he was not getting half rations from the Ohio, and that he had not more than six days' full rations on hand. Fortunately about this time the rivers had risen some. General Allen,

at Louisville, reported that he was getting grain from every possible source, and in three days he started from the Ohio for Johnsonville and Nashville 94,000 bushels oats and corn. On the 27th the crisis was passed. General Allen telegraphed me that forage was arriving rapidly at Nashville, and that I might feed full rations if they could be forwarded from that place. Ever since the first break in the road in June the railroad had had difficulty in transporting enough for our wants. Our necessities had increased so as to require 100 cars of supplies daily, instead of sixty as at first. This was caused by the arrival of re-enforcements (including the Seventeenth Corps), and by the increased demand for clothing, equipage, and means of transportation, which the campaign had worn out. Our increased distance from Chattanooga—107 miles at Big Shanty, 130 at the Chattahoochee—of course made a greater number of cars and engines necessary in order to deliver the same amount of stores daily. My orders were peremptory and frequent to have all cars returned promptly from the front, and from Chattanooga and all stations south of it. My officers all along the road reported that all cars were unloaded as soon as they arrived, and if they were not returned immediately the fault did not lie with the quartermaster's department. It seems to have been supposed by some officers at the rear that cars could be unloaded and returned from the front in the same time that they could at a permanent depot with every facility, and I received a letter from the Quartermaster-General urging that cars be promptly returned from the army. As the army advanced the road had to be rebuilt, water-tanks to be constructed, and wood cut. The depot had to be established nearer the army, side-tracks to be constructed, and whatever accumulation there was at the last depot had to be brought forward, and orders were frequently given to bring stores from the depot up to our very lines by rail, and to take back the sick and wounded. The commanding general would sometimes order ten days' subsistence and grain brought up immediately to fill the wagons. In such cases we would have to take some of the cars that were usually kept running between Nashville and Chattanooga. Some trains never returned to the north at all, as they were captured and burned by the enemy. They tore up the track and fired upon trains very frequently.

When the length of our line is recollected and that it ran through an intensely hostile country, it is strange that these interruptions were not still more numerous. When all these things are considered I think it will not seem singular that some delay occurred in returning cars. There is no doubt but that more cars would have been desirable, and this was a point which I had urged upon Colonels Donaldson and McCallum as far back as January and February, 1864, but I think the most was made of the cars we had. The difficulty of regulating the road under the embarrassments detailed above was great. Though forbidden by the order of the Secretary of War, dated Louisville, October 19, 1863, from interfering with the running of trains, yet their movements when near the front were so frequently dependent upon those of the army that I found it necessary to telegraph frequently on this subject, and the commanding general made me the medium of most of his instructions to the superintendents and to the construction corps. After siege operations of more than a month about Atlanta during the latter part of July and August, it became evident that our army could not capture the rebel city in that manner. The rebel army was so large that investment was impossible, and the railroad to Macon

furnishing them recruits and supplies was guarded strongly against all attack. Under these circumstances the commanding general determined to move upon the enemy's railroad with the main body of his army. All preparations having been completed, on the 26th of August the movement commenced, the Twentieth Corps withdrawing to the Chattahoochee bridge, while the remainder of the army made a detour around the rebel left and arrived at Jonesborough September 1. After some severe fighting, during which the enemy were evacuating Atlanta, they retreated south. The Twentieth Corps entered Atlanta September 2, and the main army on the 8th. As soon as information reached me at Jonesborough that the enemy were out of Atlanta, I ordered my chief depot officer in the field, Capt. John Stewart, to bring forward all stores at Marietta and the Chattahoochee bridge to Atlanta. The facilities at this place in the way of railroad depots, side-tracks, and storehouses were most complete, it having been the largest depot for the supply of the rebel armies in the West. I was directed to take possession of all buildings and all staple articles, such as cotton, animals, hardware, &c., found in the city or vicinity. All such property was collected, and in accordance with instructions from the commanding general my depot officers gave receipts for everything, but made no payments, as the loyalty of any of the claimants was at least doubtful, and it was judged best to let the Government decide in the future whether any of the captured property should be paid for.

The whole army remained about Atlanta until the 4th of October, at which time the rebel army, having made a detour completely around our right, crossing the Chattahoochee below Campbellton, struck the railroad at Big Shanty, and immediately commenced tearing it up and destroying the ties and rails. Our army immediately started north in pursuit, except the Twentieth Corps, which was left to garrison Atlanta. The enemy destroyed the road up to Allatoona, and assaulted that place on the 5th, but were repulsed with severe loss. This saved 2,000 cattle and fifteen days' bread for our army, and other stores. The enemy were reported to have very few wagons and to be carrying with them scarcely anything except ammunition. At any rate, they moved with great rapidity, and, marching around Rome, reached Resaca about the 12th. This place they were unable to capture, but destroyed the railroad from Tilton to Tunnel Hill. From this vicinity they retreated into Northern Alabama, pursued by General Sherman as far as Gaylesville. The distance of railroad and telegraph broken was about twenty-three miles, and the work of destruction was most thorough. Until it was repaired the garrison at Atlanta received nothing from the north until about the 25th of October, when some grain was brought around the break in wagons. The garrison in the town and at the Chattahoochee bridge numbered 20,100 men; the number of animals was 9,400. There was stored in the town more than a month's subsistence for the troops, but very little forage. When that was consumed the animals suffered a good deal. Parties were sent out southeast of Atlanta who brought in much forage, but the amount to be procured in this way was not sufficient, for besides the animals of the Twentieth Corps there were in Atlanta the depot teams and many unserviceable animals that had been turned in from the army. The parties had a long distance to go (thirty miles), and the enemy had a force hovering about Atlanta, which made it necessary to have very large guards for the trains. One thousand of the unserviceable animals were ordered to be driven to Chattanooga, and were started October 12. Only men enough to control the

animals accompanied them. They ran great risk of capture, but it was judged better to take that chance than to let them starve in Atlanta.

October 18 all of them that remained were gathered up and started for Chattanooga in the same manner. None were captured by the enemy. Returning from a brief leave of absence, I reached Chattanooga October 12 on my way to Atlanta. On the 19th General Sherman telegraphed me from Summerville, Ga., to go in person to superintend the repair of the railroad, and authorizing me to give all orders in his name that would expedite its completion. I at once went down to the break and ordered the First Michigan Engineers, 1,800 strong, from Adairsville to Tilton to assist the railroad corps in getting out ties, and procured forty teams from a cavalry division at Calhoun to haul them to the road. Col. W. W. Wright, chief of construction, was short of iron, and a partial supply was procured by taking up rails from the West Point road near Atlanta and bringing them up on the cars, which remained south of the break. The gap between Allatoona and Big Shanty was repaired sooner than the other, and, as General Sherman had directed the bringing back to the rear of everything south of Chattanooga, except what we could immediately use and carry in our wagons, to lose no time many sick, wounded, negroes, &c., were carried to Resaca and brought around the break to Tunnel Hill, whence they went to Chattanooga. They were suffering so for grain at Atlanta that I determined to get some through without waiting for the completion of the road, and, collecting all the teams that could be spared at Chattanooga, I sent them to haul grain from Tunnel Hill to Tilton, where it was carried to Atlanta by cars. October 25 I went to General Sherman at Gaylesville, by way of Rome, for consultation, and was put in possession of his entire plan of the intended campaign to the sea-coast, and then immediately started for Atlanta, which I reached on the 28th. The railroad was completed the same day. The work now to be performed was to fit out the army completely for the march to the coast and to carry everything not needed for this purpose back to Chattanooga, and the orders were to accomplish this in the shortest possible time. At the same time the Twenty-third Corps were being sent back to Nashville in cars, thus occupying a large part of the transportation. The accumulation of property at Atlanta, Rome, Marietta, and other posts was surprisingly large for the time we had occupied the country, and the number of sick and wounded, citizens and negroes, to be taken to the rear was large. It is unnecessary to describe all the details gone through in accomplishing this work, but it was the most arduous and difficult duty to perform successfully that I have ever had to do in the same period of time. It was complicated by the army being distributed along the road from Rome to Atlanta, and having to be supplied where it was, while at the same time just so much had to be accumulated at Atlanta as it would require when it arrived here. There were stores to be removed to the rear at every post below Kinggold. The army could not leave the railroad from Resaca down and march to Atlanta, which would much simplify the task of supplying them, because the enemy's cavalry were ready to pounce upon and break the road as soon as it was uncovered. In addition to this, the railroad was not working well. The superintendent at Atlanta was incapacitated by indisposition. His duties had to be performed by subordinates, and I found it necessary to give orders continually to the railroad officers myself. Many little accidents were occurring causing delays. Every car was needed for public property, but the attempts

to get private freight, tobacco, furniture, &c., to the rear upon cars were unceasing, and were aided in numerous cases by railroad employés, making the greatest vigilance necessary to prevent these attempts from being successful. I had two officers detailed especially to keep private property out of the trains.

The work of our department was successfully accomplished by the 11th of November, and the destruction of the railroad from the Etowah down was commenced the same day by our troops. The army had everything it needed and the wagons were full. Everything of value had been got to the rear. Very little but worthless property was destroyed for want of transportation. A few old wagons and ambulances were burned, and some clothing drawn by an officer of the Fifteenth Corps and not needed by the corps was given away by him to any one who chose to take it. A few days' delay occurred while the army was marching down the railroad to Atlanta, during which that city was completely destroyed, with the exception of its dwellings. The march to Savannah commenced on the 15th of November. The strength of the army was 63,680 men, and its transportation consisted of 14,468 horses, 19,410 mules, 2,520 wagons, and 440 ambulances. The following was ordered as the allowance of transportation for baggage and on the march: One wagon to each regiment, one wagon to each battery, two wagons to each brigade headquarters, three wagons to each division headquarters, five wagons to each corps headquarters. The remainder of the transportation was directed to be distributed as follows: Three wagons to each division for hospital purposes, one wagon to every 100 men, including artillery, for ammunition, and the remaining wagons, 1,296 in number, were used in carrying subsistence, forage, &c. The army started from Atlanta with four days' grain. The subsistence transported was: Twenty days' rations of hard bread, five days' rations of salt meat, thirty days' rations of sugar and coffee, five days' rations of soap, rice, and candles, eighty days' rations of salt. The quantity of salt taken proved unnecessary, as we found it in great abundance in the country passed through. In addition to the above, 5,476 head of beef-cattle were taken. The first grain received at King's Bridge, on the Ogeechee River, arrived there and was issued on the 18th of December, 1864. So the animals of the army subsisted on the country twenty-nine days, which makes at least 11,000,000 pounds of grain and 15,000,000 pounds of fodder and hay taken from the country and consumed on the march.

This is a low estimate of the forage taken, as the beef-cattle were fed on the whole route as much as they would eat, and the number of horses, mules, and cattle was increasing every day. After General Hood cut the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad the animals of the army suffered for want of forage, and a large number of them became very much reduced in flesh and were quite weak when the march commenced. This accounts for the large number of animals that gave out and were shot on the road. The character of the mules captured was superior, a small-sized or inferior one being seldom met with. On the arrival of the army before Savannah the condition of the animals was far better than at the commencement of the march. Those that had strength sufficient at the start improved daily, and those that failed and gave out were replaced by better ones than we had in the trains at starting. The army marched by corps and on roads as near parallel to each other as could be found. Each corps had its pontoon train and each division

its pioneer force, and with these organizations streams were crossed and roads repaired, and sometimes made without retarding the movements of the troops. The management of trains differed somewhat in each corps, but I think the best arrangement was where the train of the corps followed immediately after its troops with a strong rear guard, in the following order: First, corps headquarters baggage wagons; second, division headquarters baggage wagons; third, brigade headquarters baggage wagons; fourth, regimental headquarters baggage wagons; fifth, empty wagons to be loaded with forage and other supplies taken from the country, and the proper details for loading them; sixth, ammunition train; seventh, ambulance train; eighth, general supply train. As the empty wagons reached points where forage and other supplies could be obtained, a sufficient number were turned out of the road to take all at the designated place, and so on through the day, until all the empty wagons were loaded, making it a rule to take the first supplies arrived at, and to leave none on the road until all the wagons were loaded. The empty wagons would be loaded by the time the rear of the general supply train came up to them, and they would fall into their proper places in the rear of their division trains, if in time, or in the rear of the general supply train without retarding the march. This arrangement worked well, and is probably as good as any that could be made. As a general thing the wagons were required to go but a short distance from the line of march to obtain supplies, there being sufficient near by. The march proceeded most successfully, there being little resistance from the enemy, and an abundance of food for men and animals being found everywhere until we took position before Savannah.

We arrived near Savannah on the 10th of December, and by the capture of Fort McAllister on the 13th communication with the sea by the Ogeechee River was opened to us. Supplies in limited quantities were brought up this river until the 21st of December, when Savannah itself was occupied, and our vessels at once came up to the city by the south channel of the river. The operations of your department under my charge from that time until General Sherman's army arrived at Washington are so fully detailed in my report dated July 22, 1865, on file in your office, that a repetition of them here seems quite unnecessary.* During the latter part of May General Sherman's army was broken up as an organization, and during the month of June I was ordered to Saint Louis as chief quartermaster of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Appended hereto is the statement of public moneys required by General Orders, No. 39, from your office, current series.† My duties as chief quartermaster in the field have been such that the other statements called for in the order are not required from me, having been responsible for no property, paid for no transportation, and furnished none; received no captured property, built no railroad or telegraph lines, and chartered no vessels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. C. EASTON,
*Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.*

[38, 39, and 44.]

* See Vol. LIII.

† Statement (omitted) shows on hand July 1, 1864, and received during the year, $981,822.17; expended, $5,373.86; transferred to other officers, $846,215.37; remaining on hand June 30, 1865, $130,232.94.

WASHINGTON CITY, *October 15, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
*Quartermaster-General U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I with pleasure comply with your request before leaving the service by furnishing a concise report of my connection with the department and the events of interest which have transpired under my own orders or observation, and also by making such suggestions as I think may be of service in the future. I must, however, state that owing to the mode of reporting the transactions and auditing the accounts of the Department now required by law and Army Regulations, by which a full analysis of the same cannot be made for from one to two years, it will be impossible at present to give those tabular statements showing the large transactions of the transportation branch of the service, which would be both interesting and instructive, and my report must consequently be general in its character, leaving details and most of the exhibits to be furnished at some future period when peace has given time for a careful examination and classification of the great mass of reports and documents accumulated during the progress of the war. The subject of transportation in the conduct of war has always been one of primary importance, and the application of steam to transportation has perhaps as much modified the art of war as it has the pursuits of peace, and should, through its ability for more rapid concentration of troops and supplies at distant points, give greater vigor to a campaign and vast advantage to the party having superiority in this respect. Not only has the world never before seen such vast armies so suddenly and so easily created, but never has it witnessed such rapidity in the transit of those armies for long distances with their vast munitions and supplies. It is now practicable on twenty-four hours' notice to embark at Boston or Baltimore a larger army than those with which Napoleon won some of his most decisive victories, and landing within three days at Cairo, 1,200 miles distant, there embark it on transports, and within four days' more time disembark it at New Orleans, 1,000 miles farther, or 2,200 miles from the point of departure. Boats could easily be gathered at Cincinnati, Louisville, and Saint Louis which could within a week precipitate 200,000 troops, with all necessary munitions and supplies, upon Cairo or Memphis. Hence, and from statements of various expeditions hereinafter given, it will be easy to see the great importance of the best possible management of our river and railroad transportation in order to a successful campaign, especially when the theater of war is so expanded as has been the present.

On entering upon the duties to which I was assigned by my superior officer, Maj. (now Bvt. Maj. Gen.) Robert Allen, in November, 1861, as chief of rail and river transportation at Saint Louis, my first object was to introduce, as far as possible, such system as should combine uniformity with responsibility and efficiency with economy, not then existing, owing to the confusion generally prevailing at the commencement of the war and especially in the Western Department, it being the period between General Frémont's and General Halleck's administrations. Under General Frémont's orders, the entire river transportation was performed by chartering boats, nearly all of those within the department being so employed, though we then only commanded the river as far south as Cairo. Satisfied, on a cursory examination, that this mode of conducting the service was as wrong in principle as it was extravagant in practice, that a very small proportion of the boats then in service were actually required (many of them being either idle or unprofitably engaged, according to the caprice of officers in command),

with the approval of General Allen I made temporary contracts by the 100 pounds or by the piece for Government transportation, and discharged all boats from charter, with the multitude of employés connected therewith. The result was that half the boats were at once out of service and lying idle at the levee, while Government transportation was not only performed at a less cost, but in a much more prompt and satisfactory manner. Subsequently, by authority of General Halleck, upon whose staff I had been placed, and whose command then extended over almost the entire country west of the Alleghany Mountains, I prepared a few concise rules and regulations producing checks, introducing responsibility, and giving information as to the duties of officers connected with transportation. The change was immediate and favorable beyond my own expectations. Order soon arose out of confusion. Officers who had been improperly furnishing transportation were made accountable. Railroads which, in their anxiety to serve the country, had honored thousands of orders, ignorant as to their propriety, or whether compensation would be made therefor, were highly gratified, and the service greatly improved in all respects. Soon after, I made formal contracts by the piece, or 100 pounds, for all Government transportation required on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. So far as our authority extended and as our armies opened new territory like contracts were made, until the Government transportation between nearly all points under our control was performed in the same manner with continued improvement and satisfaction both to Government officers and the steam-boat interests. The latter became satisfied with the change, inasmuch as under the former system boats were paid alike, whether faithful in their service or not, while under the new mode the energetic and industrious secured the advantages to which they were justly entitled.

When, upon my report of December, 1863, you issued General Orders, No. 22½, December 9, 1863, placing the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers under my control, I determined immediately to abandon the charter system, which up to that time had prevailed on those rivers, and though there was a general combination of the steam-boat interests of the Ohio against me, I succeeded, after much labor and perplexity, in the reform, the result of which was, if possible, more satisfactory than it had been on the Mississippi, and instead of 123 steamers reported as in service on the Cumberland in supplying General Rosecrans' army in the winter of 1862–63, only 66 were reported as required in supplying in a more satisfactory manner the same army, combined with the large armies of Generals Grant and Sherman, during the winter of 1863–64. As illustrative, I would state that one of the largest Government contractors, who for two years furnished most of the forage for the Army of the Cumberland, and amounting to millions of bushels annually, subsequently informed me that the same boats he had loaded the year before as chartered boats carried more than double the cargo, and received, transported, and discharged it in half the time. To the same point, I would respectfully refer to the following extract from the report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. L. Donaldson, supervising quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, viz:

Col. L. B. Parsons, in charge of Western river transportation, Saint Louis, Mo., having become satisfied that the charter system was a vicious one generally, abrogated it and made contracts for the delivery of supplies at Nashville by the 100 pounds at an average of about 50 cents per 100. He experienced great opposition in changing the system, as the per diem paid well, and whether boats were working or lying up, delaying along the river, or hurrying back and forward as they should

do, the pay was the same, and it was too lucrative to be willingly yielded. Colonel Parsons, however, carried his point after strong opposition, and although I have not the data at hand, as Captain Winslow, my officer in charge of river transportation, is now out of service, I am satisfied that by the change from charter by the day to service by the 100 pounds it can be easily shown that the Government saved $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 in its operations in this department alone.

I also beg leave to refer to a report recently received from Capt. F. S. Winslow, late assistant quartermaster, and a most efficient and valuable officer, to whom General Donaldson refers in his report above, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, and from which I make the following extract:

The following condensed statement will show you the amount of work done during the season of navigation at Nashville, from February 1 to May 27, 1864.

| Months. | Number of steamboat arrivals. | Amount, in tons, of freight discharged at Nashville. |
|---|---|---|
| February | 178 | 35,889 |
| March | 213 | 62,666 |
| April | a158 | 44,029 |
| May | a65 | 15,461 |
| Total | 614 | 158,016 |

a And barges.

Although the figures I shall now present will appear almost fabulous, yet I am honestly convinced they are too low. I wish to establish the difference of cost of the above 158,016 tons if it had been transported on chartered vessels instead of, as it was, on boats contracted at a given price per 100 pounds. From all data it is sufficiently established that freight carried on chartered boats never cost the Government less than $1.50 per 100 pounds. The cost for transporting the above 158,016 tons would consequently have reached the sum of $4,740,493. The contract price, under which the stores were actually transported, ranged at from 50 cents to 60 cents per 100 pounds. Taking the outside figure, the transportation cost the Government the sum of $1,896,192. Consequently the change from the charter to the contract system saved the Government the enormous sum of about $3,000,000. At the same time the extra expense incurred by me in single cases where the want of levee room compelled me to keep boats waiting above the time allotted them for discharging, amounted during the whole season and for all the boats to fifty and five twenty-fourths days of demurrage, which, at an average of $225 per day, amounts to $11,300. To you belongs the credit of having accomplished such great results, to me the satisfaction of having supported you to the utmost of my ability, and

I remain, with sincere consideration of respect, truly, your obedient servant,

F. S. WINSLOW,

*Late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

I would also call attention to this report as illustrating the large transactions of this department by showing the freight transportation service upon a small river, only generally navigable by a light class of boats for a brief period of the year, troops having been transported by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. In further proof of the correctness of the policy I have pursued in performing the Government business, so far as practicable, under contract with private parties by the 100 pounds, or the piece, I would respectfully refer to various contracts made by me, or under my instructions, during the war, copies of which I transmit herewith, and by which it will be seen that in the early part of the war the cost of the transportation of troops was only from two to three mills per man per mile, or an average of $1.05 per man from Saint

Louis to Memphis, a distance of 450 miles; the cost of moving an army of 20,000 men, with its officers and baggage, the same distance, being not exceeding $25,000, while the transportation of stores and animals was performed at like reduced rates, and it will also be seen that even toward the close of the war, when gold was from 200 to 280, the cost of moving troops was on an average but about one-third of one cent per man per mile, the cost of moving a soldier from Saint Louis to New Orleans, a distance of 1,250 miles, at the present time being but $3.625, and that of an army of 20,000 men, with its officers and baggage, not exceeding $85,000. To one familiar with the large expense of transportation upon Southern rivers and the danger constantly incurred in their navigation from rebel batteries and guerrillas, I think these rates will be regarded as much lower than the service could ever have been performed by the Government and that there can be no doubt, as a general rule, that it is the policy of the Government to secure its transportation by contract with private parties rather than by attempting to perform it by its own boats and employés. When boats have been required for post service for a long period of time, I have, as a general rule, purchased them, and where large expeditions were to be organized for brief service I have seized or chartered them, as the case might require, it being impossible to make contracts, owing to the indefiniteness of the service. The extent and expense of the transportation of the Mississippi and its tributaries has been greater, I apprehend, than is generally supposed, engaging as it has a large portion of the 350 steamers and hundreds of barges navigating those rivers; and though, for reasons already given, I cannot now furnish the exact figures, yet some idea of its magnitude may be seen from the following statement of the amount of transportation furnished at Saint Louis, Mo., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, as per report of Capt. Charles Parsons, in charge of transportation at that post:

| | | Railroad. | River. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subsistence, ordnance, quartermaster's, and medical stores | pounds | 153,102,100 | 337,912,363 | a491,014,463 |
| Troops | number | 193,023 | 135,909 | 328,932 |
| Horses and mules | do | 47,963 | 34,718 | 82,681 |
| Cattle | do | 2,196 | 23,353 | 25,540 |
| Wagons and ambulances | do | 1,873 | 2,475 | 4,348 |
| Cannon and caissons | do | 196 | 78 | 274 |
| Locomotives and railroad cars | do | 178 | ..... | 178 |
| Bricks | do | 8,000 | ..... | 8,000 |
| Lumber | feet | 2,314,619 | ..... | 2,314,619 |
| Shingles | M | 461 | ..... | 461 |

a Equal to 245,507 tons and 463 pounds.

This, it must be borne in mind, however, is but the report of a single though the most important shipping point in the Mississippi Valley. For a correct estimate we must add to this the transportation of each quartermaster at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, Memphis, New Orleans, and the many other points on the upper and lower rivers, and still further must be added all the transportation on boats owned by or under charter to the Government, and at times numbering more than 100. Again, its importance may be seen by considering that the large armies of Generals Grant, Sherman, Rosecrans, Banks, and Steele, on the lower rivers, and of Sully and Sibley, on the Upper Missouri and Mississippi, have been almost exclusively dependent upon our river transports for their re-enforcements and immense supplies. On the 2d

day of October, 1863, there were requisitions in Captain Parsons' office at Saint Louis for the immediate transportation of over 6,500 mules, horses, and cattle, 600 wagons, and about 1,000 tons of other freight, to General Banks' command at New Orleans, 1,250 miles distant; also, for over 4,000 like animals to Memphis, Vicksburg, or Little Rock, more than 3,000 tons of commissary and quartermaster's stores to the same places, with considerable requisitions for Fort Leavenworth and other points on the Upper Missouri and Mississippi. So pressing was the demand for General Banks that he had detailed an officer to urge forward his requisitions, that his movements might not be delayed, while the Memphis requisitions were urgently demanded in order to enable General Sherman to hasten to the support of General Rosecrans. To have transported these 10,500 animals, 600 wagons, and 4,000 tons of supplies, not to speak of ordinary daily requisitions for transportation, which were always large, required at the then very low stage of the river from forty to fifty boats. To appreciate the difficulties of performing this service, it should be remembered that a large proportion of this great network of 20,000 miles of river navigation, watering the great States of this Valley, was for a long period either entirely under the control of the enemy or so situated that its navigation was liable at any moment to be obstructed thereby. From Brownsville, the head of navigation on the Monongahela in the State of Pennsylvania, via Pittsburg, down the Ohio to Cairo, up the Mississippi to the Missouri, thence to Fort Benton, the head of navigation upon the Missouri, a distance of 3,500 miles, the south or west side of these rivers has, during the war, been constantly subject to incursions by the rebels, or Indian savages, instigated by them to hostility, while the 400 miles of the Tennessee, 300 miles of the Cumberland, 350 miles of the White River, the 650 miles of the Arkansas to Fort Gibson, 150 miles of the Yazoo, 620 miles of the Red River, and the 1,150 miles of the Mississippi below Cairo were long under their entire control.

At the commencement of the war the Government held no point south of Cairo, and all southern rivers were blockaded until the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson in February, 1862, which opened the Tennessee and Cumberland, and also the Mississippi to Island No. 10. The fall of Island No. 10 and Corinth in the spring of 1862, led to the fall of Memphis, and opened the river to that place, but it was not until July, 1863, after the capture of Vicksburg, that the Mississippi, from Cairo to New Orleans, was at all passable for our transports, and even to May last the enemy claimed to hold most of those rivers by his movable batteries and roving bands of guerrillas so as to prevent their navigation being of any practical advantage. It should further be recollected that the rebel Government have had an extended and effective organization under the direction of a cabinet officer for the sole purpose of the destruction of our transports, offering unparalleled rewards for the success of miscreants in this nefarious business, which, with the facility of modern inventions, has often been effected with ease and impunity. The means of transportation on all these rivers being of a similar character, have been generally available for service at any point. Those upon the Alleghany, the Illinois, the Saint Peter's, or the Yellowstone this week, might be upon the Cumberland or the Tennessee, the Yazoo or Red Rivers next week. Those now loading at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville could within a few days be at Saint Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, or Mobile, doing equally useful service, though changed thousands of miles in their location. The principal demand for water transportation during the war has been for

the Cumberland, the Tennessee, Lower Mississippi, White, Arkansas, and Upper Missouri Rivers, and for which the supply has been furnished almost entirely from Saint Louis, Cincinnati, or Louisville. In addition to the ordinary transportation of soldiers, their munitions and supplies, large expeditions have at various times been fitted out, to the most important of which I will briefly allude. The first movement by water after the commencement of hostilities on the Western waters, was that of about 2,000 men under the command of General Lyon, who embarked on four boats at Saint Louis on the 15th of June, 1861, and proceeded up the Missouri in pursuit of General Price, a pursuit resulting in the battle and victory of Booneville on the 17th of the same month. On the 1st of August following, about 4,000 troops embarked upon eight boats, "the Great Fleet," as it was termed in the papers of the day, under command of General Frémont, and proceeding down the river landed at Cairo and Bird's Point on the 3d. On the 6th of November following, 3,000 men, under the command of General Grant, embarked on board transports at Cairo, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed on the following morning, attacked and fought the enemy at Belmont, opposite Columbus, and returned to Cairo the same day, having accomplished the object of the expedition. On the 2d and 3d of February, 1862, General Grant embarked 15,000 troops on transports at Cairo and proceeded to Paducah, and on the day following advanced up the Tennessee in connection with the navy under Commodore Foote, capturing Fort Henry on the 6th of the same month. Soon after, six regiments, under the orders of General Grant, re-embarked, moved down the Tennessee and up the Cumberland, a distance of 110 miles, where, with the troops proceeding overland from Fort Henry, they captured Fort Donelson on the 12th. On the 13th of April, 1862, under instructions of General Halleck, I sent about thirty transports with numerous barges to New Madrid, upon which the army of General Pope, 16,000 strong, including four regiments of cavalry, ten batteries of artillery and their animals (numbering in all nearly 5,000), were embarked on the 15th and proceeded down the river opposite Fort Pillow, then in possession of the rebels, which place they left on the 18th, and passing up the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee, a distance of 475 miles, arrived at Pittsburg Landing on the 21st to re enforce our army in its advance on Corinth. Under like instructions from General Halleck, in April, 1862, I sent transports to Cape Girardeau, where the brigades of Generals Asboth and Jeff. C. Davis, consisting of over 8,000 troops, were embarked on their arrival from the interior of Arkansas, and two days thereafter reached Pittsburg Landing, 335 miles distant, for a like re-enforcement of the army moving on Corinth.

On the 11th of December, 1862, I received orders from General Allen at Saint Louis, under a telegraphic dispatch from General Grant, dated December 9, near Oxford, Miss., requiring sufficient transportation to be at Memphis by the 18th, to move General Sherman's army of about 40,000 men, including cavalry, artillery, and animal transportation, for an attack on Vicksburg. It being midwinter, when there were not exceeding eight boats suitable for the purpose in the harbor of Saint Louis, and during a period of great scarcity of fuel, it was deemed impossible to comply with the order, but by sending to various points, taking all boats arriving, and by seizing all private coal in the city, the necessary transportation of between seventy and eighty boats was secured and placed in readiness at Memphis, 450 miles from Saint Louis, on the evening of the 18th. Within forty hours thereafter the army was embarked, the boats fueled, and the fleet on the way to its destination, where, at the

mouth of Chickasaw Bayou on the Yazoo River, five miles in the rear of Vicksburg, the army rapidly disembarked on the 26th of December, 1862, and at once moved on the enemy's works. After two days' gallant though unsuccessful fighting, on the orders of General Sherman, I prepared eleven of the largest transports, by protecting the boilers and machinery with bales of hay, to move General Steele's command of 13,000 men for a night attack upon the strong fortifications at Haynes' Bluff, on the Yazoo. The order was executed and the command on board within twelve hours after it was given, but, owing to a fog, the movement was rendered impracticable, and the next evening, the 31st day of December, 1862, at about 4 o'clock of one of the shortest days of the year, I was directed by General Sherman to embark the whole army in the shortest possible time, as it was under orders to leave its position, three miles inland, march to the shore, and embark without delay. Many of the transports had at the time left their positions and were scattered for miles in procuring fuel, or were in use for hospital and other purposes, yet they were again brought together, arranged in proper order, and the whole army, with all its transportation and supplies, embarked before 8 o'clock the next morning, without the loss of a single animal, gun, or a pound of stores brought to the shore, and left the river free from accident or loss of a single life from the advancing enemy. Of the work of such a night no one can have any proper conception who was not on the ground or is not intimately familiar with similar military movements, and I question if a like speedy and safe embarkation of so large an army in the face of a victorious enemy was ever before effected under any commander. On reaching the Mississippi the expedition, under Major-General McClernand, who there assumed command, moved north to the mouth of White River, thence through the cut-off up the Arkansas at an extremely low stage of the river, and on the 9th of January, having moved nearly 300 miles from the Yazoo, notwithstanding the great difficulties of procuring fuel, was again disembarked near Arkansas Post, and, in connection with the navy, surrounded, attacked and carried the enemy's elaborate fortifications at that place, captured nearly 7,000 prisoners with all their supplies, destroyed their works, dispatched the prisoners northward, re-embarked within five days from the time of landing, again moved southward, and soon after landed opposite Vicksburg, to commence the celebrated siege of that place.

In the month of March, 1863, on the orders of General Grant, I dispatched about thirty small boats to Helena for a movement upon the rear of Vicksburg, to be made by opening a passage during the high water of the Mississippi through the levee near Helena into an old channel termed Yazoo Pass. The troops composing the expedition, numbering about 10,000 men, under command of General Ross, entered the pass upon twenty-two boats and proceeded through Moon Lake, Coldwater and Sunflower Rivers, to near Fort Pemberton, on the Sunflower at its junction with the Yazoo, a distance of 270 miles from the Mississippi. The expedition occupied about a month, and was one of the most difficult and dangerous of the war, owing to the extreme narrowness and irregularity of the channel, constantly obstructed by overhanging or fallen trees, and often passing amid dense forests, well adapted for the operations of guerrillas. Through the cool bravery and energy, not more of our troops than of the officers and men connected with the transports, all the boats engaged in the expedition returned to the Mississippi, though many of them in a greatly damaged condition. In

1863, the Indians being very troublesome on the Upper Missouri and Mississippi, it was decided by the Government to send thither the largest Indian expedition ever fitted out. The expedition consisted of about 5,000 men, with several thousand tons of stores, under the immediate command of Generals Sully and Sibley, General Pope commanding the department, and were required to be transported nearly 1,000 miles up the Mississippi and its tributaries, or from 1,500 to 2,200 miles up the Missouri and Yellowstone, which, considering the difficulties of navigation and the wilderness through which the expedition had to pass, was performed with great success. In the following year several thousand tons of supplies and a large number of troops were sent to the same destination. Thus it will be seen that while the Government was in a life and death struggle with millions of rebels at the South, it was at the same time carrying on the most vigorous and extensive Indian war in which it had ever been engaged, at a distance of thousands of miles to the northwest, along the tributaries of the Mississippi and amid the wilderness of the Upper Missouri, the supplies and transportation for which were furnished from Saint Louis. In June, 1863, General Burnside, then in Central Kentucky, being ordered with his army, consisting of 10,000 men, including artillery, to re-enforce General Grant before Vicksburg, was transported rapidly by rail through a part of Kentucky and Ohio and across Indiana and Illinois to Cairo, where I had provided transports upon which his army embarked as it arrived, and within four days reached its point of destination, over 1,000 miles from the point of departure. After the fall of Vicksburg the same army corps, with about 6,000 New England troops whose term of service had expired, were returned to Cairo upon transports sent for that purpose and proceeded East by rail, while at the same time our transportation facilities were largely taxed in the movement of about 30,000 men of General Grant's army, who were proceeding to and from their homes on furlough. In the autumn of 1863 the army of General Hooker, consisting of the Twelfth and Thirteenth [Eleventh] Army Corps, of about 22,000 men, was moved from Washington through Maryland and Virginia by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thence through Ohio and Indiana to Louisville, Ky., thence to Nashville and Chattanooga, a distance of 1,200 miles, to re-enforce the army of General Grant at that place. The particulars of this movement I cannot give, as I was not connected therewith, though it was conducted with great rapidity and success.

In January, 1864, the command of General A. J. Smith, consisting of 7,000 troops, being embarked upon seventeen transports, at Columbus, Ky., proceeded south 600 miles to Vicksburg, where it joined the celebrated expedition to Meridian, Miss., under the command of General Sherman, and on its return, being increased to 10,000 men, was again embarked on eighteen transports, and proceeded down the Mississippi and up Red River to Fort De Russy, after capturing which the command re-embarked and proceeded to Alexandria, where it was soon after joined by the army of General Banks. Other boats were also sent up from New Orleans for the expedition of General Banks into the Red River country, for an account of both which last movements I would respectfully refer to the annual report of Captain Welch to the Quartermaster-General, of date December 31, 1864, and also to the memorandum recently furnished me by Captain Welch, copies of which are herewith transmitted. In the fall of 1864, during Price's last march into Missouri, the army of General Mower, consisting of 7,000 cavalry

and light artillery, were, on the 4th of October, on their arrival at Cape Girardeau from the interior of Arkansas, embarked on forty small transports, under the direction of Capt. L. S. Metcalf, assistant quartermaster, and rapidly proceeded up the Mississippi and Missouri to Jefferson City, a distance of 325 miles. During the same time Captain Metcalf transported the Sixteenth Army Corps, 16,000 men, Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith commanding, from Jefferson Barracks to Jefferson City. Owing to the extreme low water of the Missouri, these movements were made with great difficulty, but fortunately without loss of life or any serious accident. Subsequently, after the retreat of General Price toward Arkansas and on the advance of the rebel General Hood into Tennessee, the Sixteenth Army Corps was rapidly embarked on twenty-seven steamers by Captain Metcalf, and reached Nashville, a distance of 636 miles from Jefferson City, just in time to take a brilliant and important part in the great battle of Nashville. For the particulars of these movements I would respectfully refer to the report of Captain Metcalf, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

On the 5th and 6th of February last the Sixteenth Army Corps, with its artillery, consisting of about 16,000 men, with 5,000 of Wilson's cavalry, together with their horses, were embarked on the Tennessee River at Eastport, Miss., under the direction of Col. A. J. Mackay, chief quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, on forty-three transports and seven tow-boats, with barges assembled there by Col. Arthur Edwards. Leaving that point on the 7th, the fleet passed down the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi to Vicksburg, the point of destination, where it arrived the 15th of the same month. Most of the army subsequently re-embarked on the 18th for New Orleans, and reached that point on the 21st, a distance of 1,335 miles from the point of departure, and in fourteen days after embarkation on the Tennessee, including five days' detention. During the war there were numerous other expeditions by water, consisting of from 1,000 to 20,000 troops, moving from different points, greater or less distance on the Mississippi or its tributaries, to which I do not particularly allude, though some of them were important and interesting.

Early in January, 1865, General Grant desired the presence of the Twenty-third Army Corps, then at Eastport, Miss., before making his great movement about Richmond. He hesitated ordering it, however, under the apprehension that owing to the period of the year and the severe weather, it would be impracticable to transport so large an army that distance, through a Northern climate and over the mountains, in sufficient time to answer his purpose, from forty to sixty days being considered as the shortest period in which the movements could safely be effected. It was finally decided to make the attempt, and on the 11th day of January, under the orders of the Secretary of War, I proceeded to the Tennessee and took the general charge and supervision of the movement, which resulted in the transfer of the corps, consisting of 20,000 men, with all its artillery and over 1,000 animals, from the Tennessee River to the city of Washington, a distance of nearly 1,400 miles, in the month of January, during the severest weather of the winter, and over rivers and mountains blocked with snow and ice, in an average time of eleven days, less than seventeen days having elapsed between the embarkation of the first troops on the Tennessee to the arrival of the last in Washington, without the loss of property or a single life, a movement characterized by the Secretary of War as the most remarkable and successful of its kind in history, and for a full

account of which I would respectfully refer to my report to the Secretary of War on the subject, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.*

I conclude this branch of the subject by referring to the great movement of troops from Washington on the disbanding of the armies after the capture of Richmond. By reference to the report of Capt. Benjamin Burton, assistant quartermaster, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, it will be seen that during the months of June and July last, 233,300 troops, 27,000 horses and mules, and over 2,000 tons of baggage were dispatched northward, leaving Washington by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad alone. Of this number it will be seen by a report of Captain Hunt, assistant quartermaster, who was in immediate charge of the movement by river, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, that 96,796 of these troops and 9,896 animals, passing over the entire length of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a distance of over 400 miles, were embarked on the Ohio River at Parkersburg, upon ninety-two boats, within twenty-eight days, and at a period of extreme low water, the river not averaging on the bars over twenty-six to thirty-four inches. Of these troops over 70,000 were transported by water from Parkersburg to Louisville, Ky., 440 miles; 7,000 to Saint Louis, Mo., 1,043 miles, and the remainder to Cincinnati, Ohio, or its immediate vicinity, 300 miles. It will be further seen from Captain Hunt's report that this large shipment was made without a single accident or loss of life, and that the estimated cost of the movement by water was $328,205, being an average cost of $3.40 for each soldier.

In the autumn of 1863, after the battle of Chattanooga, it being deemed necessary for the protection of East Tennessee, and for the transportation of supplies, that a number of boats should be immediately placed on the Upper Tennessee, and it being impracticable to procure them from the Ohio, owing to the impossibility of passing Muscle Shoals, Capt. (now Bvt. Col.) Arthur Edwards, assistant quartermaster, under your personal direction, opened a boat-yard in the woods near Bridgeport, below Chattanooga, and rapidly constructed thirteen boats, four of which were partially iron-clad, and which for lightness of draft and adaptability to the ends designed have, I am confident, been nowhere surpassed during the war, and rendered most valuable and efficient service. When it is known that Colonel Edwards had neither mechanics nor material at hand, that all the machinery and most of the other material had to be manufactured on the Ohio or at Saint Louis and be transported 600 to 800 miles over military roads, already greatly overtaxed, I think the construction of such a fleet in so short a time may well be regarded as worthy of record among the remarkable incidents of the war. For a particular account of this service, I would respectfully refer to the report of Colonel Edwards, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. I had hoped to be able to present herewith a statement of all boats and property destroyed or lives lost upon the Western rivers during the last four years, but owing to the extent of the subject, the discrepancy in statements, and the failure to receive necessary reports from officers charged with boats or property destroyed, I have not been able to satisfactorily complete the record, and must defer it to a future day for a supplementary report. Sufficient, however, has been ascertained to show that the destruction of life and property has, notwithstanding the war, been unprecedentedly small, the loss of Government property amounting to an extremely light percentage of insurance upon the large amount of stores transported. For the first three years of the war, while I was in charge of

* See Vol. XLVII, Part II, p. 214.

river transportation at the West, there was no accident to any boat in Government service resulting in any material loss of life. The three principal accidents have occurred within the last six months of the last fiscal year, as follows:

First. The steamer Eclipse, destroyed at Johnsonville, Tenn., January 27, 1865, by the explosion of her boilers, and resulting in the loss of 27 soldiers killed and 78 more or less injured, which is believed to have been occasioned by the use, in an emergency, of an unsafe boat.

Second. The destruction of the steamer Sultana, on the Mississippi River, near Memphis, on the 27th of April last, also occasioned by the explosion of her boilers and burning of the boat, and resulting in the loss of more than 1,200 officers and soldiers, a loss greatly increased, I think, by the improper and unnecessary overloading of the boat. A strict investigation of the circumstances connected with this accident is now progressing under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Third. The sinking of the steamer Kentucky, on the Red River, in the mouth of June last, was attended with the loss of a number of paroled rebel soldiers, the exact number of which is not yet known, though believed not to exceed thirty lives. I would respectfully submit whether the adoption of a general rule in the case of such accidents that an immediate and strict examination by court-martial or military commission should be had, would not tend to produce a greater degree of caution on the part of officers having boats under their control, and be more satisfactory to the public, by fixing the blame upon the parties responsible, or, if resulting from causes beyond the control of human agencies, by relieving the officers and department from responsibility. When we consider the great extent of Western river navigation, the many dangers incident thereto, and the frequent occurrence of accidents from collisions, fires, and other causes in time of peace, often resulting in great loss of life; when, too, it is known that boats have been frequently ordered into service in great emergencies by officers ignorant of their safety or fitness for the duty required and often greatly overloaded; still further, when it is recollected that thousands of miles of this navigation has been along rivers, the banks of which, except at a few fortified points, have been in possession of the enemy, where batteries or guerrilla bands were almost daily brought into action for the destruction of transports—I repeat, when these facts are considered, I think it will not only appear extraordinary that so few accidents and losses have occurred, but remarkable that navigation under such circumstances could be at all maintained. Herewith I transmit a tabular statement* of all boats, barges, and other means of transportation, owned by the Government, on the 30th of June, 1865, on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, numbering 114 boats propelled by steam, and 486 barges, nearly all of which have, under your orders, been already sold at very satisfactory rates, and a stop put to the large daily and unnecessary expenses of keeping them in service. By the 1st of December next there will, I trust, be no Government boats in service upon our Western rivers. Thus far I have spoken chiefly of river transportation, not because of its greater magnitude or importance, but because of the greater danger and difficulty attending its management.

Our railroads being large established corporations, and generally controlled by men of superior business capacity, system and order were promptly introduced, and by the very liberal arrangements made with

* Omitted.

all the roads of the country in May, 1861, by which it was agreed that the transportation should be performed at prices fixed quite below ordinary rates, and which have continued to the present time, notwithstanding the great advance in the cost of labor and general management, the business has progressed with an economy and promptness eminently satisfactory. I think it but just to say that no portion of the community have been more ready to respond to the wants of the Government, more willing to make sacrifices, or labored with a greater earnestness and efficiency in the suppression of the rebellion than have our railroad proprietors and managers. To them, I think, the acknowledgments of the Government are justly due, and that it has during the present war been repaid many times over for all expenditures ever incurred in the construction of railroads. The amount of service performed has been enormous, and only equaled by the magnitude of the war in all its aspects. The wonderful capacity of our railroads for great and speedy movement of large armies has been well tested in the movement of the Ninth Army Corps, under General Burnside, from Central Kentucky to Vicksburg; the transfer of the Twelfth and Thirteenth [Eleventh] Army Corps, under General Hooker, from Washington to Chattanooga; of the Twenty-third Army Corps from the Tennessee to Washington, and the movement of over 230,000 men from Washington on the recent disbanding of the armies in June and July last. While thus generally acknowledging the valuable services of the railroads of the country, I do not think it invidious to especially allude to those roads which, though within the immediate seat of war, surrounded by enemies and subject to constant destruction, have still continued their operations and been managed with unparalleled energy and ability by the officers and companies controlling them, thereby rendering invaluable services to the Government. I refer to the Baltimore and Ohio, the Kentucky Central, Louisville and Nashville, Iron Mountain, Pacific, North Missouri, and Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroads. Nowhere have the irrepressible energy, will, and fearlessness of danger of our people been more clearly illustrated than in the conduct of those controlling and operating these lines of railway.

I have made no allusion herein to the military railroads of the country, or rather those which have been captured from the enemy and operated directly by the Government, the management of these roads having been placed by the Secretary of War under the special control of Bvt. Brig. Gen. D. C. McCallum, whose eminent ability and success in the discharge of the duty are well known to the public, and who will, I suppose, make a report in reference thereto.

In this brief and unsatisfactory résumé, I trust I have said enough to show to some extent the duties devolving upon this branch of the service, and that the efforts made by its officers to discharge them have been attended with sufficient success to entitle them to a share of credit in the great results. It is at least gratifying to know that it is on record from such high authority as Lieutenant-General Grant, Major-General Sherman, and Major-General Allen "that the administration of this branch of the service has been eminently successful, that no military movement in the West has failed or faltered for lack of transportation, and that the wants of armies in the field have been anticipated and met with alacrity and dispatch."

In conclusion, I take great pleasure in calling especial attention to the names of officers more particularly engaged in the transportation service, through whom your orders have been executed and these results

attained, men who have been ever at their posts, prompt in the discharge of duty, and whose ability, integrity, and efficiency have reflected credit on the department and honor upon the cause in which they have been engaged, viz: Bvt. Col. Arthur Edwards, assistant quartermaster, who since the execution of your orders on the Upper Tennessee has been engaged as assistant in the general supervision of transportation of the West; Capt. Charles Parsons, assistant quartermaster, who for nearly two years conducted the vast and varied duties of the transportation office at Saint Louis with eminent success; Capt. (now Bvt. Col.) L. S. Metcalf, assistant quartermaster, formerly in charge of transportation at Louisville, now and for the past year at Saint Louis; Capt. F. S. Winslow, assistant quartermaster, formerly in charge of transportation at Helena and Nashville; Lieut. Col. G. L. Fort, assistant quartermaster, long in charge of transportation at the important posts of Vicksburg and Memphis; Capt. James Brooks, chief quartermaster for the ram fleet and marine brigade; Capt. A. C. Woolfolk, assistant quartermaster, in charge of transportation at the important post of Cairo during nearly the whole war; Capt. J. V. Lewis, assistant quartermaster, for nearly two years in charge of transportation at Memphis and Cincinnati; Lieut. Col. H. T. Noble, assistant quartermaster, successor to Captain Winslow, in charge of transportation at Helena, Ark; Lieut. (now Bvt. Maj.) Q. I. Drake, acting assistant quartermaster, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, assistant officer of transportation at Paducah and Saint Louis, and subsequently my assistant in the charge of the fourth division of the Quartermaster-General's office; Capt. (now Bvt. Maj.) T. B. Hunt, assistant quartermaster, in charge of transportation at Cincinnati, Ohio; Lieut. S. H. Stevens, acting assistant quartermaster, in charge of transportation at Nashville during the last year; Capt. H. Rasin, assistant quartermaster at Smithland, Ky.; Capt. Benjamin Burton, assistant quartermaster of transportation at Washington City; Capt. F. W. Perkins, in charge of transportation at New Orleans; Capt. D. N. Welch, assistant quartermaster at Saint Louis; Capt. L. S. Van Vliet, now quartermaster of transportation at Memphis; Capt. C. H. Gaubert, in charge of transportation at Devall's Bluff, Ark., for the last year; Capt. James R. Del Vecchio, assistant quartermaster at Louisville, Ky; Capt. N. J. Rusch, assistant quartermaster, in charge of transportation at Vicksburg; Capt. Frank Ernst, assistant quartermaster, recently in charge of transportation at Louisville, Ky.

Very respectfully.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
*Brig. Gen. and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.*

[3, 7, 10, 15, 17, 20, 24, 30, 31, 32, 45, 49.]

# APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON, *October 1, 1863.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
*Vicksburg:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have received and read with interest yours of September 17.* I fully concur with you that this rebellion must be put down by military force; it cannot be compromise and offers of peace, as proposed by Northern copperheads. The conquered territory must also be governed by military authority until the time arrives for reconstruction. I have always opposed the organization of a civico-military government, under civilians. It merely embarrasses the military authorities without effecting any good. Nevertheless, if the people of any section will organize locally against the Confederacy and in favor of the Union it would give us great assistance. General Banks thinks that this can be done in Louisiana. Perhaps he is too sanguine.

In asking the views of yourself, General Grant, and others who have had full and personal experience with these people, I hoped to be able to give the President correct opinions whenever he should ask them. The advice of politicians generally on this question I regard as utterly worthless—mere Utopian theories.

Your letter in regard to General Buell hits the nail on the head. I have never had other than friendly feelings toward Buell, and saved him several times when the Government had determined on his removal. Instead of any gratitude for this, he and his friends have not ceased to abuse me and to claim for him credit he does not deserve. He never once suggested the operations on Forts Henry and Donelson and up the Tennessee River, but strenuously opposed the plan, and I could get no assistance from him till I appealed to the President.

The same with McClellan. I did everything in my power to prevent his removal after I arrived here. This he knew perfectly well. Instead of any gratitude for this, he and his friends then and ever since have done all in their power to injure me. I have made no reply to their misstatements and abuse, nor do I intend to so long as the war lasts or I am in command. If I do not survive the war, sufficient materials for a correct understanding of my acts are on record and will be found by the future historian who seeks the truth. We all have enough to occupy us in the present, without discussing the past or seeking for premature fame. Those who indulge most in personal discussions will find it worse for them in the end.

*Duty, Duty, Duty* is the only proper motto now for military officers.

I am sorry to say that many of the generals commanding armies exhibit a very bad spirit. They seek rather to embarrass the Government and make reputations for themselves than to put down the rebellion. General Grant and a few others are most honorable exceptions.

* See Vol. XXX, Part III, p. 694.

Your ranks cannot be filled by the present draft. It is almost a failure, as nearly everybody is exempt. It takes more soldiers to enforce it than we get by it. A more complicated, defective, and impracticable law could scarcely have been framed. Moreover, the copperheads of the North have done everything in their power to render it inoperative.

Yours, truly.

H. W. HALLECK.

[30.]

# ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

# ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

**Abbott's** (Abial R.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
**Adams'** (Daniel W.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment (Regulars).*
**Adams'** (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment, Indiana Legion.*
**Alban's** (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 18th Regiment.*
**Aleshire's** (Charles C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 18th Battery.*
**Alexander's** (Jesse I.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 59th Regiment.*
**Allen's** (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 16th Regiment.*
**Allen's** (Harvey A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*
**Allen's** (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
**Allison's** (Robert D.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment;* also *Allison's Cavalry.*
**Amos'** (W. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment.*
**Anderson Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
**Anderson's** (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
**Anderson's** (Jabez J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 18th Regiment.*
**Anderson's** (John D.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Battery.*
**Anderson's** (Nicholas L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
**Andrews'** (John S.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
**Appler's** (Jesse J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 53d Regiment.*
**Arnold's** (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 136th Regiment.*
**Arnold's** (Lewis G.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
**Ashby's** (Henry M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
**Ashmore's** (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
**Atkins'** (Smith D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 92d Regiment.*
**Avegno's** (Anatole P.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
**Avery's** (Isaac W.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, Confederate.*
**Babcock's** (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
**Bainbridge's** (Edmund C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery K.*
**Baker's** (James) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
**Baldwin's** (Silas D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 57th Regiment.*
**Ballinger's** (Richard H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 53d Regiment.*
**Bancroft's** (Eugene A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery G.*
**Bane's** (Moses M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 50th Regiment.*
**Bankhead's** (Smith P.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
**Barnes'** (Sidney M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
**Barret's** (Overton W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
**Barrett's** (Samuel E.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
**Barrow's** (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
**Barry's** (William F.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

**Bartlett's (Joseph) Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
**Bass' (Sion S.) Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*
**Bate's (William B.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment (P. A.).*
**Bates' (Fleming) Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 30th Regiment.*
**Battle's (Joel A.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
**Bausenwein's (Valentine) Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 58th Regiment.*
**Beatty's (Samuel) Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 19th Regiment.*
**Beebe's (Yates V.) Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Battery.*
**Behr's (Frederick) Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Battery.*
**Bell's (Tyree H.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
**Benjamin's (Samuel N.) Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
**Bidwell's (Alonzo F.) Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
**Biggs' (Jonathan) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 123d Regiment.*
**Bird's (W. Capers) Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
**Birge's Sharpshooters, Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
**Bishop's (Judson W.) Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
**Bissell's (Josiah W.) Engineers.** See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
**Blackman's (Albert M.) Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 49th Regiment.*
**Blake's (John W.) Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 40th Regiment.*
**Bland's (Peter E.) Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
**Blythe's (A. K.) Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
**Bolton's (William H.) Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
**Boomer's (George B.) Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
**Boone County Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 102d Regiment (Minute Men).*
**Boone's (William P.) Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 28th Regiment.*
**Boothe's (James W.) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 40th Regiment.*
**Bouton's (Edward) Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
**Bowen's (Edwin A.) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 52d Regiment.*
**Bowman's (Andrew W.) Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
**Bradley's (Cullen) Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Battery.*
**Bramlette's (Thomas E.) Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
**Breckinridge's (William C. P.) Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
**Brewer's (Richard H.) Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops;* also *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
**Bridgland's (John A.) Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
**Bristol's (Hiram W.) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 34th Regiment.*
**Bristow's (Benjamin H.) Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 25th Regiment.*
**Brookhaven Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
**Brooks' (Horace) Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery H.*
**Brotzmann's (Edward) Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
**Brown's (William N.) Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
**Bruce's (Sanders D.) Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 20th Regiment.*
**Brush's (Daniel H.) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 18th Regiment.*
**Buckland's (Ralph P.) Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*
**Buckley's (Harvey M.) Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
**Burkham's (J. H.) Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment, Indiana Legion.*
**Burnap's (Silas A.) Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Battery.*
**Burrows' (Jerome B.) Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 14th Battery.*
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**Byrne's (Edward P.) Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
**Cahill's (James B.) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*

**Caldwell's (Robert P.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
**Calvert's (J. H.) Artillery.** See *Helena Artillery, post.*
**Cam's (William) Infantry.*** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
**Cameron's (Daniel) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 65th Regiment.*
**Campbell's (Alexander W.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
**Canby's (Samuel) Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery M.*
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**Carpenter's (Stephen D.) Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment.*
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**Chambers' (Alexander) Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 16th Regiment.*
**Chandler's (William P.) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 35th Regiment.*
**Cheney's (John T.) Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
**Chetlain's (Augustus L.) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
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**Clack's (Franklin H.) Infantry.** See *Confederate Guards Response Battalion, post.*
**Clanton's (James H.) Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
**Clifton's (James M.) Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Battalion.*
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**Cobb's (Robert) Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
**Coburn's (John) Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 33d Regiment.*
**Cochran's (George T.) Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Battery.*
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**Cockerill's (Daniel T.) Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
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**Cooper's (Joseph A.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
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**Cox's (Jerome B.) Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Battery.*
**Cramer's (Francis L.) Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
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**Crews' (James M.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
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**Crook's (Walter) Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 74th Regiment.*
**Cropsey's (Andrew J.) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 129th Regiment.*
**Crosley's (George W.) Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
**Croxton's (John T.) Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
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**Cummings' (David H.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
**Cummings' (John P.) Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding. † Improvised.

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**Daniels'** (Nathan W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 74th Regiment.*
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**Davis'** (Reuben A.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
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**Dunn's** (David M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 29th Regiment.*
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**Edwards'** (John, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries L and M.*
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**Engelmann's** (Adolph) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 43d Regiment.*
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**Fox's (Dorus M.) Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
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**Gracey's (Frank P.) Artillery.** See *Robert Cobb's Artillery, ante.*
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**Grigsby's (Lewis B.) Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*
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**Hawkins'** (Joseph G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
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**Hawley's** (Chauncey G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
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**Haymond's** (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment.*
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**Hearn's** (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
**Helena Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
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**Hescock's** (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
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**Hudson's** (Alfred) **Artillery.** See *Pettus Flying Artillery, post.*
**Hugunin's** (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
**Hunt's** (Henry J.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
**Hunt's** (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
**Hunter's** (Samuel E.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
**Hurlbut's** (Frederick J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 57th Regiment.*
**Hynes'** (Andrew R.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
**Ingersoll's** (Robert G.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
**Innes'** (William P.) **Engineers.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
**Jackson's** (James S.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
**Jefferson Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
**Jenkins'** (Thomas F.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
**John's** (Howard D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 129th Regiment.*
**Johns'** (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
**Johnson's** (Aaron C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 178th Regiment.*
**Johnson's** (Amory K.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 28th Regiment.*
**Johnson's** (James F.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
**Johnson's** (Lewis) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 44th Regiment.*
**Johnson's** (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

**Johnston's** (George D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
**Jones'** (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
**Jones'** (Frederick C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 24th Regiment.*
**Jones'** (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 46th Regiment.*
**Jones'** (Timothy P.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
**Jones'** (Wells S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 53d Regiment.*
**Jordan's** (B. F.) **Guerrillas.** (Official designation not of record.) See *B. F. Jordan.*
**Joslyn's** (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
**Kautz's** (August V.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
**Kelley's** (Louis D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
**Kelly's** (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 9th [14th] Regiment (McCarver's).*
**Kempton's** (Solomon D.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*
**Kershner's** (Philip) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 16th Regiment.*
**Ketchum's** (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
**Kidd's** (Meredith H.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 14th Battery.*
**Kielmansegge's** (Eugene von) **Cavalry.** See *Florida Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
**Kierstead's** (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 73d Regiment.*
**King's** (Ezra) **Cavalry.** See *Warren Stewart's Cavalry, post.*
**Kinney's** (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 56th Regiment.*
**Klein's** (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
**La Grange's** (Oscar H.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
**Laing's** (Cuthbert W.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
**Landram's** (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 19th Regiment.*
**Lannom's** (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
**Lanphere's** (Charles H.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
**Larison's** (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
**Lauman's** (Jacob G.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
**Law's** (Jesse S.) **Artillery.*** See *Jesse S. Law.*
**Lawrence's** (Walker E.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
**Lay's** (John F.) **Cavalry.**† See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*
**Lea's** (Benjamin J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 52d Regiment.*
**Leggett's** (Mortimer D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 78th Regiment.*
**Lester's** (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Regiment.*
**Letcher's** (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
**Levanway's** (Charles N.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 34th Regiment.*
**Lewis'** (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
**Lindsay's** (Andrew J.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
**Logan's** (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 32d Regiment.*
**Loomis'** (John Q.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
**Looney's** (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
**Louisiana Native Guards, A. D., 2d Regiment, Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 74th Regiment.*
**Love's** (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
**Lucy's** (Jackson A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 115th Regiment.*
**Lynch's** (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 58th Regiment.*
**Lytle's** (Ephraim F.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*
**McAllister's** (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
**McClung's** (Hugh L. W.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
**McCook's** (Edward M.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
**McCord's** (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
**McCown's** (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 63d Regiment.*
**McCoy's** (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 175th Regiment.*
**McDaniel's** (Coleman A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
**McDonell's** (Thaddeus A.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

* Improvised. † Temporarily commanding.

**McGinnis'** (George F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
**McGuire's** (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 129th Regiment.*
**McHenry's** (John H., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 17th and 25th Regiments.*
**McKay's** (Hiram) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 180th Regiment.*
**McKoin's** (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 55th Regiment.*
**McLaughlin's** (William) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops.*
**McMillen's** (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 95th Regiment.*
**McMullin's** (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
**McNeely's** (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
**Madison's** (Relly) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
**Malmborg's** (Oscar) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 55th Regiment.*
**Maney's** (George) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment* (*Volunteers*).
**Mangum's** (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
**Mann's** (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
**Markgraf's** (Louis) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Battery.*
**Marks'** (Samuel F.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
**Marmaduke's** (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
**Marrast's** (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
**Marshall's** (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
**Martin's** (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
**Martin's** (John D.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
**Mason's** (Rodney) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment.*
**Matson's** (Courtland C.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
**Maury's** (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment.*
**Maxwell's** (Cicero) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
**May's** (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
**Mayfield's** (Manning) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 48th Regiment.*
**Mayson's** (Hamilton) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
**Mebane's** (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
**Meigs'** (Josiah V.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
**Mendenhall's** (John) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Batteries H and M.*
**Merrick's** (Thomas D.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
**Merrill's** (Lewis) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
**Mersy's** (August) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
**Meyer's** (Seraphim) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 107th Regiment.*
**Minnis'** (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
**Mississippi Second Infantry, A. D.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 52d Regiment.*
**Mississippi Third Infantry, A. D.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 53d Regiment.*
**Moody's** (Gideon C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
**Moore's** (David) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
**Moore's** (James) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
**Moore's** (Jesse H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 115th Regiment.*
**Moore's** (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
**Moore's** (Jonathan B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 33d Regiment.*
**Moore's** (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment* (*Fulton's*).
**Morgan's** (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
**Morgan's** (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 25th Regiment.*
**Morton's Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Battery.*
**Morton's** (Quin) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
**Morton's** (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 81st Regiment.*
**Mouton's** (Alfred) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
**Mudd's** (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*

**Munch's (Emil) Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Battery.*
**Munday's (Reuben) Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
**Mundy's (Marcellus) Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
**Murray's (Edward D.) Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 22d Regiment.*
**Myers' (John B.) Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 13th Battery.*
**Mygatt's (George S.) Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 41st Regiment.*
**Nale's (John H.) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 41st Regiment.*
**Naylor's (William A.) Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Battery.*
**Neely's (Rufus P.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment (Volunteers).*
**Neil's (Henry M.) Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 23d Battery.*
**Neill's (James F.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
**Nelson's (T. M.) Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, Confederate.*
**Nettleton's (Edward P.) Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 31st Regiment.*
**Nevins' (Garrett) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
**Newell's (Nathaniel M.) Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
**Newport Union Home Guards.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union.*
**Nicholas' (Thomas P.) Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
**Nicklin's (Benjamin S.) Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Battery.*
**Nispel's (George L.) Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
**Nixon's (George H.) Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
**O'Dowd's (John) Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 181st Regiment.*
**O'Leary's (Stephen) Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
**Oliver's (John M.) Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 15th Regiment.*
**Opdycke's (Emerson) Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 125th Regiment.*
**Orleans Guard, Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
**Osband's (Embury D.) Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*
**Osborn's (John) Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 31st Regiment.*
**Osborne's (Milton A.) Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 20th Battery.*
**Palmetto Battalion, Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
**Parker's (Job R.) Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 48th Regiment.*
**Parkhurst's (John G.) Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
**Parrott's (James C.) Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
**Parsons' (Joseph H.) Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
**Patterson's (James W.) Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 21st Battery.*
**Patterson's (Josiah) Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
**Patterson's (Michael L.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
**Patterson's (William F.) Engineers.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union.*
**Patterson's (William K.) Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
**Patton's (Archibald K.) Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment (Cleburne's).*
**Pease's (Phineas) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 49th Regiment.*
**Peckham's (James) Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
**Peebles' (Thomas H.) Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
**Pennington's (Alexander C. M., jr.) Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery H.*
**Pettus Flying Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
**Pfaender's (William) Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Battery.*
**Polk's (Marshall T.) Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
**Poole's (W. G.) Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
**Powell's (Albert M.) Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
**Powell's (James) Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d and 4th Regiments.*
**Powell's (John W.) Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
**Pratt's (Isaac V.) Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
**Price's (Samuel W.) Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
**Pugh's (Isaac C.) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 41st Regiment.*

**Querouze's** (Leon) **Infantry.** See *Orleans Guard, Infantry, ante.*
**Quinn's** (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 12th Regiment.*
**Rankin's** (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
**Ransom's** (Thomas E. G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
**Ray's** (Daniel M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
**Reed's** (Hugh B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 44th Regiment.*
**Reichard's** (August) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
**Reid's** (Hugh T.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 15th Regiment.*
**Reid's** (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 121st Regiment.*
**Rice's** (Americus V.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 57th Regiment.*
**Rich's** (Lucius L.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
**Richards'** (Evan) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 20th Regiment.*
**Richardson's** (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
**Richardson's** (Robert V.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
**Ricker's** (Elbridge G.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
**Robertson's** (Felix H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
**Robinson's Scouts.** (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Robinson.*
**Rogers'** (Henry A.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
**Rogers'** (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
**Roman's** (Alfred) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
**Rorer's** (Walter A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
**Ross'** (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Battery.*
**Rousseau's** (Lovell H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
**Rowett's** (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
**Runnels'** (Hal. G.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
**Russell's** (Francis D. L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery M.*
**Rutherford's** (Friend S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 97th Regiment.*
**Rutledge's** (Arthur M.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
**Sage's** (Harley H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 179th Regiment.*
**Sanders'** (Addison H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 16th Regiment.*
**Sanderson's** (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Regiment.*
**Scott's** (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
**Sedgewick's** (Thomas D.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
**Shaw's** (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 14th Regiment.*
**Shelley's** (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
**Shepherd's** (Oliver L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment.*
**Shields'** (Joseph C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 19th Battery.*
**Shoemaker's** (Michael) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 13th Regiment.*
**Shorter's** (Eli S.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
**Shuler's** (Lawrence S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 103d Regiment (Minute Men).*
**Shuman's** (Jacob S.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
**Sigfried's** (Joshua K.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 48th Regiment.*
**Silfversparre's** (Axel) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
**Sipes'** (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*
**Slemp's** (Campbell) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 64th Regiment.*
**Slocomb's** (Cuthbert H.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery Battalion, post, 5th Battery.*
**Smith's** (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
**Smith's** (Francis M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
**Smith's** (Frank G.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery I.*
**Smith's** (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment.*
**Smith's** (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 52d Regiment.*
**Smith's** (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 45th Regiment.*
**Smith's** (Luther R.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*

**Smith's** (Marshall J.) **Infantry.** See *Crescent Infantry, ante.*
**Smith's** (Melancthon) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
**Smith's** (Morgan L.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
**Smith's** (Norman M.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
**Smith's** (Preston) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 154th Regiment.*
**Smith's** (Robert A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
**Smith's** (Robert W.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
**Smith's** (Thomas C. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
**Smith's** (Thomas Kilby) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 54th Regiment.*
**Spear's** (Edward, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Battery.*
**Spencer's** (George E.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
**Spencer's** (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
**Spencer's** (Warner) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
**Squires'** (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 26th Regiment.*
**Standart's** (William E.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
**Stanford's** (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
**Stanley's** (Wright A.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
**Stanton's** (Sidney S.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
**Stark's** (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 52d Regiment.*
**Starkweather's** (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
**Starring's** (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 72d Regiment.*
**Steedman's** (Samuel H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 68th Regiment.*
**Stephens'** (Jacob S.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
**Sterling's** (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Battery.*
**Stewart's** (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
**Stewart's** (Warren) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops.*
**Stokes'** (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment.*
**Stokes'** (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
**Stone's** (George H.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
**Stone's** (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
**Strahl's** (Otho F.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment (Volunteers).*
**Strickland's** (Silas A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 50th Regiment.*
**Stuart's** (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
**Stumbaugh's** (Frederick S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 77th Regiment.*
**Sturgess'** (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
**Sullivan's** (Peter J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 48th Regiment.*
**Sutermeister's** (Arnold) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Battery.*
**Swaine's** (Peter T.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment.*
**Swett's** (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Warren Light Artillery, post.*
**Tafel's** (Gustavus) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 106th Regiment.*
**Tappan's** (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
**Taylor's** (Ezra) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
**Taylor's** (William H. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
**Tennessee** (Confederate) **First** [Second] **Cavalry.** See *Henry M. Ashby's Cavalry, ante.*
**Tennessee** (Confederate) **Twelfth Cavalry.** See *Robert V. Richardson's Cavalry, ante.*
**Tennessee** (Confederate) **Twentieth Cavalry.** See *George H. Nixon's Cavalry, ante.*
**Terrell's** (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
**Terrill's** (William R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery H.*
**Thielemann's** (Christian) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
**Thielemann's** (Milo) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops.*
**Thomas'** (Hubbard T.) **Artillery.** See *Wilder Artillery, post.*
**Thompson's** (Noah S.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Battery.*

**Thornton's** (Ethan E.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*
**Thornton's** (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
**Thurber's** (Charles H.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
**Timony's** (James P.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
**Tindall's** (Jacob T.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
**Tobin's** (Thomas F.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
**Townsend's** (Edwin F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment.*
**Tramel's** (Sanford) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
**Trigg's** (John T.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
**Tupper's** (Ansel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 41st Regiment.*
**Tuttle's** (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
**Tyler's** (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
**Utley's** (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 22d Regiment.*
**Van Horn's** (Robert T.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 25th Regiment.*
**Vaughan's** (Alfred J., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
**Vaught's** (W. C. D.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery Battalion, post, 5th Battery.*
**Veatch's** (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 25th Regiment.*
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